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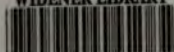
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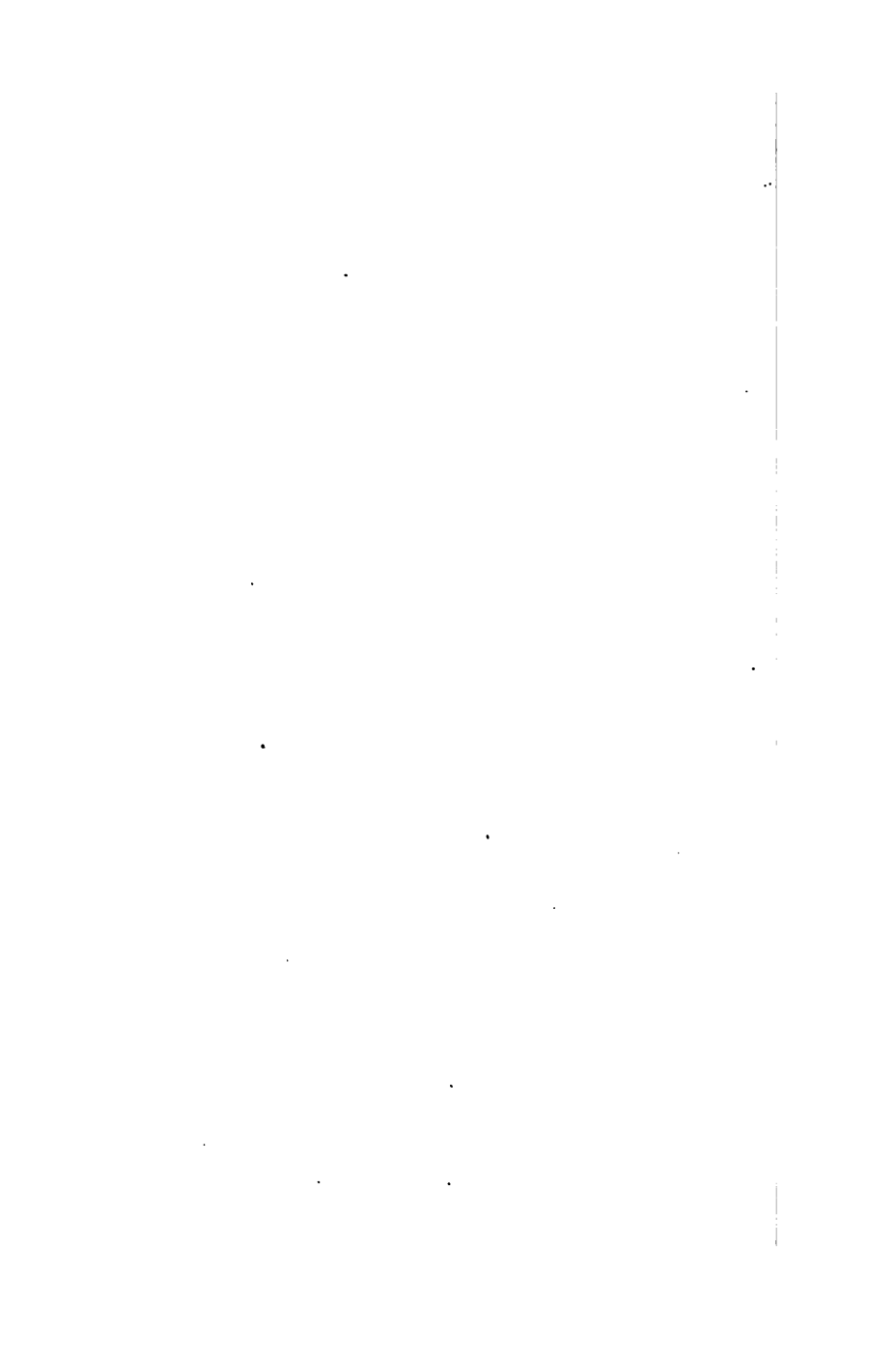
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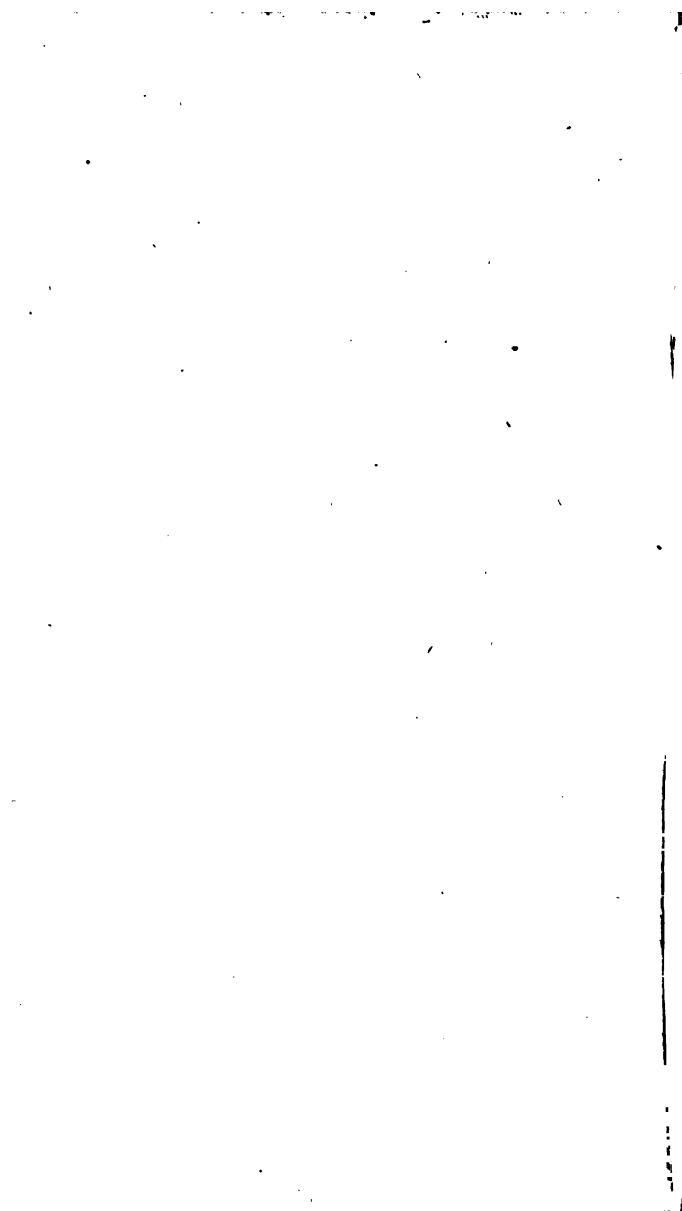












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**A NEW  
POCKET COMPANION**

FOR

**OXFORD:**

OR,

***GUIDE THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY;***

CONTAINING

AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THE  
PUBLIC EDIFICES, THE BUILDINGS IN EACH OF  
THE COLLEGES; THE GARDENS, STATUES,  
PICTURES, HIEROGLYPHICS,

AND ALL OTHER

CURIOSITIES IN THE UNIVERSITY.

WITH AN

***HISTORICAL ACCOUNT***

OF THE

**FOUNDATION OF THE SEVERAL COLLEGES**

AND THEIR

**PRESENT STATE.**

To which are added,

**DESCRIPTIONS OF THE BUILDINGS, TAPESTRY, PAINTINGS,  
SCULPTURES, TEMPLES, GARDENS, &c. AT**

**BLLENHEIM AND NUNEHAM,**

THE SEATS OF

**HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH,  
AND EARL HARCOURT.**

A NEW EDITION,

Corrected, much enlarged, and adorned with a Plan of the University  
and City, and Eight other Plates.

**OXFORD:**

Printed for J. COOKE, near the Clarendon Printing-House.

1810.

Price Three Shillings 1

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See! *Oxford* lifts her Head sublime,  
Majestic in the Mofs of Time;  
Nor wants there *Græcia*'s better Part,  
'Mid the proud Piles of antient Art;  
Nor decent Doric to dispense  
New Charms 'mid old Magnificence;  
And here and there soft Corinth weaves  
Her dædal Coronet of Leaves;  
While, as with rival Pride, her Tow'rs invade the Sky.

WARTON'S Ode.

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THE  
NEW COMPANION  
FOR  
OXFORD.

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OXFORD, as we read in our Chronicles, was, even in the British age, consecrated to the Muses. It was called by the Romans Bellositum. When the place was first fortified does not appear; but the walls, of which some parts are still remaining, were raised upon former foundations, about the time of the Conquest, by Robert D'Oiley, who erected the Castle at the command of the Conqueror in 1071; a work of great strength, and considerable extent, of which one solitary Tower is the only part remaining: the old building being much decayed, on its site, and at the expence of the county, a large and commodious Gaol has lately been erected, which, for strength and convenience, will hardly be surpassed by any in the kingdom. King Henry I. built a Royal Palace on a spot called Beaumont, on the west side of the city, few remains of which are now visible, but the site may be traced in some gardens. King

Richard I. called Cœur de Lion, was born in this palace.

The University of Oxford has many fabulous accounts relating to the time of its origin. It most probably was instituted soon after the propagation of Christianity in this kingdom. Alfred is supposed by some to have been its founder; but others think that he only restored it, in an age of confusion and ignorance, and was the father of that establishment and security, which, notwithstanding some temporary shocks and interruptions, it has maintained ever since. The first College of the University, incorporated by royal charter, was that of Walter de Merton, A. D. 1274; about which time 15,000 scholars are reported to have been resident here: but in the reign of Henry III. the University is said to have consisted of double that number.

In the city and its environs were several Monasteries, the principal of which were St. Frideswide's and Oseney Abbey, and the Dominican, Augustine, and Franciscan convents. The bishopric, which was heretofore part of Lincoln diocese, was erected by King Henry VIII. in 1542.

The situation is on an eminence, rising gradually from its extremities to the centre. It is encompassed by meadows and corn-fields. The meadows, which are chiefly to the south and

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west, are about a mile in extent; beyond which are hills of a moderate height, bounding the prospect.

The eastern prospect has likewise some hills at a little distance, the valley growing considerably narrower towards the south; but the north is open to corn-fields and inclosures for a considerable extent, without any hill to intercept the air. It is washed by a number of streams: on the east, by the different branches of the Cherwell; on the south and west, by those of the Thames: all which meet, and join a little below the city, forming one beautiful river. The soil is dry, being on a fine gravel, which renders it not less healthful than pleasant.

From Botley hill, the second hill in Bagley wood, Headington hill, Iffley, and Nuneham, are views of Oxford of uncommon variety and beauty, presenting scenery combined of objects of nature and art, such as cannot be paralleled in any part of Great Britain, and have not many rivals on the continent.

Before the Colleges were erected, the Students were instructed in the houses of citizens, or in inns or halls, supported by benefactions from rich persons, or their own patrimony.

The town, including the suburbs, is a mile in length from east to west, and almost as much in breadth from north to south, being three miles in circumference; but it is of an irregular figure.

and several airy spaces are comprehended within these limits, besides the many courts and gardens belonging to the respective Colleges.

The city, properly so called, formerly surrounded by a wall, with bastions at about 150 feet distance from each other, is of an oblong form, and about two miles in circumference. Magdalen College, with the eastern as well as the northern suburbs, which contain the parishes of Holywell, Magdalen, and St. Giles, with Balliol, Trinity, St. John's, and Wadham Colleges, are without the old walls; of which some part remains as a boundary to Merton College on the south and east and to New College, beginning near the east end of the High-Street, and continuing almost to the Clarendon Printing House, where there was a Portal and a Chapel, called in the old maps, The Ladies' Chapel, some remains of which are still visible.

The principal street of the city runs from east to west, the entire length of the town, but under different names; the High-Street, beginning at Magdalen Bridge, includes at least two thirds of that length; the remainder is to the end of Castle-Street. The High-Street is perhaps without a rival, being of a spacious width and length, adorned with the fronts of three Colleges, St. Mary's and All Saints' Churches, terminated at the east end with a view of Magdalen College Tower, and a beautiful Bridge. Every turn of

this street presents a new object, and a different view, each of which would make an agreeable picture in perspective; whereas, had it been straight, every object would have been seen at one and the same instant, but more foreshortened than at present.

The second street is that which runs from south to north, crossing the street already described. The south side is called Fish-Street, and the other the Corn-Market; from whence we pass into Magdalen-parish and St. Giles's, which form a very spacious street, and in some respects is preferable to either of the former, it having the pleasure and advantage of the country, though connected with the town. One end of this street is terminated by St. Giles's Church, and adorned with the front of St. John's College.

On the east side of Fish-Street (commonly called St. Old's, by corruption from St. Aldate's) stands Christ Church College, the magnificent front whereof is extended to 382 feet in length. On the same side is the TOWN HALL, where the Town and County Sessions, and the Assizes, are held; which was rebuilt at the expence of THOMAS ROWNY, Esq. late Representative in Parliament, and High Steward of the City.

The principal Bridges are, 1. Magdalen-Bridge, built by Mr. Gwynn, over the Cherwell, being

526 feet in length, by which we enter the town from London. 2. High-Bridge, in the western suburb, over the Isis, consisting of three arches. 3. Folly-Bridge, as it is commonly called, in the southern suburb, on the same river, where formerly stood an arched entrance, over which was the celebrated Friar Bacon's Study; it consists of three arches, and is, like the rest, entirely built with stone. This is the entrance from Abingdon and various parts of Berkshire.

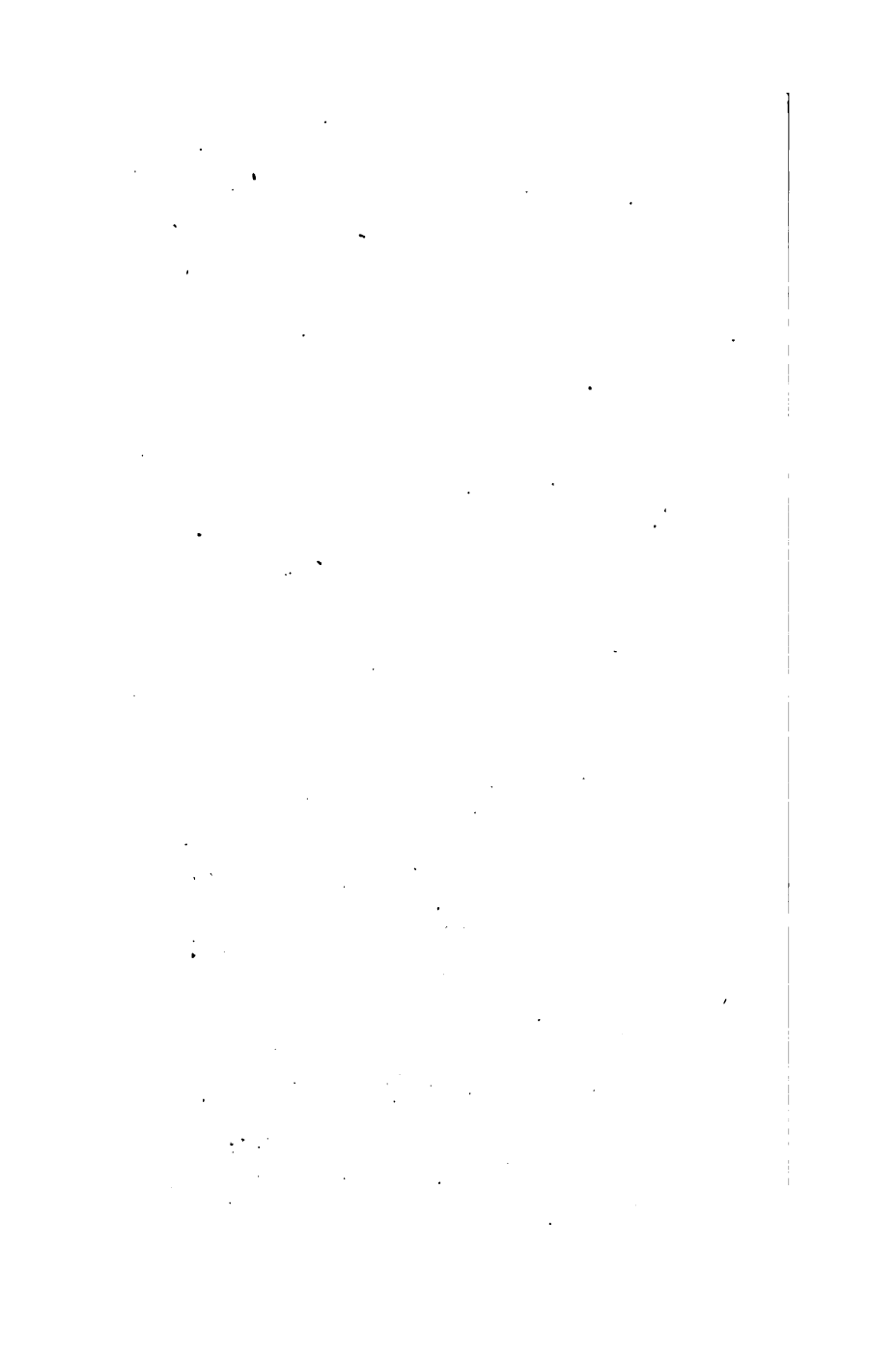
We must not here omit the many elegant and useful improvements that have taken place, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament obtained in the 11th year of his present Majesty.—The narrow and incommodious passage at East Gate has been opened, which renders this part equal to the magnificence of the High-Street; and in the year 1779 a new stone Bridge, at this entrance of the town, was erected at the expence of upwards of Eight Thousand Pounds.

Agreeably to the same act the North Gate, commonly called the Bocardo, and used for a prison, was taken down in 1771. This prison was memorable for a dungeon, called the Bishops' Hole, in which Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley were confined in the reign of Mary, previously to their martyrdom before Balliol College. The door of this dungeon was purchased by Mr. Alderman Fletcher, who pre-

*VIEW of the HIGH STREET*







sented it lately to the committee-room of the New Gaol, where it may now be viewed, with a suitable inscription.

In pursuance also of the same act of Parliament, on the north side of the High-Street, between St. Martin's and All-Saints' Churches, was erected the New General Market, from a plan furnished by Mr. Gwynn, 347 feet long, and 112 wide, equal to any thing of the kind in the kingdom.

The City of Oxford, with its suburbs and liberties, consists of fourteen parishes:

- |                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. St. Mary's.                 | 8. St. Mary Magdalen's.     |
| 2. All-Saints.                 | 9. St. Peter's in the East. |
| 3. St Martin's, or Carfax.     | 10. Holywell.               |
| 4. St. Aldate's, or St. Old's. | 11. St. Giles's.            |
| 5. St. Ebb's.                  | 12. St. Thomas's.           |
| 6. St. Peter's in the Bailey.  | 13. St. John's.             |
| 7. St. Michael's.              | 14. St. Clement's.          |

Only three of the Churches belonging to these parishes are worthy of observation, viz. St. Mary's, All-Saints, and St. Peter's in the East.

St. Mary's stands on the north side of the High-Street, and is the Church used by the University on Sundays and Holydays. It is well proportioned, and handsomely built in the Gothic style. The Porch is in a more modern taste; the benefaction of Dr. Morgan Owen in 1637, and built by Nicholas Stone, senior. The Church consists of three ailes, and a large chan-

cel, which is paved with black and white marble. The Vice-Chancellor sits at the west end of the middle aisle, on a throne elevated some few steps; a little below which sit the two Proctors; on either hand the Heads of Houses and Doctors; below these the young Noblemen; and in the area, on benches, the Masters of Arts. At the west end also, with a return to the north and south aisles, are galleries for the Bachelors and Under-Graduates; and under the middle ones are seats for the Ladies. The tower and spire, which rises to the perpendicular height of 180 feet, is a noble and beautiful structure, and contains a ring of six large bells. The room on the north side of the chancel, lately repaired in the style of the rest of the Church, is now the Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his Lectures.

The Church of All-Saints, situated in the High-Street, is an elegant modern structure, much in the style of many of the new Churches in London. It is beautified, both within and without, with Corinthian pilasters, and finished with an attic story and balustrade. There is no pillar in the Church, though it is 72 feet long, 42 wide, and 50 high. The ceiling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed. The steeple is remarkable in the modern manner. Its architect was Dr. Aldrich, formerly Dean of Christ Church.

The Church of St. Peter in the East, standing

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near the High-Street, was partly built by St. Grymbald, about the year 886, and is supposed to be the most ancient structure, not in ruins, in England. It was formerly the University Church; and even at present, with a view of ascertaining their original claim, the University attend their sermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon during Lent. The tower and east end are curious pieces of antiquity. In the year 1760 this Church was beautified and new pewed at the expence of the Parish; and in 1768, by a liberal subscription from the Inhabitants and such Heads of Houses as live in the Parish, the Organ was rebuilt by Messrs. Green and Byfield, of London.

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#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The PUBLIC SCHOOLS, with one side of the Library on the west, form a square of 105 feet: the principal front on the outside is about 175 feet in length; in the middle of it is a gate with a magnificent tower. Three sides of the upper story of the Quadrangle are one entire room, called the PICTURE GALLERY, near the middle of which is a Statue in Brass of PHILIP Earl of Pembroke, by Hubert le Sœur, the Artist who cast the equestrian Statue of Charles I. at Charing-Cross: it is also furnished with the Portraits of most of the Founders of the Colleges, by

Sunman, many learned and famous men, by various artists, several large Cabinets of Medals, and some Cases of Books, being intended as a continuation of the Bodleian Library. Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, gave his valuable Collection of Manuscripts to the University, together with a sum of money to erect proper cases for them: they are deposited near the entrance into the Gallery; as are Mr. Willis's and Mr. Godwyn's, together with other Collections of Books and Coins.

Dr. Butler, formerly President of Magdalen College, and the late Duke of Beaufort, were at the expence of new wainscoting the Gallery, since which the Pictures have been cleaned and repaired, more, advantageously disposed, and their number greatly increased by late Benefactors.

The UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, usually called the Bodleian, from Sir Thomas Bodley, its principal Founder, is a large lofty structure, in the form of a Roman H, and is said to contain the greatest number of Books of any Library in Europe (except that of the Vatican), a Catalogue whereof is printed in two folio volumes.

The ground, on which the Divinity-School is built, was purchased in the year 1427; the building was begun at the expence of the University, and, after some intermission, carried on and completed in 1480 by Humphrey Duke of

Gloucester. It is esteemed a most excellent piece of Gothic architecture, being well proportioned, and finished in high taste, especially its roof. Over the Divinity-School the Duke erected the Library, which he furnished with many choice volumes procured from Italy in the years 1440 and 1443, besides considerable additions bequeathed at his death three years after.

In the year 1597 Sir Thomas Bodley repaired the old Library of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and in 1599 fitted it for the reception of books. An additional eastern gallery was begun by him in the year 1610, and another gallery on the west, projected by him, was erected afterwards. He furnished the Library with a numerous collection of books, procured, with much care and expence, from all parts of the world.

Sir Thomas Bodley died Jan. 28, 1612, leaving an estate for the maintenance of a Librarian, &c. as well as for the necessary repairs of the Library: he added also a body of Statutes for the regulation of his new institution, which were afterwards confirmed in Convocation.

Many large and valuable collections of Greek and Oriental Manuscripts, as well as choice and useful Books, have been added to this Library by later Benefactors; particularly the Earl of Pembroke, Archbishop Laud (to whom alone it is indebted for its inestimable Oriental Manuscripts), Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby,

General Fairfax, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. Saint Amand, and Mr. Godwyn: considerable purchases are likewise annually made at the expence of the University.

The Library and Picture-Gallery are open from nine o'clock till three.

The ARUNDEL MARBLES, part of the ancient collection of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, are now placed to advantage in a large apartment on the north side of the Schools.

In the Logic and Moral Philosophy School is the collection of Marbles, Statues, Bustos, &c. which were many years at Easton, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, and were in 1755 presented to the University by the Countess of Pomfret.

A CATALOGUE OF THE  
POMFRET STATUES, BUSTOS, MARBLES, &c.

As they stand numbered in their present repository.

- 1 A STATUE of a Grecian Lady, 7 feet high, wants both arms.
- 2 A ditto of Archimedes, 7 feet 2 high, wants an arm.
- 3 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm and the nose.—*Perhaps modern.*
- 4 A ditto of Minerva, 9 feet high.
- 5 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm.—*Perhaps modern.*
- 6 A ditto of Cicero in the proper habit, 6 feet 9 inches high.—*The drapery very masterly. He has the Sudarium in the right, and the Scroll in the left hand. The character of the countenance settled indignation, in which he seems preparing to speak.*

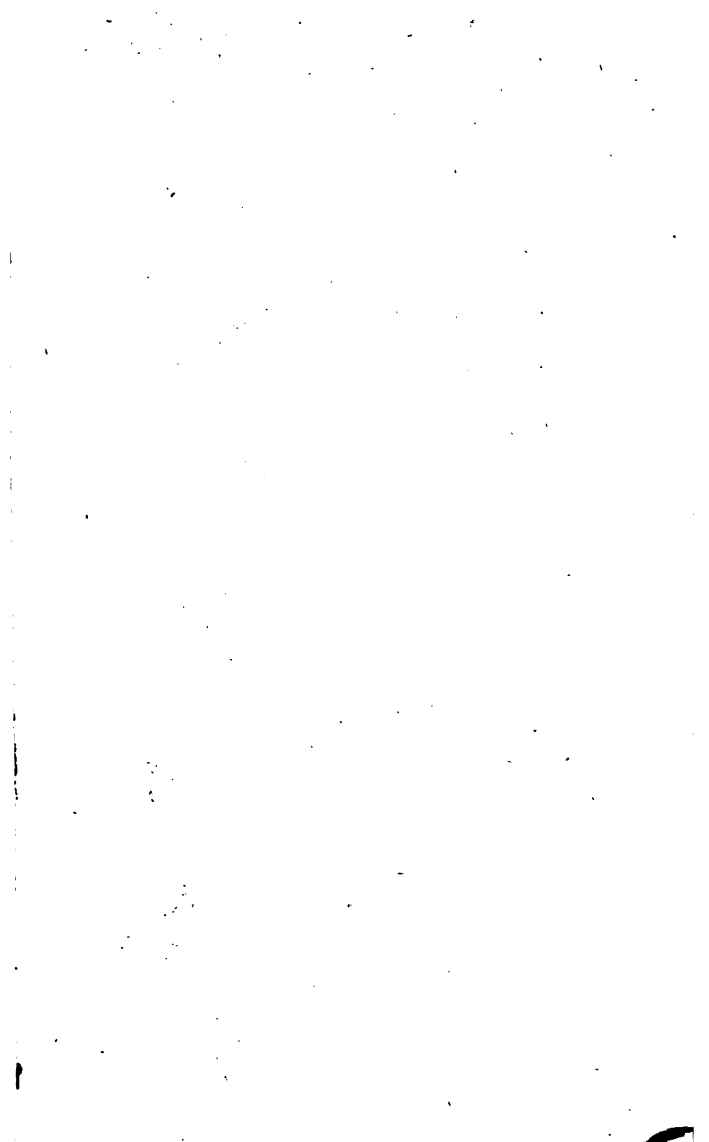
- 7 A ditto of a Grecian Lady, 7 feet high, wants arms.—*The drapery falling over the right leg is finely conducted.*
- 8 A Column from the Temple of Apollo at *Delphos*, with the capital and base, and an Apollo placed at the top, 24 feet 6 inches high.
- 9 A statue of Sabina, 6 feet 9 inches high.
- 10 A Venus de Medicis.
- 11 A square Roman Altar, 1 foot 2 inches by 1 foot 3.
- 12 Terminus of Pan, 5 feet 7 inches, wants an arm.
- 13 A statue of Minerva, 5 feet high, wants an arm and the nose.
- 14 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 15 A statue of a Woman, 6 feet high, wants arms and part of the nose.
- 16 A Venus clothed.
- 17 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 18 A statue of Clio sitting, 4 feet 6 inches high, wants one arm and hand.
- 19 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 20 A statue of a young Dacian, 4 feet 3 inches high.—*Perhaps Paris. It is of great antiquity.*
- 21 A Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 22 A statue of Antinous, 5 feet 6 inches high, wants a finger of the right hand.
- 23 A Grecian Lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants an arm.
- 24 A statue of Jupiter and Leda, 3 feet 10 inches high, wants arms.
- 25 An antique Capital, 1 foot 6 by 2 feet, wants a corner.
- 26 A circular Pedestal finely ornamented with heads and festoons of fruit, 3 feet by 1 foot 3 diameter.
- 27 A statue of Scipio Africanus, or Demosthenes, 7 feet high.—*The drapery in a very bold style: it is probably of some orator; the right hand being laid on the breast in a persuasive posture.*
- 28 A ditto of a Woman clothed, 3 feet 8 inches, wants the head.
- 29 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.
- 30 A Boy with his Finger in his Mouth, 2 feet 5 high.
- 31 A statue of Jupiter sitting, 3 feet high, wants a hand.
- 32 A ditto of a Woman, 3 feet 4 inches high.
- 33 The Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.



- 34 Germanicus's Tomb, 7 feet by 1 foot 8.
- 35 Two Capitals with Beasts' Heads, 2 feet 3 inches high.
- 36 An Egyptian Chair, 2 feet 5 by 1 foot 8.—*Belonging to a priest of Isis and Osiris.*
- 37 A Stone carved with a Claw at the end, 2 feet 7 by 2 feet 6.
- 38 A statue of a Roman Consul, 7 feet high, wants one hand, and the fingers of the other.
- 39 A ditto of a Woman, 4 feet high, wants the head.
- 40 A ditto of Flora, 3 feet 10 inches.
- 41 A ditto of Hercules, 4 feet high, wants hands.
- 42 A ditto of Diana, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms.
- 43 A ditto of Hymen leaning on his Torch, 5 feet 6.
- 44 A ditto of Venus half naked, 4 feet high.
- 45 A circular Altar, 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 46 A statue of Melpomene sitting, 4 feet high.—*Perhaps it is Agrippina, in the character of Melpomene.*
- 47 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 10 inches high.
- 48 A Grecian Lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms.
- 49 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 8 inches high.
- 50 A statue of Camilla, 6 feet 5 inches high.
- 51 A ditto of a Grecian Philosopher, 5 feet high, wants the right arm.
- 52 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 2 inches high.
- 53 A statue of Caius Marius, 6 feet high.—*It has a noble severity.*
- 54 A statue of Bacchus naked, 4 feet 2 inches high.—*A delicate piece of sculpture. The hand is added with much address by Guelphi, by whom are all the modern additions.*
- 55 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 2 inches high.
- 56 A statue of Julia, 6 feet 9 high, wants the arms.
- 57 A Roman Fathom, 6 feet 10 inches by 2 feet.
- 58 A Sphinx, 5 feet 8 inches long.
- 59 A ditto, somewhat less.
- 60 A Sacrifice, 2 feet 3 by 2 feet.
- 61 A basso relievo of a Dacian's Sacrifice, 2 feet by 2 feet 4.
- 62 Part of a Sacrifice, 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 2.
- 63 A naked Trunk of an Hermaphrodite.
- 64 Basso relievo, 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 3.
- 65 Basso relievo of a Shepherd, 2 feet by 11 inches.

- 66 A Bacchanalian, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.
- 67 A Woman's Head, 1 foot 6 high, wants the nose.
- 68 The Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 2 inches.
- 69 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
- 70 A consular Trunk, 5 feet 6 inches high.
- 71 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
- 72 A Bust of a Roman, 1 foot 6 high, wants the nose.
- 73 The Head of a Man, 1 foot high, wants the nose.
- 74 A Trunk of Venus naked, 1 foot 10 inches high.
- 75 An old Man's Head.
- 76 A Man's Head, 10 inches high, wants the nose.
- 77 Part of a Head and Neck, 1 foot 6 inches high.
- 78 An old Man's Head.
- 79 A statue of a young Satyr, 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 80 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 81 Beasts devouring Men.—*It is the pedestal of a table; Scylla and Charybdis are represented devouring mariners, whose attitudes are extremely fine.*
- 82 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 8 inches high.
- 83 Part of a Man's Foot.
- 84 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 85 Part of two Masks, 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 9.
- 86 A Lion, 3 feet 10 inches long.
- 87 An Alabaster Urn, 2 feet 8 inches high.
- 88 A Sarcophagus, 5 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 6.
- 89 Statue of Judith, 4 feet 6 inches high.
- 90 A ditto of Hercules choaking a Lion.—*Few figures have greater spirit. On the rock adjoining seems to have been the figure of a Woman, perhaps of a Muse singing the achievement to her harp.*
- 91 A Sarcophagus with Boys, 4 feet by 1 foot 4.
- 92 A Sea Lion, 3 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 93 Dogs and a Boar, 2 feet long.
- 94 A sleeping Cupid, 2 feet 5 inches high.—*The Lizard may be a device for the name of the sculptor, unless allegorical.*
- 95 A Sarcophagus, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot.
- 96 A basso relievo Roman Repast, 2 feet by 1 foot 7.
- 97 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet high.

- 98 Soldiers fighting, 1 foot 11 inches by 2 feet 3.
- 99 Ditto, 3 feet 11 by 1 foot 3.
- 100 A Trunk of a young Man, 1 foot 11.
- 101 The Triumph of Amphitryon, 2 feet by 2 feet.
- 102 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 1 foot 3 inches high.
- 103 The taking of Troy, 7 feet by 11 inches.—*The figures executed with amazing expression.*
- 104 Boys embracing, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 6.
- 105 The Herculean Games, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.
- 106 Boys, 2 feet by 1 foot. -
- 107 A Woman and a Child sitting in a square nich, 1 foot 9 inches, by 1 foot 7.
- 108 A Roman Monument with three Busts, 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3.
- 109 Part of a Roman Monument.
- 110 Ditto.
- 111 Bust of a Roman Head.
- 112 Ditto.
- 113 A Roman Bust.
- 114 A Bust of Fauna.
- 115 A ditto of Faunus.
- 116 The Bust of a young Man.
- 117 A Bust of Diana.
- 118 Ditto of a Grecian.
- 119 Ditto of a Woman clothed.
- 120 Ditto of a Philosopher.
- 121 Philosophy, a bust.
- 122 A Bust of Niobe.
- 123 Ditto of one of her Sons.
- 124 Ditto of Venus de Medicis.
- 125 Ditto of a Woman clothed.
- 126 A Bust clothed, wants the head.
- 127 Ditto.
- 128 Ditto.
- 129 Ditto.
- 130 A Bust naked, head wanting.
- 131 Bust of an old Man half naked.
- 132 Ditto of a Roman.





*PRINTING HOUSE THEATRE & MUSEUM*

133 Bust of Henry VIII. *modern.*

134 Do. (mod.) of Rob. C. Pal. Rhen. D. Bav. 1637. *Æt.* 17.

135 A Colossal Head of Apollo.

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## THE THEATRE.

The front of this building is opposite to the Divinity School, adorned with Corinthian pillars, and the statues of Archbishop Sheldon and the Duke of Ormond. Its roof has been admired as a *chef-d'œuvre* of Carpentry, being continued to a great breadth, by a very ingenious truss of timber-work, sustained only by the side walls, without intermediate support; its extent being 80 feet one way by 70 feet the other.

In consequence of the failure of the original roof, it was taken off, and a new one in its present form was executed in the year 1802.

When properly filled, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor being seated in the centre of the semicircular part, the Noblemen and Doctors on his right and left hand, the Proctors and Curators in their robes, the Masters of Arts, Bachelors, and Under-Graduates, in their respective habits and places, together with strangers of both sexes, it makes a most august appearance.

On the north side is the statue of Charles II. Within are the Portraits of the Founder (Archbishop Sheldon), the Duke of Ormond, and Sir

Christopher Wren, the Architect. Likewise a curious Ceiling, by Streater; the following description of which is taken from Plott's Natural History of Oxfordshire :

“ IN imitation of the Theatres of the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, which were too large to be covered with lead or tile, so this, by the painting of the flat roof within, is represented open; and as they stretched a cordage from pilaster to pilaster, upon which they strained a covering of cloth, to protect the people from the injuries of the weather, so here is a cord-moulding gilded, that reaches cross the house, both in length and breadth, which supporteth a great reddish drapery, supposed to have covered the roof, but now furled up by the *Genii* round about the house, towards the wall which discovereth the open air, and maketh way for the descent of the *Arts* and *Sciences*, that are congregated in a circle of clouds, to whose assembly *Truth* descends, as being solicited and implored by them all.

For joy of this festival some other *Genii* sport about the clouds, with their festoons of flowers and laurels, and prepare their garlands of laurels and roses, viz. *Honour* and *Pleasure*, for the great lovers and students of those arts: and that this assembly might be perfectly happy, their great enemies and disturbers, *Envy*, *Rapine*, and *Brutality*, are by the *Genii* of their opposite virtues, viz. *Prudence*, *Fortitude*, and *Eloquence*, driven from the society, and thrown down headlong from the clouds: the report of the assembly of the one, and the expulsion of the other, being proclaimed through the open and serene air by some other of the *Genii*, who,

blowing their antic trumpets, divide themselves into the several quarters of the world.

*Thus far in general.*

More particularly, the circle of figures consists, first of *Theology*, with her Book of Seven Seals, imploring the assistance of *Truth* for the unfolding of it.

On her left hand is the *Mosaical Law*, veiled, with the tables of stone, to which she points with her iron rod.

On her right hand is the *Gospel*, with the cross in one hand, and a chalice in the other.

In the same division, over the *Mosaical Law*, is *History*, holding up her pen as dedicating it to *Truth*, and an attending *Genius*, with several fragments of old Writing, from which she collects her history into her books.

On the other side, near the *Gospel*, is *Divine Poesy*, with her harp of David's fashion.

In the triangle on the right hand of the *Gospel* is also *Logic*, in a posture of arguing; and on the left hand of the *Mosaical Law* is *Music*, with her antic lyre, having a pen in her hand, and a paper of Music Notes on her knee, with a *Genius* on her right hand (a little within the partition of *Theology*) playing on a flute, being the emblem of ancient Music.

On the left (but within the partition of *Physic*) *Dramatic Poesy*, with a Vizard, representing *Comedy*, a bloody dagger for *Tragedy*, and the reed pipe for *Pastoral*.

In the square, on the right side of the circle, is *Law*, with her ruling Sceptre, accompanied with Records, Patents, and Evidences on the one side, and on the



other with *Rhetoric* : by these is an attending *Genius*, with the Scales of *Justice*, and a figure with a Palm-branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous actions ; and the *Roman Fasces*, the marks of Power and Punishment.

*Printing*, with a Case of Letters in one hand, and a Form ready set in the other, and by her several Sheets hanging to dry.

On the left side the circle, opposite to *Theology*, in three squares, are the *Mathematical Sciences*, depending on *Demonstration*, as the other on *Faith*; in the first of which is *Astronomy*, with the Celestial Globe, *Geography*, with the Terrestrial, together with three attending *Genii*, having *Arithmetic* in the square on one hand, with a paper of figures ; *Optics* with the perspective Glass ; *Geometry*, with a pair of Compasses in her left hand ; and a table, with geometrical figures in it, in her right hand. And in the square on the other hand, *Architecture* embracing the capital of a column, with Compasses, and the Norma or Square lying by her, and a workman holding another Square in one hand, and a Plumb-Line in the other.

In the midst of these squares and triangles (as descending from above) is the figure of *Truth*, sitting as on a cloud, in one hand holding a Palm-branch (the emblem of victory), in the other the Sun, whose brightness enlightens the whole circle of figures, and is so bright, that it seems to hide the face of herself to the spectators below.

Over the entrance of the front of the Theatre are three figures tumbling down ; first *Envy*, with her snaky hairs, squint eyes, hag's breast, pale venomous

complexion, strong but ugly limbs, and riveled skin, frightened from above by the sight of the shield of *Pallas*, with the *Gorgon's* head in it, against which she opposes her snaky tresses; but her fall is so precipitous, she has no command of her arms.

Then *Rapine*, with her fiery eyes, grinning teeth, sharp twangs, her hands imbrued in blood, holding a bloody dagger in one hand, in the other a burning flambeau; with these instruments threatening the destruction of Learning, and all its habitations: but she is overcome, and prevented by a *Herculean Genius*, or power.

Next that is represented brutish, scoffing *Ignorance*, endeavouring to vilify and condemn what she understands not, which is charmed by a *Mercurial Genius*, with his *Caduceus*."

In the Theatre are held the Public Acts called the Comitia, and Encænia, and Lord Crewe's annual Commemoration, in June or July, of the Benefactors to the University; when the Prizes adjudged to particular Performances are publicly recited.

This superb Edifice, which justly deserves to be deemed one of our principal curiosities, was built by that celebrated Architect Sir Christopher Wren, at the expence of Archbishop Sheldon, the Chancellor, in 1669, and cost his Grace 15,000*l.* to which he added 2000*l.* to purchase lands for the perpetual repair of it. Before the erection of the Clarendon, the upper part was

used as a Printing-House; which accounts for so many of the Oxford editions of books, published about the end of the seventeenth century, having their title-pages ornamented with a small view of the Theatre.

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### THE MUSEUM.

On the west side of the Theatre stands the Ashmolean Museum, a handsome Edifice, built by the University at the request of Elias Ashmole, Esq. Windsor Herald to King Charles II. who placed here all the rarities he had collected and purchased, particularly from the two Tradescants. The Building was completed in 1682, under the conduct of Sir Christopher Wren, and is admired for its symmetry and elegance. The eastern Portico is highly finished in the Corinthian Order, and adorned with variety of characteristic embellishments.

Mr. Ashmole presented to the University a valuable collection of Natural Curiosities, Coins, and Manuscripts, together with three gold Chains, one of philigrain work, he had received as honorary presents from the King of Denmark and other Princes, on occasion of his Book on the Order of the Garter.

This repository has been greatly enriched by several ample and valuable benefactions. The principal natural curiosities are the collection of

**Bodies, Horns, Bones, &c.** of animals preserved dry or in spirits; curious and numerous specimens of Metals and Minerals; Dr. Lister's collection of Shells, Ores, Fossils, &c. most of which are published in his *Synopsis Conchyliorum*, and in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Its two first Keepers were Dr. Robert Plott and Mr. Edward Lhwyd, the former of whom deposited here all his natural bodies mentioned in his *Histories of Staffordshire and Oxfordshire*; and the latter the collections he had made in his travels through England, Wales, and Ireland. Mr. Borlace, author of the *Natural History of Cornwall*, presented also to this Museum the specimens of Crystals, Mundics, Coppers, Tins, &c. described in that work.

The large Magnet given by the Countess of Westmorland is of an oval shape, 18 inches long, 12 wide, and supports a weight of 145 pounds.

Three curious pieces of art deserve particular notice; viz. a model of a Ship; a picture of our Saviour going to his Crucifixion, composed of the most beautiful lively feathers; and an ancient piece of St. Cuthbert, made by order of King Alfred.

The last and very entertaining present to this collection was given by Mr. Reinhold Foster, who went the first voyage round the world with Captain Cook, consisting of a great variety of the manufactures, habits, warlike instruments,

*Queen Elizabeth's buckles -  
Sword & Glove of Charles I  
Hat of Bradshaw*

and an idol, which he brought from the island of Otaheite and New Zealand.

Among the Paintings are a few very good ones: a dead Christ, by Annibal Carracci. Thomas Earl of Arundel, and the Duke of Norfolk, his son, by Vandyke. Christ's Descent into Hell, by Brugell.

In this building are three small Libraries; the first, called Ashmole's Study, contains his printed Books and Manuscripts relating to Heraldry and Antiquity, and the Manuscripts of Sir William Dugdale, author of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. The second contains Dr. Lister's Library. The third that of Mr. Antony à Wood, with his laborious and learned collections, relating chiefly to this University and City.

On the first floor is the apparatus for the Lectures in Experimental Philosophy, where the Professor reads his Courses of Lectures; underneath is the grand apparatus for the present extensive Lectures in Chemistry now established in the University.

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#### CLARENDON PRINTING-HOUSE.

On the other side of the Theatre, and north of the Schools, stands the Clarendon Printing-House, built in the year 1711, with the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's History; the copy of which was given to the Uni-

versity by the Lords Clarendon and Rochester, Sons to that noble Lord. It is a noble edifice; 115 feet in length, and consists of two lofty stories. Towards the street is a magnificent Portico of the Doric order; the height of the columns being equal to the two stories. This is answered on the opposite side next the Schools by a frontispiece supported by three-quarter columns of the same dimensions; and the Doric entablature encompasses the whole building. On the top are statues of the nine Muses; and over the entrance on the south side a statue of the Earl of Clarendon. As we enter on this side, on the right hand, are the apartments where Bibles and Common Prayer Books are printed, under the privilege and appointment of the University. On the left is the University Press; and a well-finished apartment, where the Heads of Houses and Delegates meet on the business of the University.

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#### RADCLIFFE'S LIBRARY.

Southward of the Schools, in the centre of a beautiful area, stands the new or Radclivian Library; for the building whereof, that celebrated Physician Dr. John Radcliffe bequeathed the sum of 40,000*l*. He fixed the salary of the Librarian at 150*l*. per annum; appropriated 100*l*.

per annum to buy books, and 100l. per annum to keep the Library in repair.

The rustic basement, which is 100 feet in diameter from outside to outside, is a double octagon, or sixteen square; all of which squares are distinguished by their projection, and by a pediment or frontispiece, which forms each into a gateway.

The superstructure, raised upon this basement, is perfectly cylindrical, and adorned with three-quarter columns of the Corinthian Order; which are ranged, not at equal distances, but in couplets. Between these there is an alternacy of windows and niches all round: over the latter, next to the architrave, are beautiful festoons of fruits and flowers. The entablature is much enriched with carving; and over it is a balustrade surrounding the whole, finished with vases on the piers perpendicular to the columns; above which is a cupola 60 feet high. Seven of the gateways above mentioned are entrances into the portico or arcade; in the centre of which within the piers is a wide-spreading dome; and without them a cloister almost encircling it. Over each of the entrances is a dome of smaller dimensions, curiously wrought with variety of Mosaic. The eighth gateway is appropriated to the stair-case, the well of which is oval; and the steps, which are of stone, adhering to the wall at one end, seem rather to be upheld by the iron

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*Radcliffe's Library and part of St. Peter's College &c.*

rail that is upon them, than supported underneath at the other. The pavement is of different coloured stone, brought from Harts Forest, in Germany.

The dome, which is 80 feet high from the pavement, is wrought in curious compartments in stucco. It is chiefly lighted by windows in the cylindric part; between which are tresses of fruits and flowers. In the circular part, without the piers, are the book-cases and reading-tables: the gallery above is appropriated to the same uses as the circular part beneath. Over the door is a very good statue of the Founder by Rysbrack. Over the entrance of one of the galleries is a bust of Gibbs, the Architect. The first stone of this superb building was laid May 17, A. D. 1737; and, being completely finished, it was opened on Thursday, April 13, 1749.

In this Library are a couple of superb Roman Candlesticks, of incomparable workmanship, given to the University by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. They were found in the ruins of the Emperor Adrian's palace at Tivoli, in the Campania Romana.

The Public are indebted to Dr. Radcliffe's Trustees for building and completely furnishing the PUBLIC INFIRMARY at the north side of the city, which is maintained and supported by voluntary contributions. An institution which in this place must be productive of very exten-

sive benefits, as, while it relieves the poor, it serves as a school for the Students in Physic. It was completed and opened for public use on St. Luke's day, 1770.

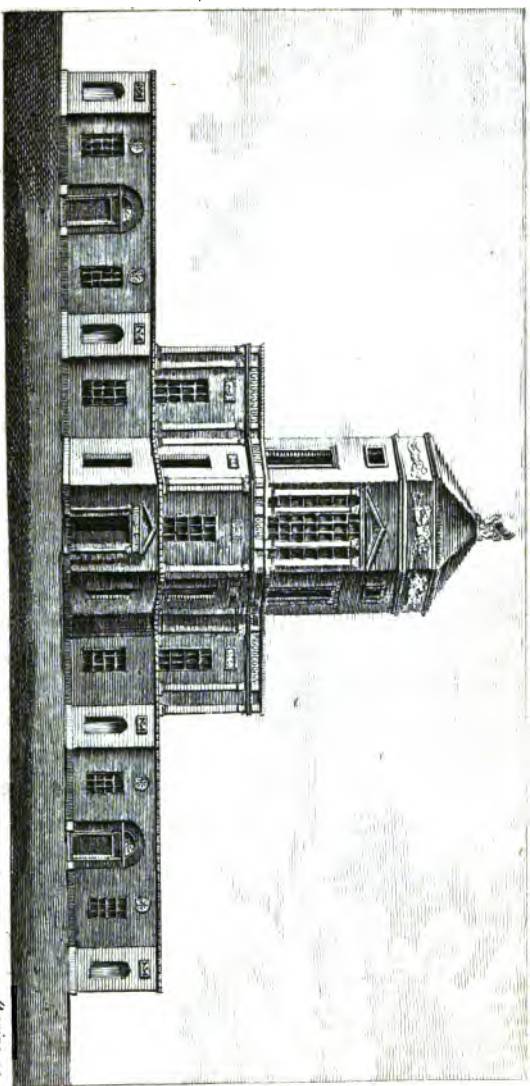
The munificent Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe have also built a magnificent

### ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY,

in an advantageous situation, as it commands an extensive horizon, not incommoded by the town, which was originally designed by Henry Keene, but was afterwards improved and completed under the direction of that eminent artist, Mr. Wyat. The Eight Winds, after the manner of the Temple at Athens, are placed on the third story, and the Atlas on the top. It is built in an open field adjoining to the north side of the Infirmary; the land a benefaction of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. The whole building is 175 feet in length; its breadth from north to south in the centre, exclusive of the portico, is 57 feet; and at each wing 24 feet.

Between the wings in the north front springs a semicircle, which includes the Hall with two adjacent Libraries on the ground-floor; the staircase and the Lecture-Room with two adjoining rooms on the next story.

The third story consists of an octangular tower, the elevation of which, including the fi-



*The Observatory.*

*Greenwich.*



gure on the roof, is upwards of 50 feet. Thus is the elevation of the centre of this building an hundred feet and upwards.

In the eastern wing is contained, in three rooms, a complete set of Astronomical Instruments, fixed in the plane of the Meridian, made by the late unrivalled artist, Mr. John Bird, at the expence of above 1100*l*. consisting of two Quadrants, each of eight feet radius; a Transit Instrument of eight feet, and a Zenith-Sector of twelve.

In the western wing is placed a set of smaller instruments, for the use of such Students as choose to apply themselves to practical Astronomy.

The Dwelling-House for the Professor is very commodiously connected with the eastern wing of the Observatory by a covered way.

In the lower part of the field is a small circular building, with a moveable roof, in which is placed an Equatorial Sector, for the purpose of observing the places of the heavenly bodies at any distance from the meridian.

As company would interrupt the business of the Observatory, it is not shewn to strangers, and improper intrusion into the grounds is prevented by the Porter at the gate.

## THE PHYSIC OR BOTANICAL GARDEN

is situated on the south of Magdalen College. This was the donation of Henry D'Anvers, Earl of Danby, who purchased a lease of the ground (containing five acres) of Magdalen College, surrounded it with a lofty wall, and erected, next to the street, a parapet with iron palisades.

The Gateway is justly esteemed an elegant piece of architecture. The design is ascribed to Inigo Jones; nor is it unworthy of that architect. It was executed by Nicholas Stone, senior. In the centre over the arch is a bust of the Founder, Lord Danby. On the left hand of the entrance is a statue of Charles I. and on the right one of Charles II. On the face of the corona and the frize is the following inscription; viz. *Gloria Dei Opt. Max. Honori Caroli I. Regis in Usum Acad. et Reipub.* Henricus Comes Danby, D. D. anno 1632. This inscription is likewise on the garden front.

The Garden is divided into four quarters, with a broad walk down the middle. Near the entrance are two elegant and useful Green-houses, built for Exotics, of which there is a considerable collection. In the quarters is the greatest variety of such plants as require no artificial heat to nourish them, all ranged in their proper classes, and numbered.

Eastward of the Garden, without the walls, is

an excellent Hot-house; where tender plants are raised and brought to great perfection; viz. the Anana or Pine-Apple, the Plantain, the Coffee Shrub, the Caper-tree, the Cinnamon, the Creeping Cereus, and many others. The Caper and Coffee Shrub bear well.

This useful foundation has been much improved by Dr. Sherard, who, in 1728, provided a salary for the Professor, and brought from Smyrna a valuable collection of plants: and the late learned Professor, Dr. Sibthorpe, who also resided some years in the East, enriched the collection with many new articles. The assissant to the Professor is provided by the University; he is generally ready to attend such persons as wish to be minutely informed as to the more scarce and curious plants.

We proceed next to describe and give some account of the several Colleges; and as Magdalen College is the nearest to the place we last mentioned, and the first we meet with in the road from London, it may be most convenient to begin with that College.

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### MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

THE College of St. Mary Magdalen is situated near the river Cherwell, at the east end of the



city. The first thing worthy attention is the west entrance into the Chapel; over which are five small figures, of elegant sculpture. That on the right, in a kneeling posture, represents the Founder; the next, William of Wykeham, the Founder of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges; that in the middle, St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the College is dedicated; the next, in a kneeling posture, King Henry III. who refounded the Hospital which was converted into this College; and that on the left, St. John the Baptist, to whom the said Hospital was dedicated.

The building on the left hand is the President's Lodgings. Near the entrance, on the right hand, is the Chapel, which is a well-proportioned edifice, in form of a Roman T inverted. A new roof has been placed on this Chapel, after an elegant design (in 1793); and the whole is now one of the most finished Chapels in the place. In the Ante-chapel, on the left of the organ-loft, is a Monument erected to the memory of two Brothers of the name of Lyttelton, who were drowned in the river Cherwell, one by endeavouring to save the other. The Ante-chapel has been adorned with an elegant new pulpit, lecturer's seat, and new paving.

The west Window, painted in *claro obscuro*, was done after a design of Schwartz, as appears by a print engraved by Sadeler from the original. It represents the last Judgment. But having

been greatly damaged by the high wind which happened in 1703, it was after a long interval restored to its original excellence by Mr. Egington, of Handsworth, near Birmingham, in 1794. Till the time of the Civil Wars, all the windows were painted in the same manner. Those now in the Chapel were removed thither from the Ante-chapel in 1741; but not being a sufficient number to glaze the whole, two new ones were afterwards added. And in the year 1797, the Society was at the expence of setting up in the Ante-chapel eight painted windows, designed and executed by the above-mentioned ingenious artist. They are adorned with the figures of the two patron saints, St. John Baptist and St. Mary Magdalen; of Kings Henry III. and VI. by the former of whom St. John Baptist's Hospital was, as we have observed, refounded, and by the latter of whom it was, together with its possessions, conveyed to the College; of William Waynflete the Founder, and William Wykeham, Founder of New College, to which Society Waynflete is conjectured to have belonged; of Bishop Fox, Founder of Corpus Christi College, and Cardinal Wolsey, the Founder of Cardinal College, afterwards refounded with the appellation of Christ Church, both of whom had been Fellows of this Society. The other compartments of the windows are enriched with designs of Christ's Baptism, and of the Adoration at the

sepulchre, with the College-arms, and those of the above-mentioned kings and prelates, and with other ornaments remarkable for the correctness of the style in which they are executed.

The Altar-piece was painted by Isaac Fuller, an English history-painter, about 150 years ago; who, having studied and admired the muscular manner of Michael Angelo, seems to have neglected the graceful elegance of Raphael: for although many of the figures may justly be deemed excellent anatomical drawings; yet, for want of that easy and natural disposition peculiar to the last-mentioned great master, and better colouring, the whole appears crude, and perhaps had not the last finishing. Underneath this piece of the last Judgment, is an admirable picture of our Saviour bearing his cross, long supposed to have been painted by Guido, but now generally attributed to Morales, a Spanish artist who flourished in the sixteenth century. It was at Vigo, and brought into England by the late Duke of Ormond; but afterwards falling into the hands of William Freman, Esq. of Hamels in Hertfordshire, he gave it to the College. To this Gentleman the College is likewise chiefly obliged for an excellent Organ, two additional Bells to the peal of eight, and other considerable benefactions.

The altar was built, in the present manner, about the year 1730. The design is elegant,

and the workmanship well performed: besides the common embellishments of the Corinthian Order, there are festoons over every pannel, extremely well carved, which greatly enrich it.

Each Window contains six Figures nearly as large as the life, representing the Apostles, primitive Fathers, Saints, and Martyrs. Cathedral service is performed here every day at ten and between three and four, except Sundays and Holidays, when the morning prayers begin at eight, on account of the University sermon.

From hence, on the right, we pass into the Cloister, which remains in its primitive state; the whole making the most venerable appearance of any College in Oxford, having undergone the fewest alterations of any since it was founded. On the south side are the Hall and Chapel; on the west the Library; and on the north and east, the Lodgings of the Fellows, Demies, &c. At the south-east corner of the Cloister is the way up to the Hall, which is a very spacious room, handsomely fitted up, and adorned with six whole-length portraits, viz. of the Founder, Dr. Butler, formerly President, William Freman, Esq. Abp. Boulter, Prince Henry, and Prince Rupert; four half-lengths, viz. Bp. Wilcocks, Bp. Hough, Bp. Warner, a great benefactor to the Library, and Dr. Hammond.

The interior part of this Cloister is ornamented with Hieroglyphics, of which we shall here give

a particular, and, we trust, a rational account, from a Latin<sup>a</sup> manuscript in the Library of this College.

‘ Beginning therefore from the south-west corner, the two first figures we meet with are the ‘ *Lion* and the *Pelican*. The former of these is the ‘ emblem of *Courage* and *Vigilance*; the latter, of ‘ *parental Tenderness and Affection*. Both of them ‘ together express to us the complete character ‘ of a good governor of a College. Accordingly ‘ they are placed under the window of those ‘ lodgings which originally belonged to the President, as the instructions they convey ought ‘ particularly to regulate his conduct.

‘ Going on to the right hand, on the other side ‘ of the gateway, are four figures, viz. the *School-master*, the *Lawyer*, the *Physician*, and the *Divine*. These are ranged along the outside of ‘ the Library, and represent the duties and business of the Students of the house. By means ‘ of learning in general, they are to be intro-

<sup>a</sup> This piece is entitled *Œdipus Magdalenensis: Explicatio viz. Imaginum, et Figurarum, quæ apud Magdalenenses in interiori Collegii Quadrangulo Tibicinibus impositæ videntur*. It was written by Mr. *William Reeks*, some time Fellow of this College, at the request of Dr. *Clerk*, who was President from the year 1671 to 1687, and to whom it is inscribed. It is divided into two parts. In the first, the general doctrine of Hieroglyphics is very learnedly discussed. In the latter, he descends to a particular consideration of the Hieroglyphics at *Magdalen*; and from this part the account here given is extracted.

duced to one of the three learned professions ;  
or else, as hinted to us by the figure with *Cap*  
and *Bells* in the corner, they must turn out  
*Fools* in the end.

We come now to the north side of the Quad-  
rangle: and here the three first figures repre-  
sent the History of *David*, his conquest over  
the *Lion* and *Goliath*; from whence we are  
taught, not to be discouraged at any difficulties  
that may stand in our way, as the *Vigour of*  
*Youth* will easily enable us to surmount them.  
The next figure to these is that of the *Hippo-*  
*potamos*, or *River-Horse*, carrying his young  
one upon his shoulders. This is the emblem  
of a good tutor, or fellow of a College, who is  
set to watch over the youth of the society, and  
by whose prudence they are to be led through  
the dangers of their first entrance into the  
world. The figure immediately following re-  
presents *Sobriety* or *Temperance*, that most ne-  
cessary virtue of a collegiate life. The whole  
remaining train of figures are the vices we are  
instructed to avoid. Those next to Temperance  
are the opposite vices of *Gluttony* and *Drunk-*  
*enness*. Then follow the *Lucanthropos*, the *Hy-*  
*ana*, and *Panther*, representing *Violence*, *Fraud*,  
and *Treachery*; the *Griffin* representing *Covet-*  
*ousness*, and the next figure, *Anger* or *Morose-*  
*ness*. The *Dog*, the *Dragon*, the *Deer*, *Flat-*  
*tery*, *Envy*, and *Timidity*; and the three last,

‘ the *Mantichora*, the *Boxers*, and the *Lamia*,  
‘ *Pride*, *Contention*, and *Lust*.

‘ We have here, therefore, a complete and in-  
‘ structive lesson for the use of a society dedi-  
‘ cated to the advancement of religion and learn-  
‘ ing; and, on this plan, we may suppose the  
‘ Founder of *Magdalen* thus speaking, by means  
‘ of these figures, to the Students of his Col-  
‘ lege.

“ It is your duty, who live under the care of  
“ a President, whose *Vigilance* and *Parental Ten-*  
“ *derness* are the proper qualifications to support  
“ the government of my house, attentively to  
“ pursue your studies in your *several Professions*;  
“ and so avoid the *Follies* of an idle, unlettered,  
“ and dissipated course of life. You may possi-  
“ bly meet with many *Difficulties* at your first set-  
“ ting out in this road; but these every *Strip-*  
“ *ling* will be able to overcome by *Courage* and  
“ *Perseverance*. And remember, when you are  
“ advanced beyond these difficulties, that it is  
“ your duty to lend your assistance to those who  
“ come after you, and whose education is com-  
“ mitted to your care. You are to be an exam-  
“ ple to them of *Sobriety* and *Temperance*: so  
“ shall you guard them from falling into the  
“ snares of *Excess* and *Debauchery*. You shall  
“ teach them, that the vices with which the  
“ world abounds, *Cruelty*, *Fraud*, *Avarice*, *An-*  
“ *ger*, and *Envy*, as well as the more supple ones

“ of abject *Flattery* and *Cowardice*, are not to  
“ be countenanced within these hallowed retire-  
“ ments. And let it be your endeavour to avoid  
“ *Pride* and *Contention*, the parents of *Faction*,  
“ and, in your situation, the worst and most un-  
“ natural of all factions, the *Faction of a Cloister*.  
“ And lastly, you will complete the *Collegiate*  
“ *Character*, if you crown all your other acquire-  
“ ments with the unspotted *Purity* and *Chastity*  
“ of your lives and conversation.”

From the Cloister we go through a narrow passage in the north side, into the court where the New Building stands. This edifice is 300 feet in length, and consists of three stories besides the garrets. This front is supported by an arcade, which forms a beautiful Cloister. The whole is deemed an elegant structure. It has considerably the advantage of some other modern buildings; as the rooms of the upper story here are exactly of the same dimension with those below, and command a better prospect. Three other sides were intended to be added: but probably, since the effect of that beautiful opening to the meadow has been seen, the Society purpose to finish the ends of the present building, and take down the north side of the old quadrangle.

One unparalleled beauty belonging to this College is the Grove, which seems perfectly adapted to indulge contemplation; being a pleasant kind



of solitude, well planted with trees. It has in it about forty head of deer.

Besides the walks which are in the Grove, there is a very delightful and much frequented one round a meadow surrounded by branches of the Cherwell, called the Water-walks, which yields a great variety, some parts of it running in straight lines, with the trees regularly cut; others winding, and the trees growing little otherwise than as nature directs. On the west side a beautiful opening is made into the Grove, by removing the embattled wall in that part.

This College was founded by William Patten, called WILLIAM of WAYNFLETE, from a village of that name in Lincolnshire, where he was born. He was educated at Winchester School, and is supposed to have been afterwards of New College. Having taken the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, he was elected Master of Winchester School, where he continued twelve years, and then was preferred to be Provost of Eton College by King Henry VI. who advanced him to the bishopric of Winchester in the year 1447, and in 1449 he was constituted Lord High Chancellor of England. In the year 1456 he obtained leave of King Henry VI. to convert St. John's Hospital into a College. He appointed a President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, a Divinity Lecturer, Schoolmaster, and Usher, four Chaplains, an Organist, eight Clerks, and sixteen Cho-

risters. The whole number of Students, including Gentlemen Commoners, is about 120.

The Tower, which is so conspicuous from every part of the neighbourhood, and elegant in its structure, was built some time after the foundation of the College, and has been supposed to have been erected under the inspection of Cardinal Wolsey, who was a member of this Society: but this presumption rests only on tradition. No other notice occurs in the records of the Society, than that the Tower was begun in 1492, and completed some years after. The most advantageous view of it is from the Physic Garden. The Tower contains a very musical peal of ten bells.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

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### QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

ON the north side of the High-street, opposite University College, is Queen's College.

The whole area, on which this fine College is built, is an oblong square of 300 feet in length, and 220 in breadth, which, being divided by the Hall and Chapel, forms two spacious courts.

The south end, which is the grand front, abuts upon the High-street, in the middle whereof is a magnificent gate, and over it the statue of Queen Caroline, under a cupola supported by pillars;

the rest of the front being adorned with niches ; but no chambers on this side, except at each end.

The first or south court is a handsome quadrangle, 140 feet long, and 130 broad, having a lofty cloister, supported by square pillars, on the west, south, and east. Over the west cloister are two stories, consisting of the chambers of the Fellows and Students, an elegant gallery, and common room ; and in that cloister is the apartment of the Provost. Over the east cloister are also chambers for the Fellows and Students, and some of those of the late benefaction of Mr. Michell. The second or north court has the Library over it on the west, and chambers for the Fellows and Students on the north, east, and south. It has lately received considerable improvements, and is now a very handsome quadrangle.

The Chapel is 100 feet long, and 30 broad. In the arched roof is a piece of painting by Sir James Thornhill. The windows are admirably painted ; the subject of that over the altar, by Mr. Price in 1717, is the Nativity of our Saviour : under which has lately been placed a painting on the same subject, a copy by Mr. Cranke from *La Notte, the Night*, of Correggio, in the Dresden Gallery, esteemed one of the first pictures in the world. It was presented to the Society by Mr. Robson of Bond-street. The side windows by Van Linge were removed thither from

the old Chapel; two on the north side are the last Judgment, and two other on the south the Ascension. The rest are all of old glass, remarkable for the liveliness of the colours. This Chapel was begun in 1714, and completed in 1719.

There is a passage between the Chapel and the Hall from the south to the north court, the walls of which carry a handsome cupola with eight Ionic columns, and all the proper ornaments of that order: the outside of the whole is a Doric building, and the inside of the Hall beautified with the same order: but the inside of the Chapel is entirely Corinthian, the ceiling of which is not inferior to the rest.

The Hall, built in the beginning of the last century, is 60 feet long, and 30 broad, with an arched roof of a suitable height. It is furnished with portraits of the Founder and principal Benefactors: to which has lately been added a picture of her present Majesty Queen Charlotte. It is extremely well illuminated, and has a chimney-piece of beautiful marble; and there is an opening from the gallery over the west cloister, originally designed for music; and hither strangers are frequently brought, who desire to see the Society at dinner.

The Library on the west side of the north court, which was completed in 1694, is about 123 feet in length; a noble building of the Corinthian Order, with a spacious cloister to

the east, and the statue of the Founder, and principal Benefactors to the College, in niches to the west, and is adorned with stucco-work by the late Mr. Roberts. It has a splendid Orrery, and is furnished with a valuable collection of books and manuscripts in most languages and sciences. It is also ornamented with a cast in plaster of Paris of the Florentine Boar, presented by Sir Roger Newdigate.

Robert Eggesfield, a native of Cumberland, confessor to Queen Philippa, and Bachelor of Divinity in this University, having purchased several tenements in the parish of St. Peter's in the East, erected there a Collegiate Hall, probably by the encouragement of Queen Philippa, consort of King Edward III. giving it the name of *Aula Scholarium Regine de Oxon.*; and on the 18th of January, 1340, obtained the Royal Charter for incorporating the society of this Hall or College; by virtue whereof he constituted a Provost and twelve Fellows, ordering that the Provost should be chosen out of the Fellows, and be in holy orders; and that for the future the Fellows should be elected out of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

The principal Benefactors, besides the Founder, were King Edward III. and his Queen Philippa; King Charles I. who gave this College three rectories and three vicarages in Hampshire; Sir Joseph Williamson, Knight, some time Fellow,

who rebuilt part of the College, and left 6000*l.* towards the finishing of it, besides a valuable library of books; Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. William Lancaster, and Dr. Timothy Halton, Provosts. Some valuable Exhibitions have been since founded by Lady Margaret Hungerford, Sir Francis Bridgman, Mr. Tylney, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and Dr. Holmes. Eight Fellowships, four Scholarships, and four Exhibitions have been established by the late Mr. Michell, of Richmond; and this institution is called the New Foundation in Queen's College. Several very liberal donations were received by the Society in the year 1779, for the purpose of rebuilding the west wing of the front quadrangle, which had been destroyed by fire; and in particular the sum of a thousand pounds from her present Majesty, Patroness of the College.

The members in this College are, a Provost, sixteen Fellows, two Chaplains, eight Taberdars, (so called from *taberdam*, a short gown which they formerly wore,) sixteen Scholars, two Clerks, and forty Exhibitioners; together with Mr. Michell's establishment, and a great number of Masters, Bachelors, Gentlemen Commoners, Commoners, and other Students; in all about 200.

They have here some extraordinary customs. They are called to dinner by the sound of a trumpet. On Christmas-day a boar's head is ushered very solemnly into the common hall or

refectory, with a celebrated monkish song. And on New Year's day the Bursar of the College gives to each member a needle and thread, addressing him in these terms, *Take this, and be thrifty*. This practice of distributing the needle and thread, *aiguille et fil*, had, perhaps, in its origin, some allusion to the name of the Founder, Eggesfield.

Visitor. The Archbishop of York.

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#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

OPPOSITE to Queen's, on the south side of the High-street, stands University College, with an extensive front, more than 260 feet in length. It has two gateways, with a tower over each, at equal distances from the extremities of the building. That on the west leads into the old court, a handsome Gothic quadrangle, 100 feet square; and above the gateway are two statues; one on the outside, of Queen Anne; another within, of King James II. Above the other gateway on the outside is a statue of Queen Mary, daughter of James II. and another within, of Dr. John Radcliffe. This entrance leads into a smaller court of three sides, each about 80 feet in length, open to a garden on the south. The east and part of the north side are occupied by the lodgings of the Master.

On the south side of the western quadrangle stand the Chapel and Hall. That part of the building has lately undergone a considerable alteration, under the directing taste of Dr. Griffith, the present Master, by the lengthening of the windows, the addition of buttresses, battlements, and pinnacles, and the changing of the former clumsy centre into an elegant Gothic bow window, and pediment.

The windows of the Chapel are of fine old painted glass, done by Abraham Van Linge in 1641. The eastern window, by Henry Giles, a glass-painter of York, was given by Dr. Radcliffe in 1687. The ceiling, which was formerly of wood, having been removed for the purpose of repairing the timbers of the roof, has been replaced by a handsome Gothic groined ceiling. In the Chapel are some fine specimens of carving in wood by Gibbons, particularly on the screen, which is enriched with Corinthian pillars, and other architectural ornaments, and is justly entitled to attention both on account of its form, and the excellence of the work. The altar-piece is a copy of the Salvator Mundi, a celebrated painting of Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood and presented by the present Master. The Wainscot in the Ante-chapel has been removed, and an arch formed in the west end, which contains a fine monument, erected by his widow, to the memory of Sir William Jones, one of the Judges of the



Supreme Court in Bengal, and formerly a Fellow of this Society. The bas-relief of this monument, which was executed by Flaxman, represents Sir Wm. Jones making the translation and forming the digest of Hindoo laws from the sacred books or Vedas, which the Bramins are reading before him. The Epitaph is surmounted by the Grecian and Hindoo Lyres and the Caduceus, the emblem of eloquence.

The Tigers' heads, by which the bas-relief is supported, are the emblems of Bengal.

The Hall, which was fitted up some years since in the Gothic style, has lately received considerable improvements, and is now one of the most beautiful rooms in Oxford.

In the Common Room is an excellent bust of King Alfred, the Founder of the College, executed by Wilton, from a model by Rysbrack, and presented to the College by the present Earl of Radnor, then Viscount Folkstone. The bust of the Founder stands between the portraits of King Henry IV. and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, two Benefactors to the College, burnt in wood, and given to the Society, by Dr. Griffith.

No part of the buildings of this College can boast of any antiquity. The present spacious and uniform structure was begun in 1634, by the Rev. Charles Greenwood, formerly a Fellow. The work was carried on by Sir Simon Benet,

and by the assistance of succeeding patrons the western quadrangle was finished in 1665. Dr. John Radcliffe gave by will 5000*l.* for building the north and east sides of the other quadrangle, and also left his Yorkshire estate in trust to the Society, charged with the payment of 600*l.* to two travelling Fellows, students in Medicine, to whom he ordered apartments to be appropriated in that part of the building.

King Alfred, in the year 872, is usually supposed to have erected certain halls in Oxford, near, or on the spot, where this College stands, and to have given the students small pensions issuing from the Exchequer. But the actual Founder of this College appears to be William, Archdeacon of Durham, who purchased A. D. 1219 one of the old halls which stood near the spot, endowed it with land, and founded ten or more Fellowships for natives of the county of Durham, which were soon reduced to two. Succeeding Benefactors improved the revenues and buildings of the Society. Of these the most considerable are Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, who procured lands from King Henry IV. and founded three Fellowships for the dioceses of York and Durham: Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Lord of the Honour of Cockermouth, in 1442 added three Fellowships for the dioceses of Durham, York, and Carlisle, with a preference to natives of the county of North-

umberland: and Sir Simon Benet established four Fellowships and four Scholarships, to which all persons born in the province of Canterbury are eligible.

The present Society consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, and seventeen Scholars, with other Students, amounting in the whole to about 70.

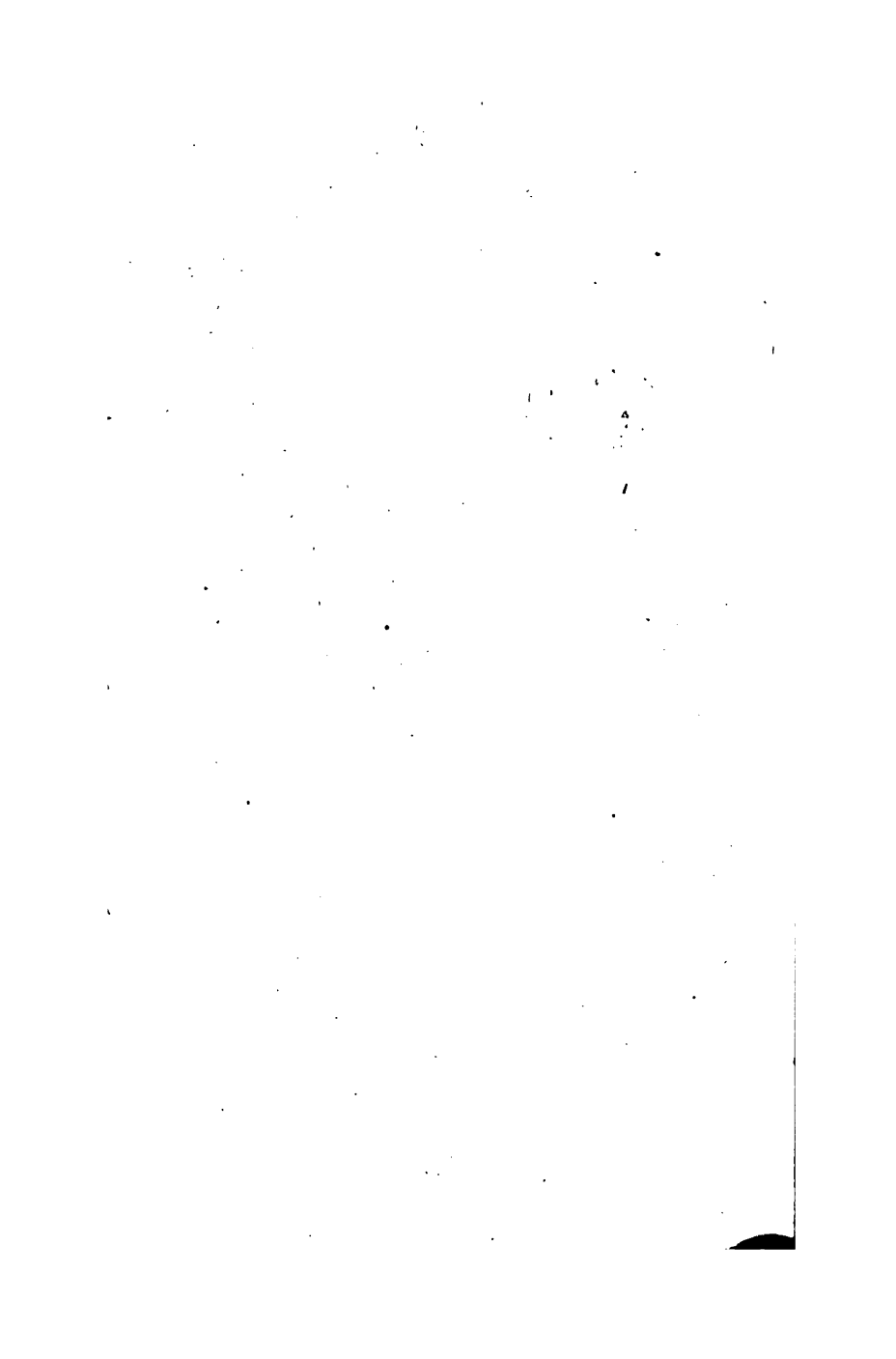
Visitor. The KING.

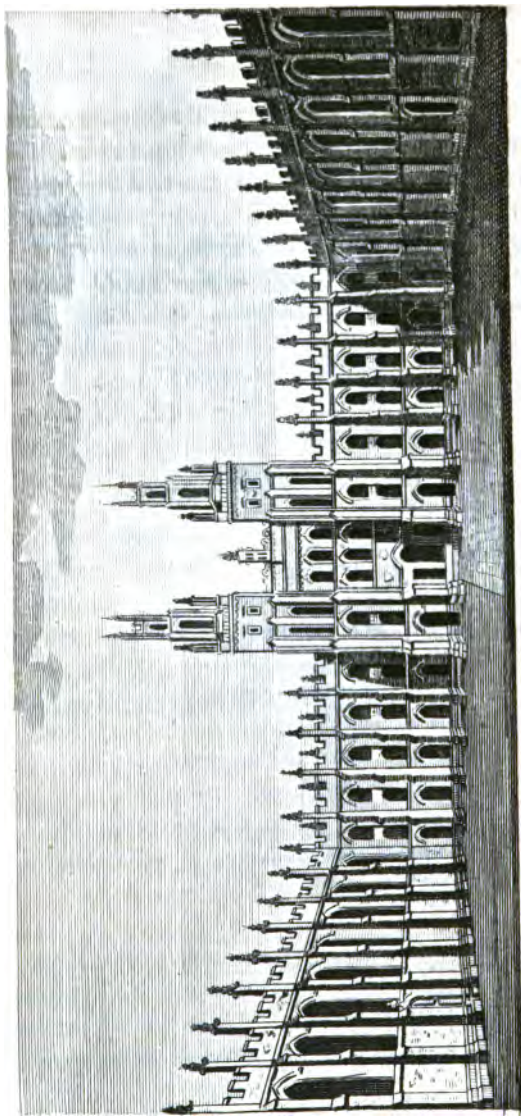
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#### ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

THIS College is situated west of Queen's, and consists chiefly of two courts. 1. The old court is about 124 feet in length, and 72 in breadth, having the High-street on the south, and the Chapel at the north end of it. In this old quadrangle is a dial, contrived by that ingenious architect, Sir Christopher Wren, when Fellow of the College, which by the help of two half rays, and one whole one for every hour, shews to a minute what is the time, the minutes being marked on the sides of the rays, fifteen on each side, and divided in five by a different character.

2. Their grand court, situated behind the former, is a spacious and beautiful quadrangle, having the Library on the north, the Hall and Chapel on the south, the Cloister on the west,





*PART of ALL SOULS COLLEGE*

and the Common Room, with other handsome apartments, on the east, adorned with two beautiful Gothic towers. This court is in length, from north to south, about 172 feet, and in breadth 155. The Chapel of this College is about 70 feet long, and 30 broad; the Ante-chapel of the same dimensions. The Altar-piece is of a beautiful clouded marble, and over it a fine Assumption-piece of the Founder, painted by Sir James Thornhill. Here are also two elegant Vases, one on each side of the altar, by the same hand; the bas-relief of which represents the institution of the Two Sacraments. The compartment over the communion-table is filled with a picture painted at Rome in the year 1771, by the celebrated Mr. Mengs. The subject of this piece is our Saviour's first appearance to Mary Magdalene after his resurrection; which is called by the painters a *Noli me tangere*, in allusion to the first words of Christ's speech to her, "*Touch me not.*" The colouring is exquisite, especially in the body of our Saviour. There is something very amiable, mixed with dignity, in the countenance and character of this figure; while the mild composure of it is finely contrasted by that ecstasy of joy and astonishment, which appears on the face of Mary.

The roof of the Chapel is divided into compartments, carved and gilded. The screen, which

divides the Chapel from the Ante-chapel, was the design of Sir Christopher Wren.

The new Library is a magnificent Gallery, 198 feet long, and  $32\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and about 40 feet high, finished at a great expence. The outside is Gothic, in conformity with the rest of the quadrangle. The inside consists of two grand ranges of book-cases, one above the other, supported by pilasters of the Doric and Ionic orders. Over the book-cases are placed interchangeably vases and bustos, by Sir Henry Cheere, of many eminent persons, formerly Fellows of this Society, of which the following is a list, viz.

1. Sir *Anthony Shirley*, Knight, A. B. Count of the Empire, and Ambassador from Schach Abbas, Emperor of Persia, to the Christian Princes, in the reign of James I. admitted Fellow 1582.

2. Sir *William Petre*, Knight, LL. D. Secretary of State to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and Privy Counsellor to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, 1523.

3. *George Clarke*, LL. D. Secretary of War, and afterwards, in the reign of Queen Anne, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Secretary to Prince George of Denmark, and in five Parliaments Burgess for the University, 1680.

4. Sir *Daniel Dunn*, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and one of the first Burgesses in Parliament for the University, 1567.

5. *Henry Coventry*, Esq. LL. B. Ambassador at Paris, and Secretary of State in the reign of Charles II. 1634.

6. Sir *Robert Weston*, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1536.

7. Sir *William Trumbull*, Knight, LL. D. Ambassador to the French and Turkish Courts, in the reign of James II. Secretary of State to King William III. and Burgess for the University, 1657.

8. *Charles Talbot*, LL. D. Baron of Hensol, and Lord High Chancellor of England, 1704.

9. *Sir Christopher Wren*, Knight, the famous Architect, LL. D. and Savilian Professor of Astronomy, 1653.

10. *Richard Steward*, LL. D. Dean of St. Paul's, Provost of Eton, Clerk of the Closet to Charles I. and Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Affairs at the Treaty of Uxbridge, 1613.

11. *Thomas Tanner*, D. D. Bishop of St. Asaph, 1696.

12. *James Goldwell*, LL. D. Bishop of Norwich, and Secretary of State to Edward IV. 1441.

13. *Gilbert Sheldon*, D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University, 1672.

14. *Brian Duppa*, D. D. Bishop of Winchester, Preceptor to Charles II. when Prince of Wales, and Lord Almoner, 1612.

15. *David Pole*, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and Bishop of Peterborough, 1520.

16. *Jeremy Taylor*, D. D. Bishop of Down and Connor, 1635.

17. *John Norris*, A. M. Rector of Bemerton, Wilts, 1680.

18. *Thomas Sydenham*, M. D. 1648.

19. *Thomas Linacre*, M. D. Founder of the College of Physicians, London, 1484.

20. *Sir Clement Edmonds*, Knight, A. M. Secretary of the Council in the reign of James I. and Burgess for the University, 1590.

21. *Sir William Byrde*, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and Burgess for the University, 1578.

22. *Sir Nathaniel Lloyd*, Knight, LL. D. Judge-Advocate, and Master of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, 1689.

23. *Robert Hovenden*, D. D. Warden of All Souls, 1565.

24. *Sir John Mason*, Knight, M. B. Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and the first Lay-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1521.

Over the great door is a very fine bust of the Founder, Archbishop Chichele, in white marble, done by Mr. Roubilliac. The elegance of the room and the choiceness of the collection, con-



sisting greatly of scarce and foreign books, make this esteemed one of the best libraries in Oxford.

The statue of that generous benefactor, Colonel Codrington, who was the founder of the Library, by Sir Henry Cheere, is erected in the middle, on a pedestal of veined marble; this part of the building being twice the breadth of the rest. The Colonel died in 1710, and the statue was erected in 1730.

The Hall is an elegant room, in which are the portraits of Archbishop Chichele, Founder; Colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. Over the chimney, which is a very neat one of dove-coloured marble, under the Founder's picture, is a piece of Sir James Thornhill's, representing the finding of the Law, and Josiah renting his clothes, from 2 Kings xxii. 11. On the opposite side of the Hall is a bust of the Founder; on one side of him Linacre, and on the other John Leland, the famous antiquary, and author of the Itinerary, both members of this Society. In the Hall is also a statue of that ornament to this Society and the University, the late Mr. Justice Blackstone, executed by Bacon in 1784. This room is ornamented with many other busts, which are chiefly copies from the antique.

The College Buttery, which was built with the Hall, is divided by a passage; it is of an oval form, with an arched stone roof of very curious work.

The Warden's lodgings, which front the High-street, and are contiguous to the rest of the College, form a handsome house.

The Founder of this College, Dr. Henry Chichele, was born at Higham Ferrars in Northamptonshire; and, having had his school learning in that town, was, in the year 1387, made by William of Wykeham one of his first set of Fellows at New College in Oxford, where he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He was Archdeacon of Sarum, and afterwards Chancellor of the same church; and becoming known to Henry IV. was sent on several embassies by that Monarch, and advanced first to the bishopric of St. David's, in which having continued five years, he was translated on July 29, 1414, to the see of Canterbury, of which he remained Archbishop twenty-nine years. He laid the foundation of All Souls College in 1437; the charter of incorporation is dated May 20, 16 Henry VI. in which it is called *Collegium Animarum omnium Fidelium defunctorum de Oron.* that is, *The College of the Souls of all Faithful People deceased of Oxford.*

By the statutes he gave this College he appointed forty Fellows, whereof twenty-four were directed to study divinity and philosophy, and the other sixteen the civil and canon law. He procured from King Henry VI. a grant of the lands and revenues of several dissolved priories

to endow his College, and in his life-time erected the chapel and all the rest of the original buildings, which cost him 4545l. and at his death gave to the Society the sums of 134l. 6s. 8d. and 100 marks.

The most considerable benefactors have been, Colonel Christopher Codrington, Governor of the Leeward Islands and Fellow of All Souls, already mentioned; George Clarke, LL. D.; the late Duke of Wharton; Doddington Greville, Esq.; Lieutenant General Stewart; and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, who, at the time that he was Fellow of this College, was Head of a College in Cambridge. The Colonel bequeathed 6000l. for building the noble Library already described, his own valuable study of books, and 4000l. more to purchase new ones; and Dr. Clarke gave his beautiful house for the use of the Wardens successively of the College. He also much augmented the Chaplainships.

In this College are a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, and six Clerks and Choristers.

A very peculiar custom is the celebrating the Mallard night, every year on the 14th of January, in remembrance of an excessive large Mallard or Drake, supposed to have long ranged in a drain or sewer, where it was found at the digging for the foundation of the College. A very humorous account of this event was published many years ago by Dr. Buckler, Sub-Warden, pre-

tendedly from a manuscript of Thomas Walsingham, the historian and monk of St. Alban's. It is the cause of much mirth; for on the day, and in remembrance of the Mallard, is always sung a merry old song set to ancient music.

Visitor. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

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### BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE

forms the west side of the Radcliffe square. It was founded in the year 1509, by the joint benefaction of William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, of Presbury in Cheshire. Over the gate are the arms of the latter.

The most probable account of the uncommon name of this College seems to be as follows. The Founders purchased from University College, for the site of their intended building, two ancient seats of learning, Brazen-nose and Little University Halls; the former of which, as well as one of the same name at Stamford, received its title from the circumstance of having a nose of brass affixed to the gate. It was with a view to this that the Founders ordered their new seminary to be called the King's Hall and College of Brazen-nose: and a similar appendage is still conspicuous over the portal.

Over the door of the Hall are two very an-

cient busts: the one of Alfred the Great, the first Founder, (deemed one of the best representations of that great monarch;) the other of John Eri-gena, a Scotsman, the first lecturer in University Hall. They have been more than once engraved, and are said to have been found in digging for the foundation of the College.

The Hall is handsome and spacious, and adorned with some good portraits and paintings on glass of the two Founders. It stands on the south side of the first quadrangle; in the centre of which is a statue of Cain and Abel, given by Dr. Clarke of All Souls.

Through a passage on the left hand of the gate of the first quadrangle we enter the second, of which a cloister, with the Library over it, forms the east side; the Chapel the south: these are more modern structures, and are supposed to have been built in 1667, conformably with a plan given by Sir Christopher Wren.

The Library (a light pleasant room, ornamented with a most elegant ceiling, rebuilt by Wyat) contains a respectable collection of books, very commodiously arranged. The Chapel is distinguished by a neatness and simplicity becoming the house of God. If these may be considered as the parents of beauty, this edifice has very strong pretensions to it. The roof, which, being a frame of wood, is an admirable imitation of Gothic stone-work, and the altar,

with its decorations, demand our attention. The east window, the gift of Principal Cawley, is enriched by painted glass, finely executed by Pearson in 1776, from drawings made by the late celebrated Mr. Mortimer.

In the Ante-chapel is an elegant monument to the memory of a late Principal, Dr. Shippen, whose uniform attention to the interests of his College are deservedly commemorated. The bust is supposed to give a striking resemblance of his countenance. An elegant house, connected with the College, and fronting the High-street, was erected in 1770 at a considerable expence, for the accommodation of the Principal.

The foundation of this College is for a Principal, twenty Fellows, thirty-two Scholars, and fifteen Exhibitioners.

The number of independent members at present on the books is about 100.

Visitor. The Bishop of Lincoln.

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### HERTFORD COLLEGE

is situated opposite to the gate of the Public Schools, consisting of one court. The College is intended to be erected in the form of a quadrangle, to consist of four angles and four intermediate buildings; each angle to consist of three stair-cases and fifteen single apartments; every

apartment to contain an outward room, a bed-place, and a study. Of these the south-east angle, and the Chapel in the south, the Principal's lodgings in the east, the Hall in the north, and the Gate-way (with the Library over it) in the west, are already finished, agreeable to the plan of the Oxford Almanack for the year 1740.

Hertford or Hart Hall, an ancient house of learning, was an appendant to Exeter College; but having received an endowment in part, was (at the request of Dr. Richard Newton, then Principal, who endowed the senior Fellowships) incorporated Sept. 8, 1740.

And, though it is now styled Hertford College, it may be called by the name of any other person, who will complete the endowment of it, or become the principal benefactor to it.

This College, according to its statutes, should consist of a Principal, two senior Fellows or Tutors, junior Fellows or Assistants, undergraduate Students, and four Scholars; but for some years has had neither Principal nor members.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.

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#### NEW COLLEGE.

**N**EW College is situated east of the Schools and the Theatre, and is separated from Queen's College only by a narrow lane. It is dedicated

to St. Mary Winton, and has been called New College from its first foundation, being at that time highly regarded for its extent and grandeur.

We enter this College by a portal, leading into the first court, which is a quadrangle of about 168 feet long, and 129 broad. This court, as built at the foundation of the College, was low, with narrow arched transom windows, in the fashion of the times. But soon after the Restoration of King Charles II. another story was added over the old building, and the windows altered to their present form. The magnificent Gothic building on the north side is the Chapel and the Hall; on the east the Library; on the south the Fellows' apartments; and on the west the Warden's lodgings, which are large and commodious, furnished with some valuable portraits.

In the north-west corner of the court is the entrance into the Chapel; by much the grandest in the University. The form of it is like that of Magdalen College, but larger. The Ante-chapel is supported by two beautiful staff-moulded pillars. This part is upwards of 80 feet long, and 36 broad.

As the PAINTED WINDOWS of this Chapel make one of its chief ornaments, it will not be improper to bestow on them a more particular description.



Of those there are four distinct sorts.

1. All the windows of the Ante-chapel (the great one excepted) are nearly, if not quite, as old as the Chapel itself, and contain the portraits of patriarchs, prophets, saints, martyrs, &c. to the number of 64, and 50 smaller above them; curious for their antiquity, but for little else, being drawn without perspective, without the effect of light and shade, and ill-proportioned; yet in these are some remains which shew the brilliancy of their colours, and some traces of simplicity and beauty; particularly in the heads of the female figures in the window on the right-hand of the entrance to the Chapel.

2. Of the second sort are the windows on the north side of the Chapel. These are done in the common modern style by Mr. Peckitt, of York. The three nearest the organ contain, in the lower range, the chief persons recorded in the Old Testament, from Adam to Moses; in the upper, twelve of the Prophets. Mr. Rebecca gave the designs for these. The two other windows contain our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve Apostles.

3. The third sort are on the south side of the Chapel. These were originally Flemish windows, and done (as it is reported) from designs given by some scholars of Reubens. Being brought out of Flanders, they came into the possession of Price, the son, whose skill in glass-painting is

well known. Of him they were purchased by the gentlemen of the College, who also employed him to repair what injuries they had sustained, and to fit them for the places where they now stand, A. D. 1740. In each window are eight figures, of saints, martyrs, and prelates, with their respective symbols; and for expression, colouring, and effect, they were esteemed equal, if not superior, to any painting executed on glass, till the appearance of the fourth sort, of which we come now to speak.

4. The west window of the Ante-chapel. This great window consists of seven compartments in the lower range, each near three feet wide and twelve high. In these stand seven allegorical figures, representing the four Cardinal and three Christian Virtues, in the manner following.

TEMPERANCE, pouring water out of a larger vessel into a smaller one. Her common attribute, the bridle, lies at her feet.

FORTITUDE, in armour; her hand resting on a broken column, which though half destroyed remains upright; her form robust, her look bold and resolute. A lion, her attendant, couches below her.

FAITH, standing firmly on both feet, and bearing a cross, the symbol of her belief; her eyes and hand raised up to heaven.

On the other side of the middle group (of which more hereafter) HOPE, looking toward

the same heaven, and springing forward to it so eagerly, that her feet scarce touch the ground. Part of an anchor, her attribute, is seen in the corner of her compartment.

JUSTICE, looking with a steady and piercing eye through the dark shade which her arm casts over her face; in her left hand the steelyard, a kind of balance less cumbrous, if not less vulgar, than the scales, which are usually given her. Her right hand supports the sword.

PRUDENCE, beholding (as in a mirror) the actions and manners of others, for the purpose of regulating her own by observation thereon. Upon her right arm an arrow joined with a remora, the respective emblems of swiftness and slowness; Prudence being a medium between them.

The middle group, mentioned above, represents CHARITY, and deserves particular notice for the expression of the figures. The fondling of the infant, the importunity of the boy, and the placid affection of the girl, together with the divided attention of the mother, are distinctly and judiciously marked with a knowledge of character, for which the great artist who gave this design is so justly celebrated.

Such are the figures which fill the lower compartments; yet they are but a subordinate part to the superb work erected over them. In a space ten feet wide, and eighteen high, is repre-

sented the NATIVITY of JESUS CHRIST: a composition of thirteen human figures, besides some animals. 1. The blessed Virgin, whose attention is wholly engaged with her Infant. 2. A group of Angels descended into the stable, and kneeling around him. The face of the least of these exhibits an idea of youthful beauty that perhaps was never surpassed. 3. A company of shepherds, whose devotion and rude eagerness to behold him are strongly expressed. 4. St. Joseph, looking on the spectators, and pointing to the Child, as to *the promised seed, the expectation and hope of all nations*. 5. In the clouds above, an Angel contemplating the mystery of the Cross; and near him a scroll, on which is written the original Greek of this text, *Mysteries which the Angels themselves desire to look into*.

In this composition the painter has taken for his light that which is supposed to proceed from the body of the Infant; herein imitating a famous picture now preserved in the Gallery at Dresden, and known by the name of the *Notte of Correggio*\*. This beautiful idea has often been adopted, but never so judiciously applied as in this instance; where the substance on which the Infant is delineated being transparent, and the light actually passing through him, his body receives a higher

\* A small copy of this picture is in the Collection at Christ Church.

glow, and gives to the whole an appearance of reality.

The remaining parts of this grand design consist of groups of Shepherds and other persons, who are approaching the stable to pay their devotions to the new-born Saviour. Among these, the compartment next to the great picture on the south contains the portraits of the two artists, by whom this admirable work was executed; viz. Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Mr. Jervais: the portrait of the latter, who is represented as looking upwards, is esteemed a very fine and strong resemblance.

For this work, which was begun about the year 1776, finished cartoons were furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds. These were copied by Mr. Jervais; to whose skill the world is indebted for a new style in glass-painting, which in beauty and truth of representation exceeds all that have hitherto been seen, as much as the common productions excel the first rude attempts of the art.

The choir is 100 feet long, 35 broad, and 65 high. As we enter the inner Chapel, the most striking object is the Altar-piece; which was restored in 1793 nearly to the same state that the Founder originally gave it. It consists of fifty niches, disposed in four ranges over the whole east end of the Chapel; ornamented with canopies, pinnacles, and tracery of the richest Gothic workmanship. These niches were filled by the

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Founder with the figures of divine and holy personages; but soon after the Reformation they were all taken away and destroyed, and the architecture itself much broken and defaced. Some remains however were still discernible; and from these, by the skill and abilities of Mr. Wyat, the design of the present structure was made out and executed. By the same eminent architect the Chapel was new roofed, the choir enlarged in length and breadth, the seats decorated with canopies, and the organ-loft erected: this last is a most superb piece of Gothic architecture, raised over the entrance of the choir at the west end, and very fitly corresponding with the richness and beauty of the altar-piece. Over the communion-table, in the wall below the niches, are five compartments of marble sculpture in alto relievo, representing these subjects: 1. The Salutation of the Virgin Mary. 2. The Nativity of Jesus Christ. 3. The Taking down from the Cross. 4. The Resurrection. 5. The Ascension. These were all finished by that excellent artist, Mr. Westmacott: the table or altar itself is likewise furnished by him; it is 12 feet long, and 3 broad, and is composed of dove-coloured marble.

On the north side of the Chapel is preserved the Crozier of the Founder, a well-preserved piece of antiquity, and almost the only one in

the kingdom. It is near seven feet high, is of silver gilt, finely embellished with a variety of rich Gothic architecture.

Here is an admirable Organ built by Dalham, and since improved by Mr. Green. Cathedral service is performed here twice every day, viz: at eight and six. Adjoining to the Chapel are the cloisters, which inclose an area of an hundred and thirty feet in length, and eighty-five in breadth, and which are well worth the attention of the antiquary. On the north side of the cloisters is a tower with a peal of ten bells.

The Hall is at the north-east corner of the quadrangle. It is handsomely wainscotted, and adorned with the portraits of the Founder, William of Wykeham; William of Waynflete, the Founder of Magdalen College, who was Schoolmaster of Winchester College in the time of Henry VI.; Archbishop Chichele, the Founder of All Souls, a Fellow of this College in Wykeham's life-time; and over the screen is an original painting of the celebrated Annibal Carracci, presented to this College by the Earl of Radnor. The subject of this piece is the Shepherds coming to Christ immediately after his Nativity, The Virgin, Angels, and Shepherds are represented as jointly celebrating the Nativity in the divine hymn of "*Glory to God in the Highest,*" &c. The composition and drawing is admirable.

The force and spirit of the Shepherds is finely contrasted by the elegance and grace of the Virgin and attending Angels.

The LIBRARY (situated on the east side of the quadrangle) consists of two elegant rooms, one over the other, 70 feet long and 22 broad: both of them well furnished with books, and in the library are some valuable manuscripts.

From hence we pass through the middle gate into the GARDEN-COURT, which widens by breaks as we approach the garden. This court is separated from the garden by a very handsome iron gate and palisade, which extend 130 feet in length. In the garden is a beautiful mount, well disposed, and covered with a thick shrubbery. Great part of the garden, as well as some parts of the College, is encompassed by the city wall, which serves as a fence, and is to be traced with its battlements and bastions along the north and south boundaries of the College.

To the south-east of the garden is the spacious BOWLING-GREEN, with its handsome pavilion; on the right, flowering shrubs, and a row of elms to shade the green; and on the left a row of sycamores, which are a great curiosity, being nearly incorporated from one end of the row to the other.

Having conducted our reader to the furthest part of the College, we would recommend a view of the building from the garden, from whence



the lower court has a very grand effect; as from thence the wings appear properly displayed, and the whole is seen at a convenient distance.

This College was founded by William of Wykeham, a native of Wykeham in Hampshire. His extraordinary integrity recommended him to the highest trust and favours of King Edward the Third. When young he was employed by that King in most of the buildings at that time carried on by the crown, particularly in the rebuilding Windsor Castle in the magnificent form in which it now appears. He was soon advanced to some of the most considerable preferments in the church, and in 1366 was consecrated Bishop of Winchester, in the 43d year of his age. His advancement in the state kept pace with his preferment in the church. He was constituted Chancellor of England, Sept. 17, 1367. Froissart says of Wykeham, that he was so much in favour with King Edward III. *that every thing was done by him, and nothing was done without him.* His munificence proceeded always from a constant generous principle, a true spirit of liberality.

The foundation-stone was laid March 5th, 1379, and it was finished on April 14, 1386, when the Warden and Fellows took possession of it. In the year following, St. Mary's College near Winchester was begun, and was finished and inhabited in the year 1398, by a Warden,

ten Fellows, three Chaplains, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers; as also two Masters, and seventy Boys, from whom an annual election is held there, to supply the immediate vacancies, or any which may happen within the ensuing year, at New College. The pious and munificent Founder not only saw both his Colleges completed, made ample provision for the support of each, and gave them a regular and perfect body of Statutes, but, having survived many years, he enlarged his will with costly legacies of jewels, plate, money, and books, to be distributed throughout the several dioceses in which he was preferred, or had temporal possessions at his decease. He died Sept. 27, 1404, when he was 80 years of age. Wykeham's pious example has occasioned many eminent persons, chiefly such as had been Fellows of this Society, to be considerable benefactors to his munificent foundation.

The University sermon is preached here on Lady-Day and Trinity-Sunday in the Chapel.

The present members are, the Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, one Sexton, and sixteen Choristers.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

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1379  
+ 472

## WADHAM COLLEGE

is situate north of the Public Schools and Printing-House, the front facing the Gardens of Trinity College.

It consists chiefly of one large quadrangle, and, having undergone no alteration since its completion in the year 1613, is distinguished by the superior uniformity of its buildings.

In the niches of the portico which leads to the Hall are statues of King James the First, and of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, the Founder and Foundress.

The Hall may be ranked among the largest in the University, and is ornamented with some good portraits. The Library is neat, and contains an useful collection of books. The Chapel is spacious and well-proportioned, with a noble Ante-chapel at right angles with the choir. The fine east window is admirably painted by Bernard Van Linge. In the upper part are represented the personages and events most strikingly typical of Christ: in the lower part, the most affecting passages of our Lord's history. Under this window is a painting on cloth by Isaac Fuller, which is esteemed a great curiosity. The cloth, of an ash colour, serves for the medium: the lines and shades are done with a brown crayon, and the lights and heightening with a white one. These dry colours being pressed with hot

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irons, which produce an exsudation from the cloth, are so incorporated into its texture and substance, that they are proof against a brush, or even the hardest touch. The subject is the Lord's Supper, and on either side the figures of Abraham and Melchisedec, and the Children of Israel gathering Manna. The north side of the Chapel and the adjoining parts of the College are advantageously seen from the Garden, which is one of the most pleasing in Oxford.

The Fellows of this College must resign their Fellowships after the expiration of eighteen years computed from the completion of their Regency in Arts. Of the Scholars, from whom the Fellows are chosen, three must be natives of Somersetshire, and three of Essex; the rest may be natives of any county in Great Britain.

Dr. Hody founded ten Exhibitions, four for the study of the Hebrew, and six for the study of the Greek Language. The Exhibitioners are examined every term by the royal Professors of Hebrew and Greek. Richard Warner, Esq. founded an Exhibition for the study of Botany; besides which there are twelve Exhibitions, founded by Bishop Lisle, John Goodridge, M. A. Sir Benjamin Maddox, and others. Lord Wyndham left 1500*l.* to increase the Warden's salary. But the most munificent benefactor was Dr. John Wills, Warden of this College, who died in June 1806. His principal bequests to the

lianey of the colours, and the natural air of the figures, give it, when viewed at a proper distance, all the effect and softness of a highly finished and original oil-painting.

The Hall is spacious and well proportioned, and, adorned with portraits of the Founder, of Dr. Bathurst, and Mr. Warton, the latter by Mr. Penrose of New College. Over the chimney-piece (which presents a very rare instance of the Arms of England and Spain being quartered together) are the Arms of Queen Mary and King Philip.

In the Library windows are several compartments of fine old painted glass, much injured in former times, and placed here in 1765.

The second court, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, was one of the first pieces of modern architecture which appeared in the University. It consists of three sides. The opening to the gardens on the east has an agreeable effect.

The gardens are extensive, and laid out in two divisions. The first or larger division is thrown into open grass-plats. The north wall is covered with a yew-hedge. The centre walk is terminated by a well-wrought iron gate, with the Founder's arms at the top, supported by two piers. The southern division is a pleasing solitude, consisting of shady walks, with a wilderness of flowering shrubs, and disposed into serpentine paths.

This College was founded March 8, 1594, by Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, of Tittenhanger in Hertfordshire, Privy Counsellor to Queen Mary, and a singular friend to Sir Thomas More, for the maintenance and education of a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars. The Founder directs, that the Scholars, who succeed to the Fellowships, shall be chosen from his manors: but if no candidates appear under such qualifications on the day of election, that they shall be supplied from any county in England. He also appoints, that no more than two natives of the same county shall be Fellows of his College at the same time, Oxfordshire excepted, from which county five are admitted.

The principal and almost only benefactor was Dr. Ralph Bathurst, formerly President, who expended 1900*l.* in rebuilding the Chapel.

This College consists of a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars: These, with the other members, Gentlemen Commoners, Commoners, &c. amount to about 90.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

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#### BALLIOL COLLEGE.

**BALLIOL** College is situated to the west of Trinity, and consists chiefly of one court, which we enter by a Gothic gate. The buildings about

this court are ancient, 'except the east end, which is finished in the manner in which the rest of that quadrangle may be built.

The Chapel stands at the north-east angle of the great court. The great east window, which is well executed, represents the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ. The Hall is at the west end of the same court. In the Master's Lodgings are some good rooms, particularly a spacious Hall, having a well-preserved ancient window to the east. Their Library, the interior of which was rebuilt by Wyat a few years ago, is well furnished with a very large collection of useful books, and many ancient manuscripts.

Over the gate of the College are the arms of the Balliol Family.

Besides this court, there is an area to the north-west, consisting of several detached lodgings for the Students, purchased for their use by Archbishop Abbot; and an elegant new building, rather resembling a modern dwelling-house, with a beautiful front to the street, erected at the expence of Mr. Fisher, late Fellow of this Society, in which are several handsome apartments. This inscription is on the north side, by desire of the Founder; VERBUM NON AMPLIUS FISHER.

Sir John Balliol, of Bernard Castle, in Yorkshire, father of John Balliol, King of Scotland,

first designed the foundation of this College for the education of Scholars, to whom he gave yearly Exhibitions; but dying before he purchased land, he recommended his design to his widow Devorgilla, daughter of Alexander III. King of Scotland, who first settled these Exhibitions; and in 1284 purchased a tenement for her *Scholars of Balliol*, and conveyed it to the Masters and Scholars of this House for ever for their habitation, having obtained a royal charter for that purpose. She afterwards added several new buildings to it, and settled lands for the maintenance of the Scholars, dedicating her foundation to the honour of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Katharine the Martyr; which benefactions were afterwards ratified by her son John Balliol, King of Scotland, and Oliver Bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese Oxford then was. The value of the lands and revenues belonging to this College did not exceed 27l. 9s. 4d. per ann. at that time; but their estates were soon after greatly enlarged by the benefactions of others, particularly Sir Philip Somerville. Dr. John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, founded four Scottish Exhibitions, endowing them with a revenue, which has since been augmented by John Snell, Esq. The members of this Society are at present a Master, twelve Fellows, fourteen Scholars, and eighteen



Exhibitioners; the whole number of Students amounting to about 90.

The Master and Fellows elect their Visitor, who at present is the Bishop of Durham.

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### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

is situated north of Balliol and Trinity Colleges, having a terrace with a row of lofty elms before it.

The buildings of this College chiefly consist of two large quadrangles. We enter the first by a handsome old gateway with a tower over it. It is formed by the Hall and Chapel on the north, the President's Lodgings on the east, and the chambers of the Fellows, Scholars, and other Students, on the south and west sides. The Hall is elegant, being well proportioned, and handsomely wainscotted, with a beautiful arched roof, a screen of Portland stone, and a grand variegated marble chimney-piece. It is likewise adorned with many other pictures: a whole-length portrait of the Founder; on his right hand Archbishop Laud, and on his left Archbishop Juxon; a whole-length portrait of his present Majesty, painted by Ramsay; and portraits of Bishop Mew, Bishop Buckridge, Sir William Paddy, and other eminent  
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men, who have been members of, and benefactors to, this Society. Titian's picture of John the Baptist, formerly over the chimney-piece, is now removed to the Common Room.

The Chapel, which is adjoining to the Hall, is in all respects neat and commodious. It is divided from the Ante-chapel by a new and elegant screen, over which has been erected a very complete new Organ. It has now an elegance which results from several highly finished yet simple ornaments. The altar is of the Corinthian order, and very properly adapted. Over the communion-table is a fine piece of tapestry, representing our Saviour with the two Disciples at Emmaus, copied from a painting of Titian. The Dog snarling at the Cat under the table cannot be overlooked. Nor will the curious observer be at much loss, by the striking likenesses in the four figures, in discovering they are the then Pope, Kings of France and Spain, and Titian, in the characters of our Saviour, his Disciples, and Servant. On the north side of the choir, in a marble urn, inclosed in a silver vessel, is the heart of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, with this singular inscription; "*Ubi thesaurus, ibi cor.*" In this Chapel cathedral service is performed twice a day, at eight and six. In the Post-Chapel, the roof of which is of carved stone and very elegant, are three monuments of

deceased Presidents; viz. of Dr. Holmes, Dr. Derham, and the late President, Dr. Dennis.

Through a passage on the east side of the first quadrangle we enter the second; on the east and west sides whereof are handsome piazzas in the Grecian taste, each column consisting of one single blueish stone, dug from a part of the College-estate near Fifield in Berkshire. In the centre of each piazza is a magnificent gateway, consisting principally of two orders. 1. The Doric, which forms the gateway itself, agreeable to that of the piazzas. 2. The Ionic, which supports a semicircular pediment. Between four of these columns, viz. two on each side, in a niche, is a brass statue; that on the east, of King Charles I. and that on the west, of his Queen, cast by Fanelli of Florence. That neither of the Greek orders might be wanting, the third, viz. the Corinthian, is very artfully introduced in the construction of the niche. The whole is richly embellished, and is the design of that celebrated architect Inigo Jones.

The Library includes the upper story of the south and east sides. The south side is well stored with printed books in all faculties, regularly disposed: the east with a most valuable collection of manuscripts; in which the book-cases adhering to the sides form a spacious gallery. Here are some valuable curiosities, viz.

the picture of King Charles I. which has the whole Book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and on the hairs of the head; a very beautiful and singular picture of St. John, stained in a composition, called Scagliola, which has the appearance of polished marble; some curious Missals; a Chinese Dictionary; and on the east window, in elegant painted glass, are the arms of the Founder, the Company of Merchant-Tailors, and several other benefactors to the College. The fine brass eagle, which formerly stood in the Chapel, has lately been removed to this Library.

The Gardens are very extensive, and laid out with all those graces which arise from a succession of beauties, so disposed as to strike us gradually and unexpectedly. By removing a few embarrassing overgrown chesnut-trees, the aspect of this garden has been so changed, that few can at present vie with it, and the whole owes its present beauties to the taste of the members of the Society.

This College was founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of London; who afterwards, anno 1557, endowed it with several considerable manors, and at his death bequeathed the sum of 3000*l.* to purchase lands to increase the revenues of it. He originally designed Merchant-Tailors' School in London as the only seminary for this College: but

being of a more public spirit than to confine himself to any one place, he allowed two Fellowships to the city of Coventry, two to Bristol, two also to the town of Reading, and one to Tunbridge, together with six to the kin to the Founder.

The most considerable benefactors since have been Sir William Paddy, who founded and endowed the choir, and built that side of the new quadrangle, of which the Library is a part; Archbishop Laud, who at the expence of above 5000l. (exclusive of 400l. for the statues of the King and Queen) added the other three sides; Archbishop Juxon, who gave 7000l. to this College; Dr. Gibbons, who bequeathed the perpetual advowson of the living of Baynton in Yorkshire, and 1000l. to buy books; Dr. Holmes, formerly President, with his Lady, who gave 15000l. to augment the salaries of the Officers, and other uses; and Dr. Rawlinson, who bequeathed the reversion of an estate in fee-farm rents.

The present members are, a President, fifty Fellows, two Chaplains, an Organist, five Singing-men, six Choristers, and two Sextons: the number of Students of all sorts being usually about 80.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

## WORCESTER COLLEGE.

**W**ORCESTER College is pleasantly situated on an eminence, just above the river Isis and the meadows, at the extremity of the western suburb. At entering the College we have the Chapel and Hall on each side, both of which are 29 feet in breadth, and 50 in length. The Library, which is a magnificent Ionic edifice, on the west of the Chapel and Hall, is 100 feet in length, supported by a spacious cloister. It is furnished with a valuable collection of books, chiefly the library of Dr. Clarke, late Fellow of All Souls College; in which is Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own manuscript notes in Italian. According to the plan proposed, this College is to consist of the chambers of the Fellows and Scholars on the north and south, and the Gardens, which are to lie on a descent to the river, on the west. The lodgings of the Provost are at the north-west angle of the new buildings on the north side, completed in 1759; and, besides rebuilding the south side in the same form, it is the design of the Society to open an avenue from the College to Magdalen Parish Church.

The College was founded anno 1714, by Sir Thomas Cookes, for a Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars.

Dr. James Fynney, a Fellow of St. John's, farther endowed it with two Fellowships and

two Scholarships for students from Staffordshire or Durham. Dr. Clarke founded six Fellowships and three Scholarships, with a preference to Clergymen's sons. And Mrs. Eaton, daughter to Dr. Eaton, Principal of Gloucester Hall, founded six Fellowships. Lady Holford gave two Exhibitions of 20l. a year each, for Charter-house scholars, to be enjoyed eight years; and Mr. Kay 30l. a year, as an Exhibition for a native of Yorkshire.

This house was formerly called Gloucester Hall, being a seminary for educating the novices of Gloucester Monastery. It was founded A. D. 1283, by John Giffard, Baron of Brimsfield. When suppressed at the Reformation, it was converted into a palace for the Bishop of Oxford; but in 1559 was erected into an academical Hall, by Sir Thomas White, the Founder of St. John's College; in which state it continued till it received a charter of incorporation, and an endowment from Sir Thomas Cookes.

Here are a Provost, twenty-one Fellows, sixteen Scholars, &c. The whole number about 70.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.

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### EXETER COLLEGE.

THIS College is situated opposite Jesus College, the front whereof is 220 feet long; in the

centre of which is a magnificent Gate and Tower. The composition of each front (viz. that towards the street and that towards the quadrangle) is a rustic basement, which forms the gateway; a plinth, whereupon are placed four pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting a semi-circular pediment, in the area of which are the Founder's arms, on a shield adorned with festoons, finishing with a balustrade above all. This, with the beautiful arched roof of the gateway, is justly esteemed an elegant piece of workmanship. The building within chiefly consists of a large quadrangle, formed by the Hall, the Chapel, the Rector's Lodgings, and the Chambers of the Fellows and Scholars, and is regular and uniform.

The Gardens are neatly disposed; and, though within the town, have an airy and pleasant opening to the east, and a terrace, from whence we have a view of some of the finest buildings in the University.

The Chapel, which consists of two ailes, was built in 1624, principally at the expence of Dr. George Hakewill, Rector.

The Library is well furnished with books in the several arts and sciences; and a very valuable collection of Classics, given by Thomas Richards, Esq. and Joseph Sanford, B. D. The building was erected in 1778, from a plan given by the present Public Orator.



Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer of England, and Secretary of State to King Edward II. 1316, obtained a charter for founding a College where Hertford College now stands: but wanting room for the buildings he designed, he removed his Scholars to the present House, and gave it the name of Stapledon Hall, after his own name. He founded a Society consisting of thirteen, i. e. a Rector and twelve Fellows; one of whom, the Chaplain, to be appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; eight to be elected out of the Archdeaconries of Exeter, Totnes, and Barnstaple, in Devonshire, and four from the Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

Among the subsequent benefactors was Edmond Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, who in 1404 obtained leave to alter the name of this House, and settled two Fellowships for the diocese of Sarum. Sir William Petre in Queen Elizabeth's time obtained a new charter and statutes, founded eight Fellowships for such counties wherever he then had, or his heirs at any time after should have, estates; which by this time comprehends most of the counties in England. King Charles I. added one Fellowship for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. And by Mrs. Shiers's benefaction, as completed and settled by Dr. Hugh Shortridge, two other Fellowships were added, confined to the counties of Hertford

and Surrey; besides considerable augmentations to the revenues of the Society.

The present members are a Rector, twenty-five Fellows, one Scholar, who is Bible-Clerk, and two Exhibitioners. The whole number of members about 70.

Visitor. The Bishop of Exeter.

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### JESUS COLLEGE.

**THE** front of this College is beautified and improved by a very handsome rustic Gateway, and other additions.

In the first court, built in 1625, the Chapel on the north side, and Hall on the west, are neat well-proportioned rooms, the latter having been much improved by the addition of a ceiling and other ornaments, by the late Mr. Roberts.

The inner court, begun in 1640, and completed in 1676, has three sides uniformly and neatly built, (the Hall before mentioned making the fourth side of this quadrangle,) and on the west side of it, over the Common Room, &c. is a spacious well-furnished Library, built by Sir Leoline Jenkyns in 1677.

In the Hall is a fine picture of King Charles I. at full length, by Vandyke; and portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II. Sir Eubule Thel-

wall, when a child, with his mother, Sir Leoline Jenkins, &c.

Other curiosities in this College are, 1. a most magnificent piece of Plate, the gift of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. for the use of the Fellows' Common Room. It contains ten gallons, and weighs two hundred and seventy-eight ounces. And, 2. the Statutes of the College, beautifully written upon vellum, by the late Mr. Parry of Shipston upon Stour, formerly Fellow of this College.

This College was founded by Queen Elizabeth, by charter bearing date the 27th of June, 1571, for a Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars. The Queen, at the request of Hugh Price, LL. D. a native of Brecknock, and Treasurer of the Church of St. David's, granted her royal charter of foundation, and a certain religious house or cell, called Whitehall, (which before the dissolution of monasteries belonged to the Priory of St. Frideswide,) for the site of the College, together with such timber and other materials as should be wanting for the building of it, out of her Majesty's forests of Shotover and Stowe.

The first endowment of this College was by Dr. Hugh Price, above mentioned, who, by deed bearing date the last day of the said month of June, 1571, conveyed to the College by the style and title of *The Principal, Fellows, and Scholars*

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*of Jesus College, within the City and University of Oxford; of Queen Elizabeth's Foundation, certain lands, messuages, and tenements in the county of Brecknock, of the value of about 160l. per annum, for the maintenance and support of a Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars, being the number limited in the original charter of foundation; though by charters since granted at different times, and the munificence of subsequent benefactors, the number of Fellows and Scholars is now more than doubled.*

The principal benefactors after Dr. Hugh Price, who may in some measure be called the Founder of this originally little Society, were Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knt. Principal of the College, who, besides his contributions towards the buildings, carried on under his direction, increased the number of Fellows from eight to sixteen; Dr. Francis Mansell, who was thrice Principal; Sir Leoline Jenkins, also Principal; King Charles I.; Dr. Griffith Lloyd; and many others.

The Society now consists of a Principal, nineteen Fellows, and eighteen Scholars, besides a considerable number of Exhibitioners; in all 80 or 90.

Visitor. The Earl of Pembroke.

## LINCOLN COLLEGE

is situated between All-Saints Church and Exeter College. It consists of two courts. The first, which we enter under a tower, is formed by the Rector's Lodgings on the south-east angle, the Library and Common Room on the north, and Refectory on the east, the sides of which are 80 feet each. The inner or south court has also a gate into the street; and is a square likewise, but less than the other, being 70 feet each way.

The Hall is a handsome edifice, about 40 feet long, 25 broad, and of a proportionable height. It was new wainscotted in 1701, chiefly by the benefaction of the late Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, whose arms are placed over the middle of the screen, as are those of the rest of the contributors over other parts of the wainscot.

The Library is a very neat room in the north side of the outer court, over the Common Room. It has been new fitted up, sashed, and wainscotted, at the expence of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Knt. some time Commoner of this College, and afterwards Fellow of All Souls. It is well furnished with books, and there are in it some ancient and valuable manuscripts.

There is a good half-length picture of Bishop Crewe at the west end of it, and another of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.

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But what is most taken notice of in this College is their Chapel, which is situated on the south side of the inner court. The screen of it is of cedar, finely carved, and is mentioned by Dr. Plott as a great curiosity. The windows are entirely of painted glass, of which there is a large one over the altar, and four lesser on each side. In those of the south side are the figures of the Twelve Apostles, three in each window, as large as life. In the first window which is next the altar are Peter, Andrew, and James the Greater: in the 2d, John, Philip, and Bartholomew: in the 3d, Matthew, Thomas, and James the Less: in the 4th, Jude, Simon, and Matthias.

On the other side, over against these, are the figures of twelve of the Prophets. In the first window, or next to the altar, are David, Daniel, and Elijah: in the 2d, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel: in the 3d, Amos, Zechariah, and Malachi: in the 4th, Elisha, Jonah, and Obadiah.

The east window, which is over the altar, contains the Types and Antitypes of our Saviour. It is divided into six partitions. In the first, reckoning from the north, is the Creation of Man in Paradise; and over it the Nativity of our Saviour: in the 2d, the Passing of the Israelites through the Red Sea; and over it our Saviour's Baptism: in the 3d, the Jewish Passover; and over it the Institution of the Lord's

Supper: in the 4th, the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness; and over it our Saviour's Crucifixion: in the 5th, Jonas delivered out of the Whale's Belly; and over it our Saviour's Resurrection: in the 6th, Elijah going to Heaven in the fiery Chariot; and over it our Saviour's Ascension.

The ceiling, which is of cedar, is embellished with the Arms of the Founders, and the principal Benefactors; intermixed with Cherubim, palm-branches, festoons, &c. beatifully painted and gilt. This Chapel was built in 1630, by Dr. John Williams, at that time Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York.

This College was first founded by Richard Flemming, who was born of a good family in Yorkshire. He was educated in this University, of which he was two years Proctor; being then Fellow of University College. In 1420, he was made Bishop of Lincoln by King Henry V. and died in 1431. He obtained the charter of incorporation of King Henry VI. in the sixth year of his reign; and in 1429 established a College, consisting of a Rector and seven Fellows, to whom he appropriated stipends.

In the year 1478, Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham, then Bishop of Lincoln, considering the imperfect state of this foundation, obtained a new charter of King Edward IV. by virtue whereof he added five other Fellowships to the seven be-

fore founded, annexed to the College two Rectories, and gave them a body of statutes, in which he limits the choice of the Fellows to the dioceses of Lincoln and York, all except one, whom he would have to be of the diocese of Wells.

But a greater benefactor to this College was the Right Honourable Nathaniel Lord Crewe, late Bishop of Durham, who being present in the year 1717, after contributing liberally to the buildings which were then carrying on at Christ Church, Queen's, Worcester, and All Souls Colleges, and to the finishing of All Saints Church, settled by way of a rent-charge, free from all deductions whatsoever, issuing out of his manors in Northumberland and Durham, twelve Exhibitions of 20*l.* per annum each, for Commoners of this College, whom he would have to be the sons of Gentlemen; and made a considerable augmentation to the annual stipends of the Rector, Fellows, Scholars, Bible-Clerk, and the Chaplains of the four appropriated Churches.

The last benefactors were, Dr. Marshal, Rector, and the late Dr. Richard Hutchins, Rector, who died in 1781, and augmented the incomes of the Scholars and Exhibitioners.

The members of this College are, a Rector, twelve Fellows, a Bible Clerk, thirteen Exhibitioners, and eight Scholars.

Visitor. The Bishop of Lincoln.



## ORIEL COLLEGE.

**O**RIEL College is situated between St. Mary's Church on the north, Corpus Christi College on the south, and Christ Church on the west: the entrance is on the west. It chiefly consists of one regular, uniform, and well-built quadrangle: on the north side whereof are the Provost's Lodgings; on the east the Hall, and the entrance into the Chapel, which runs eastward from thence; and on the south and west sides are the chambers of the Fellows and other Students.

Opposite to the great gate we ascend by a large flight of steps, having a portico over them, to the Hall; which is a well-proportioned room, handsomely wainscotted, with a Doric entablature, and adorned with three whole-length portraits, viz. in the middle, at the upper end, a very fine one of King Edward II. enthroned with his regalia, by Hudson; on his right hand, that of Queen Anne, by Dahl; and on his left, one of the late Duke of Beaufort, in his Parliament robes, having a Negro servant bearing his coronet, by Soldi.

The Chapel, built in 1642, has that beauty which is derived from a decent simplicity. The large east window, the Wise Men's Offering, which was placed here in 1767, the donation of the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Wenman, and Lord Leigh, was painted by Mr. Peckitt, from a design by the late Dr. Wall.

Through a passage on the north side we enter the Garden Court, at the end of which is the College Library, an elegant modern building, designed by Wyatt, in which are placed the late Lord Leigh's Library, given to the Society. On either hand is a wing of a new building, in a style conformable to the quadrangle. That on the right was built in 1719, at the expence of Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London ; and that on the left in 1729, by Dr. Carter, late Provost.

This College was founded by King Edward II. on petition of Adam de Brome, his almoner, anno 1324, who was the first Provost. King Edward III. gave the large messuage of Le Oriel, situate in St. John's parish, by which name the College was afterwards called, and from whence it has been frequently held to be a royal foundation. He likewise gave the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, near Oxford, with the lands thereunto belonging.

Other benefactors were, John Frank, Master of the Rolls in the reign of Henry VI. who gave 1000*l.* to this College to purchase lands for the maintenance of four Fellows; John Carpenter, formerly Provost, and afterwards Bishop of Worcester; William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln; and Dr. Richard Dudley, some time Fellow, and afterwards Chancellor of the Church of Sarum, who gave the College the manor of Swainswick in Somersetshire, for the maintenance of two

**Fellows and six Exhibitioners.** Dr. John 'Folson, who was Provost in 1640, gave 1150*l.* toward the buildings of the quadrangle, besides other considerable donations. Queen Anne annexed a prebend of Rochester to the Provostship for ever. Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, besides the new building, gave 2500*l.* to augment the Fellowships, and to found three Exhibitions. Dr. Carter not only left money for the erection of the opposite wing, but also for the purchase of livings for the benefit of the Provost and Fellows. And the Duke of Beaufort, who died in 1745, gave 100*l.* per annum for four Exhibitioners.

The present members are a Provost, eighteen Fellows, and thirteen Exhibitioners: the whole number of Students about 140.

Visitor. The Lord Chancellor.

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#### CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

**CORPUS CHRISTI** College stands between Christ Church on the west, Merton College on the east, and Oriel College on the north. It consists of one quadrangle, built in the Founder's time, but not embattled within till about the latter end of the reign of James I. In length it is 101 feet, by 80 wide.

Towards Christ Church walk, an elegant mo-

dern building, 119 feet in front, with an arcade adjoining, was erected in 1706 at the sole expence of Dr. Turner, President; who also added to the lodgings, and bequeathed his collection of books to the Library. Its simplicity and beauty are very striking. The pediment is supported by four plain Ionic pilasters; the windows are unornamented, and the base judiciously not rustic.

On the east side towards Merton Grove a handsome structure was built in 1737, for the residence of Gentlemen Commoners, whose number the Founder has confined to six. And soon after the north and west fronts of the first court were rebuilt, chiefly at the expence of some members of the Society.

By similar means the Hall was embellished with a handsome oak wainscot in 1700: it is 50 feet long, and 25 broad, and of a proportionable height, with beautiful Gothic rafters.

The Cylindrical Dial in the quadrangle is set at right angles with the horizon, the common sections whereof, with the hour circles, except the meridian circle that divides it by the axis, as also the equinoctial, are all ellipses. On the column is a perpetual Calendar. This curious old piece of Gnomonics was constructed in 1605, by Charles Turnbull, A. M. and Fellow; of which a MS. account is preserved in the Archives.

The Chapel is 70 feet in length, and 25 in

breadth. In 1676 it was adorned with a floor of black and white marble, new stalls, a screen of cedar wood, and a roof wainscotted and gilt. The Altar-piece is a very capital picture by Rubens, consisting of five figures as large as life, and an infant Saviour. It came from the collection of the Prince of Conde at Chantilly, who gave 3000 louis d'ors for it. The late Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. formerly a member of this Society, presented it in 1804, when the former Altar-piece, a copy of Guido's Annunciation, was removed to Balden church, near Nuneham.

The Library is well furnished with books, particularly a large collection of Tracts from the Reformation to the Revolution; about 300 MSS. a curious one of Suidas, which seems to have once belonged to William Grocyn, that celebrated scholar and teacher of the Greek language in this University towards the close of the 15th century, as his name is written on the cover of both volumes; the MS. collections of the antiquarians, Brian Twyne and Fulman; an English Bible, supposed to be older than Wickliffe's; a Parchment Roll containing the pedigree of the Royal Family, and the several branches of it, from King Alfred to King Edward VI. with their arms blazoned, signed by the King at Arms; and several other curiosities, particularly an ancient MS. History of the Bible in French, finely decorated with curious painting, given by Ge-

neral Oglethorpe, who was a member of this College; and also a very valuable collection of the earliest editions of the Classics, particularly of the Aldine, many of which belonged to the Founder, and are well preserved. Among the most curious are Cicero de Officiis on vellum, 1466; the Florentine Anthologia, Euripides, Apollonius Rhodius in capital letters; and a vellum copy of the splendid edition of Aristotle and Theophrastus, from the press of Aldus.

They shew here also the genuine Crosier of the Founder, a piece of curious workmanship, little impaired by time.

This College was founded in the year 1516, by Dr. Richard Fox, a native of Ropesley, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, who was successively Bishop of the sees of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester, and was likewise Lord Privy Seal to Kings Henry VII. and VIII. He first intended it only as a seminary for the Monks of the Priory or Cathedral Church of St. Swithin at Winchester, and obtained a charter for that end; but altered his mind by the persuasion of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who engaged to be a benefactor to the House, on condition that he would convert it into a College for the use of secular students, after the manner of other Colleges in the University. Whereupon Bishop Fox caused the first charter to be cancelled, and obtained another, whereby he was permitted to

found a College for the study of Divinity, Philosophy, and other liberal Arts.

The statutes for the government of this Society ordain, that the Fellows should be elected out of the Scholars, who are to be chosen from the counties or dioceses following, viz. two Surrey, three Hampshire, one Durham, two Bath and Wells, two Exeter, two county of Lincoln, two Gloucestershire, one Wiltshire, or (in defect of a candidate) the diocese of Sarum, one county of Bedford, two county of Kent, one county of Oxford, one Lancashire.

Among the benefactors was Hugh Oldham, Chaplain to Margaret Countess of Richmond, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter, who gave 6000 marks towards erecting the College, besides several estates for the endowment of it.

William Frost, Steward to the Founder; John Claymond, the first President of this College; and Robert Morwent, second President, gave to the College several portions of lands, Arthur Parsons, M. D. some time Fellow, gave 3000*l.* towards purchasing Advowsons.

The endowment of the College, according to Tanner in his Not. Mon. amounted 26 Hen. VIII. anno 1534, to the yearly value of 382*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

The present members of this Society are, a President, twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, twenty Scholars, four Exhibitioners, and six Gentlemen Commoners.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

## MERTON COLLEGE.

**MERTON** College is situated east of Corpus Christi, from which it is separated by a small grove of elms, and consists of three courts. The largest or inner court is 110 feet long, and 100 broad, and was erected in 1610, from the apartments of which on the south there is a pleasant prospect over the meadows. The Terrace in the gardens, formed on the city wall, is no less well situated for a prospect.

The Chapel, built in 1424, at the west end of the first court, is likewise the Parish Church of St. John Baptist. It is one of the largest, most ancient, and best proportioned Gothic structures in the University, 100 feet in length and 30 in breadth, and has a very capacious Tower and Ante-chapel. But large as it is at present, it has been thought from its whole appearance, and from the form and manner of the arches closed up in the wall of the west end, on each hand of the great window, to have been built with a view to a farther addition of a nave and side ailes, the present building being no more than the choir and transept.

In the Chapel are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodley, Sir Henry Saville, Bishop Earle, and some others. In the Ante-chapel, by the north-door, is that of Mr. Antony Wood, the famous antiquary. And near the entrance into



the Chapel is a very neat, though small one, for the late Warden, Dr. Wyntle.

In the Hall, to which we ascend by a flight of steps, is a well-imagined picture, by the late Dr. Wall, representing the expulsion of idle monks to make room for the liberal education of youth, designed by the Founder.

The Library, supposed to be the oldest in England, and built in 1369, is in the small old quadrangle, south of the Chapel, and is well furnished with ancient and modern books, and some manuscripts.

This Society, consisting of a Warden and about the same number of Scholars or Fellows as at present, was first placed at Maldon in Surrey, (but with a provision for the abode and residence of the chief part of them here in Oxford,) anno 1264, the 48th year of King Henry III. by Walter de Merton, some time Lord Chancellor of England. The instrument of endowment, with the statutes under the broad seal, the Founder's, the Bishop of the diocese's, and that of his Chapter, are at this time in the College Treasury, and deemed to be the first charter of the kind in Europe. The statutes were finally established under the broad seal and his own, anno 1274, the second of the reign of King Edward I.

Such was the original of this ancient Society, by these charters, above five hundred years since, incorporated, and endowed with almost all the





*MERTON COLLEGE, from the MR. ADAMS*

lands they at this time possess, and provided with the same statutes by which, without any alteration or addition, they are now governed.

These, by the recourse had to them, were of much use to the after foundations, both here and in Cambridge. And with so much prudence was this College founded, that King Edward the First recommended it to Hugh de Balsam, Bishop of Ely, as a model for his intended munificence in Cambridge, according to which Peter-House, the first College, was afterwards erected in that University. And farther, it is said of the Founder of Merton College, that, though in reality he was the Founder of only one, by example he was the Founder of all other Colleges.

The Post-masters in this house are of a distinct and different foundation, which took place about an hundred years after the other. The number, and their revenues, have been since increased by several benefactors.

Besides the Post-masters, there are now four other Scholars of the foundation of Mr. Henry Jackson, formerly of this College, which commenced in 1759.

In the election of a Warden, the Fellows choose three persons, whom they present to their Visitor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who appoints one of them.

The present members are, a Warden, twenty-four Fellows, fourteen Post-masters, Mr. Jack-

son's four Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks: the whole number of Students of all sorts being about 120.

Visitor. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

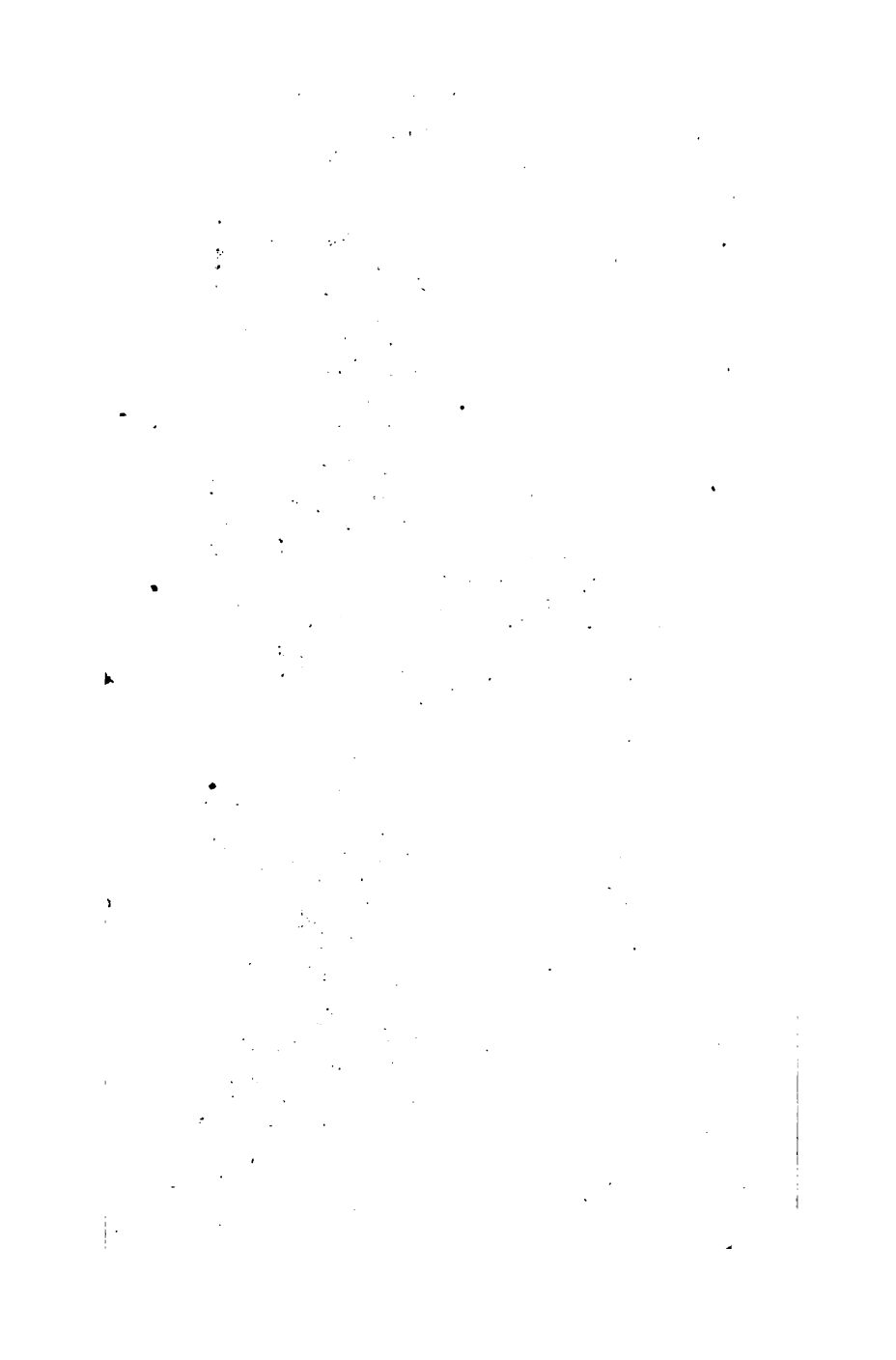
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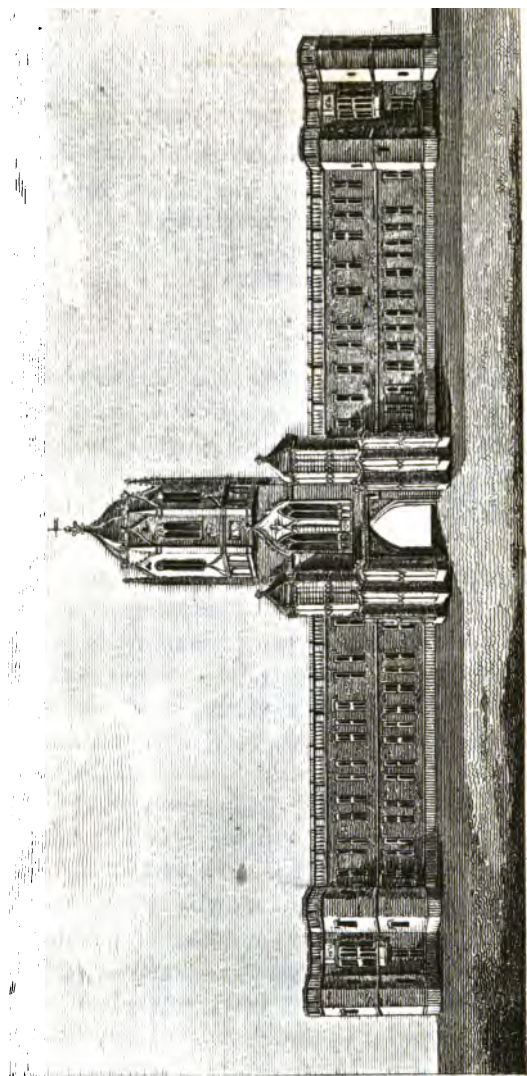
### CHRIST CHURCH.

THIS Church and College merits the particular observation of strangers. It consists of four Courts or Squares, viz. 1. The Great Quadrangle; 2. Peckwater Square; 3. Canterbury Court; 4. The Chaplain's Court; and some other buildings.

The stately west front of the great Quadrangle is a magnificent Gothic building, 382 feet in length, terminated at each end with two corresponding turrets. The great gate is in the middle of this front, and over it a beautiful Tower, enriched with Gothic ornaments, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, erected by Dr. Fell, and perfectly corresponding to the taste of the rest of the buildings. In this Tower hangs the great Bell called *Tom*, (the weight of which is eight tons and a half,) on the sound of which the Scholars of the University are to retire to their respective Colleges. The greatness of the proportions in the front, and the magnificence of the whole, raise the admiration of every spectator, and help him to form an idea of the great mind

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*The West Front of Christ Church.*

of Cardinal Wolsey. In this Quadrangle are the statues of Queen Anne, Cardinal Wolsey, and Bishop Fell; that of the Cardinal in the south-east corner is justly admired as an excellent piece of workmanship.

The great Quadrangle is 264 by 261 feet in the clear. The Hall takes up more than half the south side; we ascend to it by a spacious and stately Stair-case of stone, covered by a beautiful roof, and supported by a small single pillar of fine proportion. The Stair-case and Lobby, and the entrance into the Hall, have lately been altered at a considerable expence, under the direction of Mr. Wyat, with a view of rendering them more conformable to the rest of the building. This building is considerably elevated, and the whole finished with a balustrade of stone. The south, east, and part of the west sides, with the magnificent Kitchen to the south of the Hall, were erected by the Cardinal. The east and north sides of this Quadrangle are taken up with the Dean's and four of the Canon's Lodgings.

In the year 1638, the North Side of the grand Quadrangle was begun. On the Restoration, this part of the building was resumed, by the direction and encouragement of Dr. Fell, then Dean of the College; and finished anno 1665, when the spacious Terrace-walk was made, with the Bason, Fountain, and statue of Mercury in the centre.



The Hall is by far the most magnificent room of the kind in Oxford, and perhaps one of the largest in the kingdom. The roof is framed of timber, curiously wrought, and so contrived as to produce a very grand and noble effect. There are near 300 compartments in the cornice, which are embellished with as many coats of arms, carved and blazoned in their proper colours.

At the upper end of the Hall there is an ascent of three steps, which run through the whole breadth; near which is a beautiful Gothic window in a recess, which demands the attention of the curious.

This superb room is beautified, and improved, by completing and painting the wainscot and roof, and the addition of a great number of portraits of eminent persons, who were educated at the College, which are disposed in the following manner.

*Over the High Table.*

Ellis, Bishop of Kildare.

Corbet, Bishop of Norwich.

HENRY VIII. a full length.

BUST of GEORGE III.

King, Bp. of Lond.	Duppa, Bp. of Winton.	Cardinal Wolsey.	Queen Elizabeth.	Fell, Bp. of Oxon.	Morley, Bp. of Winton.
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King, Bp. of London.	Bradshaw, Bp. of Bristol.	Smallridge, Bp. of Bristol.	Boulter, Abb. of Armagh.	Dr. Aldrich.	Dr. Atterbury.
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*On the South Side, beginning  
at the upper End.*

Potter, Abp. of Canterbury.  
 Moore, Abp. of Canterbury.  
 Trevor, Bp. of Durham.  
 Barrington, Bp. of Durham.  
 Tanner, Bp. of St. Asaph.  
 William Stratford, D.D. Canon  
 of Ch. Ch.  
 Dr. Busby, Master of Westmin-  
 ster School.  
 Mr. Locke.  
 Sir G. Dolben, Bart.  
 King, Bp. of Chichester.  
 Morton, Bp. of Meath.

*Over the Chimney.*

A Bust of George II.  
 Benson, Bp. of Gloucester.  
 Wake, Abp. of Canterbury.  
 Este, Bp. of Waterford.

*The Window.*

Markham, Abp. of York.  
 Bagot, Bp. of St. Asaph.

*Over these, beginning at the  
lower End.*

Godwin, Bp. of Bath and Wells.  
 Howson, Bp. of Durham.  
 Heton, Bp. of Ely.  
 Peers, Abp. of York.  
 Westfaling, Bp. of Hereford.  
 Sanderson, Bp. of Lincoln.

*On the North Side, beginning  
at the upper End.*

Compton, Bp. of London.

Dolben, Abp. of York.  
 Sir J. Trelawney, Bp. of Win-  
 ton.  
 Wood, Bp. of Lichfield and Co-  
 ventry.  
 Drummond, Abp. of York.

*Over the Chimney.*

A Bust of George I.  
 Blackbourn, Abp. of York.  
 Hooper, Bp. of Bath and Wells.  
 John Friend, M. D.  
 Gilbert, Abp. of York.  
 Cox, Abp. of Cashel.  
 Clavering, Bp. of Peterborough.  
 Edward, Earl of Oxford.  
 Sir J. Dolben, Preb. of Durham.  
 A. Alsop, B. D.  
 Gastrel, Bp. of Chester.  
 Sir F. Barnard, Bart.  
 J. Parsons, M. D.  
 T. Burton, D. D.  
 Dr. Sprat, Archd. of Rochester.  
 Hickman, Bp. of Londonderry.  
 J. Pelling, D. D.  
 R. Frewin, M. D.

*Over these, beginning at the  
upper End.*

Griffith, Bp. of St. Asaph.  
 Smith, Bp. of Gloucester.  
 James, Bp. of Durham.  
 Ravis, Bp. of London.  
 Bancroft, Bp. of Oxford.  
 Mathew, Abp. of York.  
 Godwin, Bp. of Hereford.

*At the lower End of the Hall.*

The Duke of Portland.

Mr.	Sir Dudley Carlton.	Sir Henry Bennet,	Hon.
Devisme,	Ld. Vis. Dorchester.	Earl of Arlington.	G. Grenville.

William Lord Mansfield.

Lord	Smallwell	David Ld.	Sir John	Stone, Abp.	Earl of
Mendip.	Bp. Oxon.	Mansfield.	Skyner, Kt.	Armagh.	Orrery.

Sir A.	Lord	Robinson,	Agar, Abp.	Lord	Cleaver,
M'Donald,	Gren-	Abp. Armagh.	Cashel.	Auck-	Bp. Fernes.
Knt.	vile.			land.	

The Church of this College, which is the Cathedral of the diocese, is on the east of the grand quadrangle, a venerable structure, originally the Church of St. Frideswide's Monastery; on or near the site of which the College is erected. It was finished before the year 1200. The roof of the Choir is a beautiful piece of stone-work, put up by Cardinal Wolsey, who also rebuilt the Spire. The east window was painted by Mr. Price, senior, of London, after a design of Sir James Thornhill, representing the Epiphany. In the Dormitory, which is an aisle on the north side of the Choir, is the tomb of St. Frideswide, who died A. D. 739. At the north corner of the west end is a window curiously painted, representing St. Peter delivered out of Prison by the Angel: beside the principal figures, there are a considerable number of Roman soldiers in various sleeping attitudes, admirably well drawn: and, though a very small portion of the glass is stained, the colours are brilliant, and the whole appears very lively. It was painted by J. Oliver, in his eighteenth year, and given by him to the College in the year 1700. In this and other parts of the Church are some monuments, no less remarkable for their elegant inscriptions than their beautiful structure. In the aisle, south of the choir, is a good portrait in the first window of Robert King, who was the last Abbot of Oseney, and the first Bishop of Oxford.

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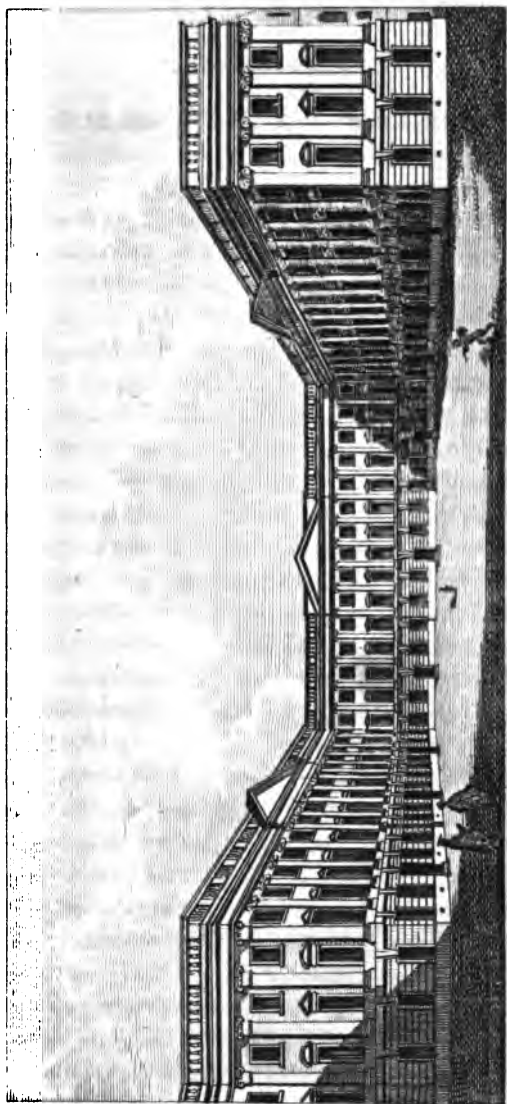
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*Pickwinder.*

In the Tower are ten celebrated bells, brought from Osney Abbey, as was the great bell called Tom, before mentioned.

In this Church Choir Service is performed every day at ten and five; except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is at eight in the morning.

Three sides of Peckwater Court are uniform, designed by Dr. Aldrich, then Dean, as eminent for his skill in architecture as for his knowledge in most other branches. Each side contains 15 windows in the front. The lower story is rustic, in which are three entrances. The second story, and the attic above it, are contained in the height of the Ionic order, which rests upon the rustic. Over the five middle windows in each side is a beautiful pediment, which projects, supported by three-quarter columns of the same order, as the entablature and balustrade of the other parts are by pilasters.—On the fourth side of this Court is a magnificent Library, 141 feet long, built in the Corinthian order, the pillars of which are four feet in diameter. Underneath was intended a piazza opening to the square, with seven arches, and an ascent of three steps running the whole length of the building. This design has been since altered, for the more convenient reception of the great collection of books belonging to the College. The wainscotting, book-cases, and stucco work, as well on the stair-

case as in the rooms of the Library, are very highly finished, particularly the beautiful festoons in stucco, charged with symbolical imagery, severally representing the particular branch of literature contained beneath. At each end are marble busts, one of Dr. Boulter, late Primate of Ireland; the other of Dr. Freind, late Master of Westminster School. In the lower apartments, both to the right and left, are deposited the celebrated collection of Pictures given to the College by General Guise; among which are some from the collection of King Charles I. A portrait by Titian. The Flight into Egypt, by Guido Reni. The Family of the Caracci's represented in a Butcher's Shop, the most celebrated performance of Annibal Caracci. Two Nativities, by Titian. Jesus and St. John embracing, by Raphael. A Nativity, by Raphael. The Fable of Erichonius delivered to the Nymphs to be educated, by Salvator Rosa. Venus and Cupid, by Titian. St. Francis in a vision, supported by Angels, by Annibal Caracci. An Ecce Homo, by Ludovico Caracci. A Medusa's Head, by Rubens. The Pale of an Altar, with figures larger than the life, by Corregio. Two half-lengths of Women, by Domenichino.

In the lower room also, on the right hand, is a bust of General Guise over the door; and on the left is one of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Trevor, late

Bishop of Durham; and in the entrance to the staircase are busts of the late eminent Physicians, Drs. Frewin and Lee. Fronting the staircase is an elegant statue of Dr. Robinson, the late Primate of Ireland; and upon a pedestal, in the recess on the north side of the upper apartment, is an admirable statue of Mr. Locke, formerly Student of this House, by Roubilliac.

Canterbury Court, once Canterbury College, is now most elegantly rebuilt, from a plan suitable to Peckwater, with a superb gateway, under the direction of Mr. Wyat, by the munificence of Dr. Robinson, late Primate of Ireland, and other Benefactors.

The Chaplains' Court is situated south-east of the grand quadrangle, on the north side whereof is a large building of new chambers; the walls of which was the Hall or Refectory of St. Frideswide's Priory.

The Court of the Grammar School is south of the great quadrangle, having the Hall on the north side of it: under part of the Hall is the spacious Common Room, in which is an excellent bust, by Rysbrack, of Dr. Busby, formerly Master of Westminster School, and a considerable Benefactor to the College. Round the room are the pictures of several of the Masters of the same School, and other eminent members of the Society. On the south side is the new Anatomical Theatre, erected and endowed by



the late Dr. Lee, Physician to King George II: at the expence of 20,000l. with a proper stipend to the Lecturer, &c. In it is a fine collection of anatomical preparations and injections. The Wide Gravel Walk, shaded on each side with elms, deserves our notice, being a quarter of a mile in length, and of a proportionable breadth. It commands a sight of Lord Harcourt's seat, a pleasant prospect of the Meadows, the Thames, and some adjacent villages.

This College was founded by Cardinal Wolsey, upon the place where formerly stood the Priory of St. Frideswide, which, and several other religious foundations, were dissolved, in order to endow the new College intended by the Cardinal. The design was far from being completed, at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, little more being built than the east, south, and part of the west sides of the great quadrangle, and the Kitchen. And as to the foundation itself, whatever it might be at that time, it is certain it was afterwards lessened, and the form of it altered two or three times by the King. The disgrace of the Cardinal happened in the year 1529, when the King seized upon this College, as well as the other estates belonging to the Cardinal. In the year 1532, at the instance of Lord Cromwell, the King new-modelled the foundation, and gave it the name of *King Henry the Eighth's College*. This was suppressed in

1545, and in the year following the Episcopal see was removed from Oseney to this College, and the Church of St. Frideswide constituted a Cathedral, by the name of Christ's Church.

This foundation has continued in the same form ever since. It consists of a Dean, eight Canons, 101 Students, part of which are elected annually from Westminster School; and the other vacancies, as they happen, are filled up by the Dean and Canons; eight Chaplains, eight Singing-Men, and as many Choristers, a Schoolmaster, an Organist, &c. Since the time of Queen Elizabeth, this College has largely experienced the bounty of several benefactors, particularly Bishop Fell, who left ten Exhibitions of 10l. per ann. to Commoners, to be held for ten years from the time they were nominated to them. The 101st Studentship was added by William Thurston, Esq. 1663. Several Exhibitions were given by Lady Holford, for Scholars educated at the Charter-House, and more by other benefactors.

Visitor. The KING.

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#### PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

PEMBROKE College, so called from the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University at the time it was founded, is situated near St. Al-

date's Church, in a direct line from the grand Gate of Christ Church, and consists of two small courts. The quadrangle is uniform, having the Hall at the north-west angle, in which are pictures of the Founders and some Benefactors, and a bust of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon. The Chapel is a small, elegant building, of the Ionic order, with a beautiful Altar-piece, a copy, by Cranke, from Rubens's picture at Antwerp of our Saviour after his Resurrection. In the Garden, which is west of the Chapel, is a pleasant Common Room, and a Terrace-walk. The Master's Lodgings, which join to the College on the north, is a modern edifice.

This College, formerly Broadgate Hall, was founded anno 1620, by Thomas Tesdale, of Glympton, Esq. and Richard Whitwick, S. T. B. Rector of Ilsley, Berks, for a Master, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars. Four of Mr. Tesdale's Fellows to be chosen out of his relations, and the rest to come from Abingdon Free-School.

As to Mr. Whitwick's benefaction, two of the Fellows and two Scholars to be of his kindred, and the rest from Abingdon School.

King Charles I. granted to this Society the perpetual advowson of St. Aldate's Church, and certain lands for the maintenance of one Fellow, to be chosen from Guernsey or Jersey.

Archbishop Abbot, Juliana Stafford, and Francis Rous, were the next Benefactors; and Dr.

**George Morley**, Bishop of Winchester, founded five Scholarships for the natives of Guernsey and Jersey.

**Queen Anne** annexed a Prebend of Gloucester to the Mastership. **Lady Holford** gave two Exhibitions of 20l. a year each; **Dr. Hall**, Master of this College, and Bishop of Bristol, built the Master's Lodgings; **Sir John Bennet**, Lord Ossulstone, endowed two Fellowships and Scholarships; **Mr. Townshend** gave eight Exhibitions to young Scholars from Gloucestershire; and **Sir John Philips**, Bart. in 1749, founded one Fellowship and one Scholarship.

The present members are, a Master, fourteen Fellows, thirty Scholars and Exhibitioners; the whole number of Students usually about 70.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.

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## HALLS.

**FIVE** Halls or Academical Houses, not incorporated, are still remaining. Originally the Students lived chiefly in Halls or Hotels, where Professors and Tutors resided. But when the Colleges were founded, and still more when the Reformation took place, the liberal education now in use brought the Students to the more convenient accommodation in Colleges. These Societies are not endowed, though they have

had considerable benefactions, which are dispensed to the Students in Exhibitions, which they enjoy for a stated time. They are under the government of their respective Principals, whose incomes arise from the room-rent of the chambers. The Students take an oath to obey the statutes and customs of the Hall, which statutes are made and altered by the Chancellor, who has the nomination of the Principals, and is Visitor of all the Halls, except St. Edmund Hall, which is dependant on Queen's College, and the Principal appointed by that Society.

#### ST. ALBAN HALL.

I. ST. ALBAN HALL, which is in St. John's parish, adjoins to Merton College on the east. It had its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford, who conveyed the premises to the Abbey of Littlemore. Of this Hall were Archbishop Marsh; Dr. Lamplugh, Archbishop of York; Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London, who built the front of the Hall as it is at present; and William Lenthall, Speaker of the Long Parliament.

#### ST. EDMUND HALL.

II. ST. EDMUND HALL is opposite to the east side of Queen's, on which College it is dependant, and has about forty Students. The buildings were completed, and other considerable improvements made, while the late Dr.

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Shaw, that eminent traveller, was Principal. Of this Hall were Dr. John Mill, who published the Greek Testament, printed at the Theatre; and Thomas Hearne, M. A. that diligent Antiquary.

#### NEW INN HALL.

III. NEW INN HALL stands at the west end of the city, near the Church of St. Peter in the Bailey. It was formerly called Trillock's Inn, from John Trillock, Bishop of Hereford, who built it in the year 1349. Opposite this Hall is the gateway of a College of Monks of the Augustine order, in which Erasmus resided two years. He left an elegant Latin Poem on his manner of living there.

#### ST. MARY HALL.

IV. ST. MARY HALL is situated north of Oriel College, near the High-street. It consists of one quadrangle, formed by the Principal's Lodgings on the north, the Hall and Chapel on the south, and on the east and west by the Chambers of the Students.

This Hall was erected by King Edward II. Some Exhibitions have been given to assist the Students in the prosecution of their studies.

Several eminent men have resided and been educated here, viz. Cardinal Allen, Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor Hatton, Erasmus, Mr. Sandys the celebrated English poet and traveller, &c.

The buildings of this Society received considerable improvements in the last century, the east side having been entirely rebuilt by the contributions of several Noblemen and Gentlemen educated here; and the south side of the quadrangle has been lately raised and finished by benefactions from Dr. Nowell, the late Principal, and other members of the Society. The number of Students is about 60.

#### MAGDALEN HALL.

V. MAGDALEN HALL is adjoining to the west side of Magdalen College, to which it is an appendant. The number of Exhibitions given to this Hall supplies it with many members. It was erected by William Waynflete, the Founder of Magdalen College, and has a large Grammar School joined to it, intended as a nursery for Magdalen College. The number of Students is generally about 70.

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#### OXFORD TERMS.

Hilary Term begins January 14.—Ends on Saturday before Palm-Sunday.

Easter Term begins on Wednesday after Low Sunday—Ends on Saturday before Whitsunday.

Act Term begins on Wednesday after Whitsunday—Ends on Saturday after Act Sunday.

Michaelmas Term begins Oct. 10.—Ends Dec. 17.

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THE LATE AND PRESENT  
VII<sup>th</sup>  
G O V E R N O R S  
L<sup>th</sup>  
OF THE RESPECTIVE  
COLLEGES AND HALLS.

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Late and present Presidents of Magdalen College.

1768. *George Horne*, D. D.

1791. *Martin Jos. Routh*, D. D.

Late and present Masters of University College.

1764. *Nathan Wetherell*, D. D.

1808. *James Griffith*, D. D.

Late and present Provosts of Queen's College.

1767. *Thomas Fothergill*, D. D.

1797. *Septimus Collinson*, D. D.

Late and present Wardens of All Souls College.

1767. Right Honourable *Lord Tracy*, D. D.

1793. *Edmund Isham*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Brasenose College.

1785. *William Cleaver*, D. D.

1809. *Frodsham Hodson*, M. A.

Late and present Principals of Hertford College.

1775. *Bernard Hodgson*, LL. D.

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Late and present Wardens of New College.

1768. *John Oglander*, D. D.

1794. *Samuel Gauntlett*, D. D.



**Late and present Wardens of Wadham College.**

1783. *John Wills*, D. D.  
1806. *William Tournay*, D. D.

**Late and present Presidents of Trinity College.**

1776. *Joseph Chapman*, D. D.  
1808. *Thomas Lee*, D. D.

**Late and present Masters of Balliol College.**

1785. *John Davey*, D. D.  
1798. *John Parsons*, D. D.

**Late and present Presidents of St. John's College.**

1772. *Samuel Dennis*, D. D.  
1795. *Michael Marlow*, D. D.

**Late and present Provosts of Worcester College.**

1777. *William Sheffield*, D. D.  
1795. *Whittington Landon*, D. D.

**Late and present Rectors of Exeter College.**

1797. *Henry Richards*, D. D.  
1808. *John Cole*, D. D.

**Late and present Principals of Jesus College.**

1768. *Joseph Hoare*, D. D.  
1802. *David Hughes*, D. D.

**Late and present Rectors of Lincoln College.**

1784. *John Horner*, D. D.  
1792. *Edward Tatham*, D. D.

**Late and present Provosts of Oriel College.**

1768. *John Clark*, D. D.  
1781. *John Eveleigh*, D. D.

Late and present Presidents of Corpus Christi College.

1748. *Thomas Randolph*, D. D.

1783. *John Cooke*, D. D.

Late and present Wardens of Merton College.

1790. *Scrope Berdmore*, D. D.

1810. *Peter Vaughan*, D. D.

Late and present Deans of Christ Church.

1783. *Cyril Jackson*, D. D.

1809. *Charles Henry Hall*, D. D.

Late and present Masters of Pembroke College.

1796. *John Smith*, D. D.

1809. *George William Hall*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Alban Hall.

1759. *Francis Randolph*, D. D.

1797. *Thomas Winstanley*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Edmund Hall.

1787. *William Dowson*, D. D.

1800. *George Thompson*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of St. Mary Hall.

1764. *Thomas Nowell*, D. D.

1801. *Phineas Pett*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of New Inn Hall.

1767. *Robert Chambers*, LL. B.

1803. *James Blackstone*, LL. D.

Late and present Principals of Magdalen Hall.

1787. *Matthew Lamb*, D. D.

1788. *Henry Ford*, LL. D.

**THE LATE AND PRESENT  
CHANCELLORS and VICE-CHANCELLORS**

**WITH THE PRESENT  
REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT,  
PROFESSORS, &c.**

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**CHANCELLORS.**

1792. **WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK,**  
DUKE of PORTLAND.  
1809. **WILLIAM WYNDHAM, BARON GREN-**  
VILLE.

**HIGH STEWARDS.**

1786. *William, Earl of Dartmouth.*  
1801. *John Scott, Lord Eldon.*

**VICE-CHANCELLORS.**

1806. The Rev. *Henry Richards*, D. D. Rector of  
Exeter College.  
1808. The Rev. *John Parsons*, D. D. Master of  
Balliol College.

**Present Representatives in Parliament.**

The Right Hon. *Sir William Scott*, of Doctors  
Commons.  
The Right Hon. *Charles Abbot*, Palace Yard, West-  
minster.

**PROCTORS.**

*Stephen Peter Rigaud*, M. A. Exeter College.  
*Rev. Henry Wheatley*, M. A. Queen's College.

**Regius Professor of Divinity.**

*William Howley*, D. D. Canon of Christ Church.  
Margaret

Margaret Professor of Divinity.

Rev. *Sept. Collinson*, D. D. Prov. of Queen's Coll.

Regius Professor of Hebrew.

Rev. *Joseph White*, D. D. Canon of Christ Ch.

Regius Professor of Greek.

Rev. *William Jackson*, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch.

Regius Professor of Civil Law.

*Joseph Phillimore*, LL. D. Student of Ch. Ch.

Vinerian Professor of Common Law.

*James Blackstone*, LL. D. of New Inn Hall.

Regius Professor of Physic.

*Sir Christopher Pegge*, M. D. of Christ Church.

Professor of Modern History.

Rev. *Henry Beeke*, D. D. of Oriel College.

Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

Rev. *Abram Robertson*, D. D. of Christ Church.

Savilian Professor of Geometry.

*Stephen Peter Rigaud*, M. A. of Exeter College.

Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Rev. *George Cooke*, M. A. of Corpus Christi Coll.

Professor of History.

Rev. *Thomas Winstanley*, D. D. Prim. of Alban Hall.

Lord Litchfield's Clinical Professor.

*Martin Wall*, M. D. of New College.

Aldrichian Professor of Physic.

*Robert Bourne*, M. D. of Worcester College.

Aldrichian Professor of Chemistry.

*John Kidd*, M. D. of Christ Church.

Aldrichian Professor of Anatomy.

*Sir Christopher Pegge*, M. D. of Christ Church.

Professor of Botany.

*George Williams*, M. D. of Corpus Christi Coll.

Archbishop

Archbishop Laud's Professor of Arabic.  
Rev. *Joseph White*, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch.

Lord Almoner's Prælector in Arabic.  
Rev. *Henry Ford*, LL. D. of Magdalen Hall.

Professor of Poetry.  
Rev. *Edward Copleston*, M. A. of Oriel College.

Professor of Music.  
*William Crotch*, D. M. of St. Mary Hall.

Public Orator.  
*William Crowe*, B. C. L. of New College.

Radcliffe's Librarian.  
*George Williams*, M. D. of Corpus Christi Coll.

Registrar of the University.  
Rev. *John Gutch*, M. A. of All Souls College.

Keeper of the Bodleian Library.  
Rev. *John Price*, B. D. of Trinity College.

Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.  
*William Lloyd*, B. C. L. of Wadham College.

Keeper of the Archives.  
Rev. *Whittington Landon*, D. D. of Worcester Coll.

University Officers.  
Esquire { *Robert Hall*, B. C. L. of Divinity.  
Bedels. { *William Rhodes*, M. A. Physic and Arts.  
          { *George Valentine Cox*, M. A. of Law.

Yeomen { *Mr. Andrew Dix*, of Divinity.  
Bedels. { *Mr. John Wise*, of Physic and Arts.  
          { *Mr. William Taman*, of Law.

*Mr. William Goodenough Dodd*, University Clerk.  
*Mr. John Green*, Divinity Clerk.  
*Mr. John Green*, Virger.

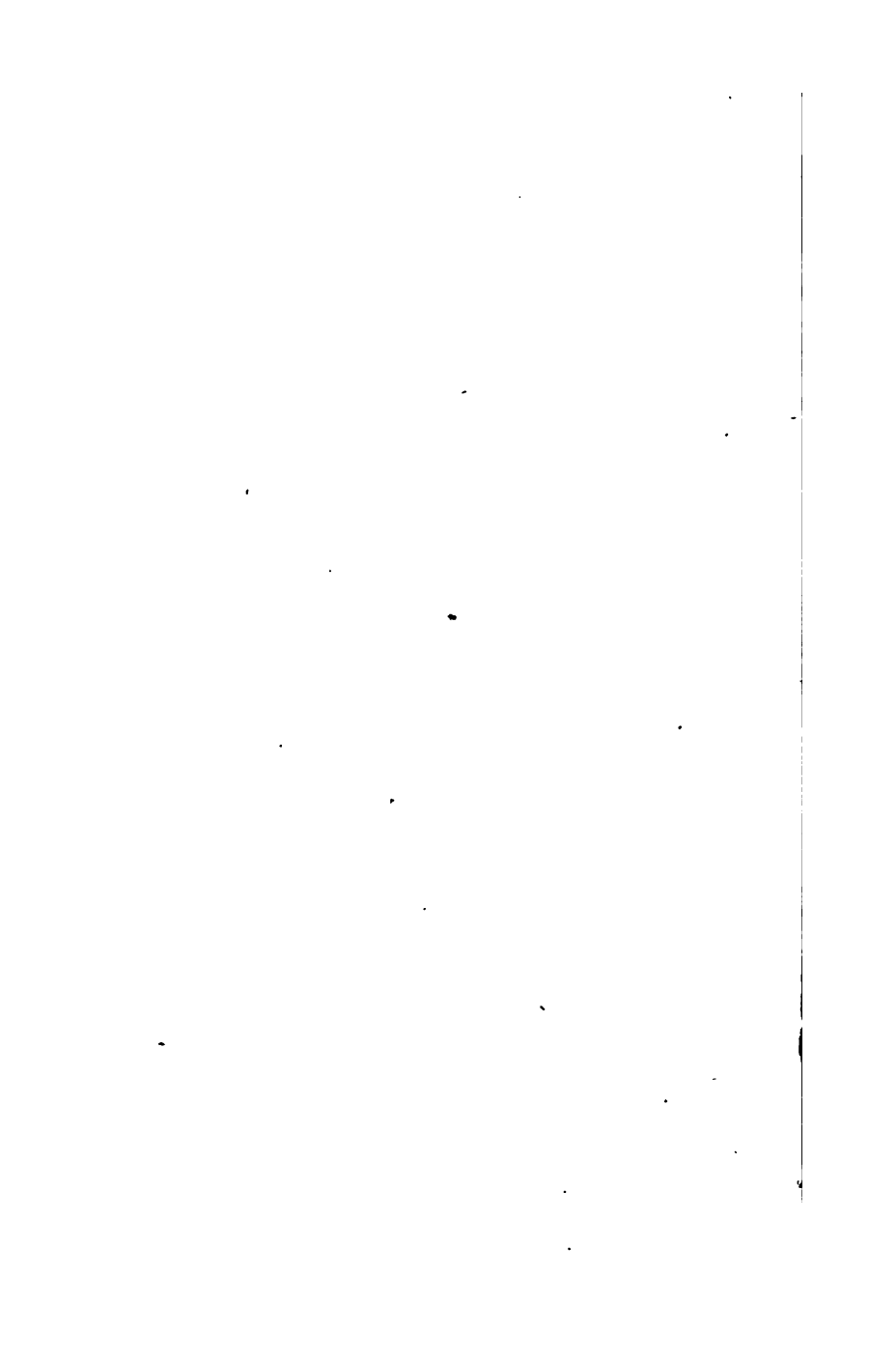
**PLEASANT AND EASY**  
**TOURS FROM OXFORD**

**TO**

**BLenheim CASTLE,**  
**The Seat of his Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH:**

**AND**

**NUNEHAM,**  
**Of Earl HARCOURT.**



# **BLLENHEIM CASTLE,**

THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE

**THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.**

With a Catalogue of the

**PRINCIPAL PORTRAITS AND STATUES,**

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

**TAPESTRY, PAINTINGS, GARDENS,**

**PARK, &c.**

**T**HE Castle of **BLLENHEIM**, the seat of his Grace the Duke of **MARLBOROUGH**, is situated west of **Woodstock**, a market and borough town, about seven miles and a half from **Oxford**.

From the town we enter the Park through a spacious portal of the Corinthian order; from whence a noble prospect is opened to the Castle, the Bridge, the Lake with its Valley, and other beautiful scenes of the Park. The House in particular, which we survey from this point, obliquely, is probably no where viewed to greater advantage.

The front is 348 feet from wing to wing, and consists of a variety of architecture, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. On the pediment of the south front towards the garden is a noble busto, larger than the life, of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay.



We enter the house on the east, through a portal built in the style of martial architecture, on the top of which is a reservoir, which supplies the house with water from the river. This leads us into a quadrangle chiefly consisting of arcades and offices. From hence we pass into the grand area.

Through the superb portico elevated on massy columns we enter

### THE HALL.

This magnificent room is of the height of the house, and of a proportionable breadth. It is supported by Corinthian pillars.

Over the door going into the Saloon.

A Bust of John Duke of Marlborough.

Two Statues in Bronze, viz.

The Venus of Medici, and the Faun, both from the originals in marble in the Duke of Tuscany's collection at Florence, and executed by Max. Soldani Benzi, at Florence, 1711.

Above, upon the right and left, are several marble Termini, with two excellent Statues of a Nymph and a Bacchanal.

The Ceiling, painted by Sir James Thornhill, allegorically represents Victory crowning John Duke of Marlborough, and pointing to a Plan of the Battle of Blenheim.

### *The Bow-Window Room.*

From the Hall, we proceed along a Gallery to the Bow-Window Room. The famous Battle of Blenheim is portrayed in the tapestry on the right at entrance, and occupies a considerable space. The principal action

is confined to the taking of Marshal Tallard. The Battle of Wynendael is represented in the Tapestry on the left

Over the first door is St. Jerome studying, very fine, by Giorgioni. Over the chimney, a most capital original picture, by Raphael, of the Virgin and Child, St. John and St. Nicholas, formerly belonging to the Cappella degli Ansidei at Perugia.

*On a Pannel to the right.*

A fine Head after An. Caracci, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A Head of Lady Anne Churchill, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

A small picture of the Assumption, by Tintoret.

A female Head, by Reubens.

Two Monks in the habit of Monks, by Teniers.

A Madona and Child, by Leonardo da Vinci.

Over the second door are two Nymphs, by an uncertain master.

Between two beautiful fluted Corinthian Pillars, another portrait of Lady Anne Churchill, by Kneller.

A small pendent cabinet, with a miniature Painting, by Lady Clifden.

*On the next Pannel.*

A Man's Head, unknown, by Titian.

A beautiful etching of a Wood Nymph, by the Princess Royal; given to her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, by her Royal Highness.

An allegorical original Drawing, by Cipriani, intended as a frontispiece to the second volume of the *Gemmae Marlburgenses*.

*Between the opposite Pillars.*

A Portrait of Prince Eugene.

An elegant Engraving of the Marquis of Tavistock, Father to the present Duke of Bedford, by Watson.

*On the next Pannel.*

A Man's Head, unknown, by Holbein.

An Etching, by the Princess Royal.

An original Drawing, by Cipriani,—the frontispiece to the first volume of the *Gemmæ Marlburienses*: the subject from Pliny's *Nat. Hist.*

Over the third door, a Battle Piece, by Wovermans.

*In the Duke's Dressing Room*

The Paintings are, Venus and Adonis, by an uncertain Artist; a Magdalen, by young Palma; our Saviour in the Virgin's lap, by Titian; St. Mark writing his Gospel, by old Palma; Inside View of a Church, by Steenwyck; a Spanish Sea-Port, by Weenix; Destruction of Pharaoh and his Host, by old Frank; two Beggar Boys, by Murillio; Esther and Ahasuerus, by Paul Veronese; three Beggar Boys, by Murillio; a Holy Family, by Reubens; Charles Earl of Sunderland, by Kneller; George I. by an unknown Artist; sleeping Venus and Satyr, from the School of Reubens; a View of Althorpe, the seat of Earl Spencer, by Tilleman.

*The East Drawing Room.*

Over the door going in from the Dressing Room is a Holy Family. The Marchioness de Havre; the Duchess of Buckingham and her Children; and Mary of Medicis, all by Vandyck. An oval Portrait of King William III. by Sir G. Kneller; Death of the Virgin Mary, by Guido; a Holy Family, by Vandyck; an Annunciation, by Corregio; an oval Portrait of Lady Chesterfield, by Vandyck; a Whole-length of Philip II. of Spain, by Ti-

tian; a most capital Bacchanalian Piece, by Reubens; Andromeda, chained to the Rock, by the same; the Offering of the Magi, by Reubens; a French Camp, by Watteau; a small Cabinet with Miniatures of the present Family; two small Landscapes, by a French Artist; Cattle, by Rosa di Tivoli; two corresponding small Landscapes, as before; another corresponding Cabinet, inclosing Miniatures; a Landscape by Paul Brylle; Lord Henry and Lady Charlotte Spencer, by Sir J. Reynolds; Reubens, Wife, and Child, by Reubens, presented to the first Duke by the city of Brussels; Charles I. by Vandyck; a Holy Family, supposed by Raphael, a present from the town of Ghent; Henrietta Maria, Queen, of Charles I. by Vandyck; an Angel, by Corregio; Cattle and Figures, by Wovermans; a Landscape, small, by Claude Lorraine; a broad Day-break, by Vandermeer. This Drawing Room is furnished with crimson damask.

*The Grand Cabinet.*

In this room, which is also furnished with crimson damask, the paintings, which are well worthy of particular observation, are, A Holy Family, by Reubens; a Madona standing on a Globe surrounded by Angels, by Carlo Maratti; the Offering of the Magi, by Reubens; our Saviour blessing the Children, by Reubens; Filial Affection exemplified in the Roman Daughter, by Reubens; Return of our Saviour from Egypt, by Reubens; Lot's Departure from Sodom, by Reubens, a present from the town of Antwerp; Paracelsus, by Reubens; a Madona, her head encircled with Stars, supposed the miraculous Conception, by Carlo Dolce; Raphael's Dorothea, by himself; Head of Reubens, by

the same ; Pope Gregory, and a female Penitent, by Titian ; a Holy Family, by Ludovico Caracci.

*The Blue Drawing Room,*

Which has gilt ornaments to the blue damask.

The Paintings are, Isaac blessing Jacob, by Rembrandt ; Catharine of Medicis, by Reubens ; Time cutting Cupid's wings, by Vandyck ; William Marquis of Blandford, by Sir G. Kneller ; a Landscape, by Vandermeer ; a Dutch Family, by Ostade ; a Landscape, by Gaspard Poussin ; Dorothy Countess of Sunderland, celebrated by Waller, by Vandyck ; another Landscape, by Gaspard Poussin ; a small beautiful Family Piece, by Gonzales ; a very fine Landscape, by Wovermans ; Ladies Caroline and Elizabeth Spencer, by Romney ; on the right of which are two Heads of young Women, by Paul Veronese ; on the left our Saviour and St. John, by Carlo Dolce ; the Woman taken in Adultery, by Rembrandt ; our Saviour and the Virgin in the clouds, and a Monk worshipping, by Annibal Caracci ; our Saviour and the Virgin in the clouds, &c. by Tintoret ; twenty-three Miniature Portraits in one frame ; a Holy Family, by Ludovico Caracci ; Cattle and Figures, by Bamboccio.

*The Winter Drawing Room.*

The Tapestry is a Representation of the Cardinal Virtues.

Over the Chimney is a very fine Portrait of Mary Duchess of Richmond, and a Girl presenting her gloves, by Vandyck.

Over the doors, Lord Stafford and his Secretary, and Mrs. Killigrew and Mrs. Morton, by Vandyck.

*The Dining Room.*

Over the door going in from the Drawing Room is a capital Piece of Cattle and Figures, by Castiglione; a Bacchapalian Piece, by Vandyck; Lot and his Daughters, by Reubens, given by the Emperor of Germany; Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. by Vandyck; Venus and Adonis; by Reubens, given by the Emperor Joseph I.; the present Duke, Duchess, and six Children, by Sir J. Reynolds; the Rape of Europa, by Paul Veronese. On the pannels near the windows are six small Landscapes, by Wootton.

**THE SALOON.**

This Room, which is nobly decorated, is proportioned to the magnificence of the rest. The lower part is lined with marble, which affords a cool retreat in the warmest weather.

The several compartments represent the different Nations in their various habits and modes of dress, by La Guerre.

The Ceiling is emblematic, representing John Duke of Marlborough in the midst of his victories stopped by Peace, and Time reminding him of the rapidity of his own Flight, painted also by La Guerre.

Over the right-hand Chimney, as we enter from the Hall, a Bust of Caracalla.

Over the other, a Bust of a Roman Consul.

*The Green Drawing Room.*

The Tapestry represents more of John Duke of Marlborough's Battles.

Over the nearest door to the Saloon is a Portrait of a young Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, by Barroccio.

*Over the opposite Door.*

Meleager and Atalanta, very masterly, by Reubens.

On the pannel near the window next the Saloon, the Adoration of the Shepherds, by Lucca Giordano.

A Madona and Child, by Nic. Poussin; a Garland of Flowers, with Figures in the middle, by Rottenhammer.

*On the Pannel opposite this are,*

The Offering of the Magi, by Lucca Giordano; a Holy Family, by Nic. Poussin; a Garland of Flowers, with Figures in the middle, by Rottenhammer; a highly finished Picture of her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, by Romney.

*State Drawing Room.*

The Tapestry continues to represent the farther Description of the Battles of John Duke of Marlborough.

*Over the Chimney.*

The present Duke of Marlborough, by Romney: a capital Painting upon black Marble, by Allesandor Veronese.

Over the first door is a Fruit-piece, by Lucca Giordano.

Over the opposite door, St. Laurence distributing the Ornaments of the Altar, by Il Prete Genoese.

*The State Bedchamber,*

Which is furnished with blue damask, with elegant gilding, has on the Chimney a Bust of Diana, over which is a very capital Picture of Seneca bleeding to death, by Lucca Giordano.

*On a Pannel to the right are,*

A Portrait of King Edward VI. by Holbein; a View

of Architecture, by Panini; the burning of Troy, by old Frank.

*Over the Doors.*

Two Pieces of Still-life, by Maltese.

### THE LIBRARY.

From a series of smaller yet magnificent apartments we are suddenly struck at entering this superb room, which is 183 feet long, and 31 feet 9 inches wide in the centre. The Doric pilasters of marble, with the complete columns of the same, which support a rich entablature, the window-frames, the surrounding basement of black marble, and the stuccoed compartments of the vaulted ceiling, are in the highest taste both of design and finishing. It was originally intended as a gallery for paintings; but the late Duke adding utility to elegance, furnished it with a noble collection of books, made by Lord Sunderland, his Grace's father. Their number amounts to more than 24,000 volumes, which renders it the principal private collection in England.

At one end of the room is a highly-finished Statue of Queen Anne, by Rysbrack, with this inscription:

To the Memory of Queen ANNE,  
Under whose Auspices  
JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH  
Conquered.  
And to whose Munificence  
He and his Posterity  
With Gratitude  
Owe the Possession of BLENHEIM.  
A. D. MDCCXXVI.



*Over the marble Door is*

A Bust of Milo Crotoniennis, by Wilton.

*Over the left-hand Chimney is*

A Bust of Charles Earl of Sunderland, who collected this Library.

*Over each Chimney are*

Landscapes after Gaspard Poussin.

*Over the right-hand Chimney is*

A Bust of Charles Spencer Duke of Marlborough, by Rysbrack.

*At the farther end of the room is*

A fine Greek Bust of Alexander, in very good preservation, on a Therm, designed by Sir William Chambers.

And in this room are two antique Statues, of Diana and Julia Domna, on Mahogany Therms.

The Whole-length PORTRAITS are,

King William the Third.—Queen Anne.

John Duke, and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough.

Charles Duke of Marlborough.

Elizabeth Duchess of Marlborough.

Francis Earl of Godolphin.

Anne Countess of Sunderland.

Elizabeth Countess of Bridgewater.

The Hon. John Spencer.

The Right Honourable Lady Georgiana Spencer, now Countess Cowper.

John Duke of Montagu.

Before we leave this Gallery, I must direct the Spectator to its Bow-windows, from whence we have a delightful prospect of the declivity descending to the wa-

ter, and the gradual ascent of the groves which cover the opposite hill.

N. B. In the Galleries of the Attic Story there is a large Collection of Family Portraits, by different Masters.

### THE CHAPEL.

This is one of the wings: in which is a superb Monument to the memory of the first Duke and Duchess, by Rysbrack. They are represented with their two sons, who died young, as supported by Fame and History. Beneath, in a basso relievo, is the taking of Marshal Tallard.

The Altar-piece is

Our Saviour taking down from the cross, by Jordaens of Antwerp.

### THE GARDENS

include a great variety of ground. The descent on the south-west side; the extent and beauty of the water; the grandeur of the opposite bank, the cascade, the new bridge and lower piece of water, form an assemblage of great and beautiful objects in no other place to be met with.

The ground on the south-east is a happy contrast to the south-west side; the Gardens here seem to lose themselves in the Park, amidst a profusion of venerable oaks and intersected avenues, from whence they derive an air of most indeterminate extent, which is very pleasing. Lastly, the beautiful plain in the front of the House, and the picturesque effect of the Village rising out of the Wood below, call for our attention.

These Gardens have been considerably enlarged, and thrown into the form they now wear, by the present

Duke, who has likewise farther beautified them by the addition of some judicious and well-placed ornaments; particularly the Temple of Diana, and an elegant little temple in what is called the Flower Garden: to which we may add two noble Bronzes, and some copies of antique Vases in stone.

### THE PARK

is eleven miles in circumference, and contains many delightful scenes. The lover of rural variety will be entertained here with every circumstance of beauty which he can expect from diversified nature; from hill and valley, water and woods.

The pleasure-grounds have lately received a considerable improvement and enlargement, by throwing a neat Chinese bridge over the lake, near the cascade; and inclosing and laying down, in the most elegant style, a pretty large tract of the opposite hill. In this delightful spot several grottos are so naturally introduced, that art scarcely appears. But the most capital object is a magnificent fountain, a present to John Duke of Marlborough; which, after lying neglected for many years, has been recently erected in the vale, near the eastern limits of the new improvements. On one side of this fountain is the subsequent Latin inscription; and on the three other sides is the same in three different languages, Greek, Italian, and Spanish.

Ad Innocentium XI. Summum Pontificem.

Pro. Carolo. II. Hispaniarum Rege.

Excehc: D: D: Gazpar: De. Haro, et Guzman.

Murchio. De. Carpio. Et Helicheo Orator.

Ad Typum Molis. In Agonali Foro Erectæ.

Ab Equite. Berniao. Opus. Hoc. Extrui.  
 Jussit, Eodem. dirigente. Qui. Interim.  
 Dum perficeretur. Defunotus.  
 Hoc: Posthumo. Partu: Inexhaustam.  
 Mentis. Fœcunditatem Clausit.  
 Anno Dom. M.DC.LXXXI.

At a small distance from this noble piece of sculpture is a mineral spring, commonly called Newfound Well; which, flowing into a beautiful antique bason, externally adorned with numerous figures in basso relievo, is from thence discharged by the mouths of two lions near the top, and immediately disappearing, soon enters the lake.

About the middle of the grand approach is a magnificent Bridge, chiefly consisting of three arches, the centre one of which is larger than the Rialto at Venice: the water is formed into a spacious lake, which covers the whole extent of a capacious valley, surrounded by an artificial declivity of a prodigious depth, and is indisputably, both with regard to its accompaniments and extent, the most capital piece of water in this kingdom.

In this Park originally stood a Royal Palace, where King Ethelred called a Parliament. Henry I. inclosed the Park with a wall, part of which is now remaining. His successor Henry II. principally resided at this seat, and erected in the Park a house encompassed with a Labyrinth of extraordinary contrivance, for the habitation of his concubine Fair Rosamond. This romantic retreat, commonly styled *Fair Rosamond's Bower*, was situated on the hill, to the north-west of the bridge, above a remarkable bath, or spring, called at present *Rosamond's Well*.

In this palace Edmund, the second son of Edward I. was born, and thence denominated Edmund of Woodstock ; as was Edward the Black Prince. The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, was kept a prisoner here, under the persecutions of Queen Mary.

This palace retained its original splendor, and was inhabited by our kings, till the reign of Charles I. but began to be demolished in the succeeding times of confusion. Its magnificent ruins were remaining within the memory of man, near the bridge, to the north, on the spot where two sycamores have been since planted as a memorial.

The Park and Manor of Woodstock, with other appurtenances, were granted, with concurrence of Parliament, by Queen Anne, in the fourth year of her reign, to John Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, in recompense of the many illustrious victories obtained under his command against the French and Bavarian armies ; particularly at Blenheim.

The grant of the crown, and the services of the Duke, are fully specified on the pedestal of a stately column, 130 feet in height ; on the top of which is a Statue of the Duke, situated in a grand avenue. On one side is the following inscription, supposed to be written by the late Lord Bolingbroke.

The Castle of BLENHEIM was founded by QUEEN ANNE,

In the Fourth Year of her Reign,

In the Year of the Christian *Æra* 1705.

A Monument designed to perpetuate the Memory of the  
Signal Victory

Obtained over the *French and Bavarians*,

Near the Village of *Blenheim*,

On the Banks of the Danube,  
By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH,  
The Hero not only of this Nation, but of this Age;  
Whose Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field;  
Who by Wisdom, Justice, Candour, and Address,  
Reconciled various, and even opposite, Interests;  
Acquired an Influence  
Which no Rank, no Authority can give,  
Nor any Force, but that of superior Virtue:  
Became the fixed important Centre,  
Which united in one common Cause  
The principal States of Europe;  
Who by Military Knowledge, and irresistible Valour,  
In a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs,  
Broke the Power of *France*,  
When raised the highest, when exerted the most;  
Rescued the Empire from Desolation;  
Asserted and confirmed the Liberties of *Europe*.

The House itself was built at the public expense:  
but the Bridge, the Column just mentioned, and the  
Portal contiguous to the Town, were erected solely at  
the charge of Sarah Duchess Dowager of Marlborough.

# NUNEHAM-COURTENAY,

THE SEAT OF

## EARL HARCOURT.

AT the general survey this manor belonged to Richard de Curcy : afterwards to the Family of Riparys, or Redvers. Mary, youngest daughter of William de Redvers, Earl of Devon, (who, as well as his uncle William, was surnamed de Vernon,) married Robert de Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton, in 1214.—It is probable, that by this marriage the manor of Nuneham was carried into the Family of Courtenay, and thence assumed the name of Nuneham-Courtenay.

After them succeeded (the Pollards) Sir John Pollard of Devon. From them it came to — Audley of the Court of Wards, called the Rich Audley.

From him to Robert Wright, Bishop of Litchfield, whose son, Calvert Wright, sold it to John Robinson, of London, Merchant, (temp. Ol. Cromwell,) knighted in 1660, by King Charles II. and made Lieutenant of the Tower.

From the Robinsons it descended to David Earl of Wemyss, (who married Mary, daughter and coheirress of Sir John Robinson, Baronet,) from whom it was purchased in the year 1710, by Simon, first Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor of England.

The house was built by the late Earl, but has since been much altered and enlarged (by the addition of a Court of Offices, &c.) according to the plans of Mr. Brown: it stands in a park of six miles and a half in

circumference, well wooded, and containing near twelve hundred acres, in which "are Scenes" worthy of the bold pencil of Reubens, or to be subjects for the tranquil sunshines of Claude Lorrain." The Gardens contain thirty-eight acres, and, except the Terrace and Flower-Garden, were laid out by Mr. Brown.

From the centre window of the Breakfast Room, round the south side of the Garden, and back again, is half a mile and sixteen poles.

From the same place along the Terrace, round the hill, at the termination of it, and back again, is a mile and a furlong.

In entering the House you pass through a Vestibule, which is ornamented with Doric Columns, and Casts of antique Statues; and ascend by an oval Geometrical Stair-case to

### THE SALOON,

30 feet by 16, and 18 and a half high, hung with blue Damask, and the following Pictures:

Over one of the Chimneys, Susannah and the Elders, by Annibal Caracci. Over the other, two Beggar Boys, by Murillio. It came from Penshurst.

The following eight Heads hang on either side of them: William fifth Lord Paget, by Sir Peter Lely; Lady Ann Finch, second daughter of Sir Thomas Finch, Bart. and first Earl of Winchelsea, wife to Sir William Waller, General of the Parliament Army in the Civil War, by Vandyck. A Portrait of one of the Harcourt Family, by Mirevelt; fine. George Simon Viscount

\* See Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters, octavo Edition, Volume the second, p. 145.



Nuneham, (late Earl Harcourt,) at the age of seventeen, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, capital.

Another Portrait of one of the Harcourt Family, which, as well as the former, was a present from Harcourt Powell, Esq.; Simon Harcourt (afterwards Viscount and Earl), only son of the Hon. Simon Harcourt; the Head by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Mrs. Siddons, the celebrated Actress, in the character of Isabella in the Fatal Marriage, by Hamilton; Elizabeth, daughter of King James the First, Electress Palatine and Queen of Bohemia, by Honthorst; a present from her to Sir Simon Harcourt. Over the centre Door, a Nymph with Cupids, representing Evening, by Valerio Castelli. Over the other two Doors, Aubrey Vere, twentieth and last Earl of Oxford of that House, by Walker. Baron Rhynwick, by Mirevelt; a very good Portrait; the Hands remarkably fine. At one end of the room, Henrietta Maria, Queen to King Charles the First, by Vandyck; under it the Nativity, by Pietro da Pietri. At the other end of the room, Lady Mary Tufton, fifth daughter of John, second Earl of Thanet, first wife to Sir William Walter, Bart. of Sarsden in Oxfordshire, by Sir Peter Lely; under it, Dead Game, by Fytt, from the collection of Mr. Bagnols.

#### THE ANTE-ROOM,

24 feet by 15, and 18 and a half high.

Over the Chimney, Sarah, daughter of Richard Jennings, Esq. of Sandridge in Hertfordshire, wife to John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; a present from her to the first Lord Harcourt. Over one Arch a View of part of the Quay and Bay of Naples, by Gaspar Occhiali. Over the other Arch, a View of part of Rome and the Tiber, by the same hand.

Under them, two Heads, by Cornelius Jansen. At one end of the room, King William, hunting, with several Figures, by Wotton. Under it the two following Pictures: a Herdsman with Cattle, by Peter Vander Leuw; from the collection of Mr. Bagnols; a Landscape, with Cattle, by Rogman. At the other end, a ruined Bridge, with Figures, by Crabetje. Under it the two following Pictures: Christ driving the Money-Changers out of the Temple, on marble, by Bassan; the Holy Family, by Albano. Over one Door, the Hon. Simon Harcourt, only son of Simon first Viscount Harcourt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over the other Door, Elizabeth, daughter of John Evelyn, Esq. of Wooton in Surrey, his Wife, by Dahl.

#### THE LIBRARY,

32 feet 4 by 19, and 14 feet 4 inches high.

Over the Chimney, Mary, eldest daughter of William Danby, Esq. of Swinton in Yorkshire, wife to the Hon. William Harcourt, by Opie, after Sir Joshua Reynolds; a very fine Head of Mr. Prior, by old Dahl; Mr. Pope, a fine Portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; a present from the former to the first Lord Harcourt: George Bussy Villiers, fourth Earl of Jersey, by Brompton, after Angelica. Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated Actress, in the character of Hermione in the Winter's Tale, Scene the last, by Pine. William Whitehead, Esq. late Poet Laureat, by Wilson. Georgiana, daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq. wife to John Earl Spencer, by Gogain, after Gainsborough. Richard Grenville, Esq. (afterwards Earl Temple,) at the age of nineteen, by Rosalba; a legacy from Anna Chamber, late Countess Temple. Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Simon, Earl of

Harcourt, wife to Sir William Lee, Bart. of Hartwell in Buckinghamshire, in crayons, by Miss Read. Mary, daughter of Brigadier General Le Pel, wife to John Lord Hervey, Baron of Ickworth, eldest son of John first Earl of Bristol of that Family, in crayons, painted at Paris; a present from the Hon. Horace Walpole. J. J. Rousseau, by Gogain, from Ramsey, since altered from a cast taken off his face after his death. The Hon. Horace Walpole, youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, and Earl of Orford, by Gogain, after Ramsey. Mr. Mason, by Doughty. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. Simon Harcourt, by Zeeman. Henrietta Jane, daughter of Col. Speed, wife to the Comte de Viry, by Falconet. Anne, eldest daughter of Simon first Viscount Harcourt, wife to John Barlow, Esq. of Slebeck, in Pembrokeshire, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over one Door, — Witham, Esq. by Cornelius Jansen. Over the other Door, his Wife.

#### THE EATING-ROOM,

33 feet by 24, and 18 and a half high.

The Chimney-piece was designed by Stuart, over which hangs a very fine Picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the late Earl and Countess (Elizabeth, second daughter of George Venables Vernon, first Lord Vernon), in the Coronation Robes, and of the Hon. William Harcourt, youngest son of the late Earl, in the uniform of Aide-de-Camp to the King. On one side of the Chimney, a fine Landscape, with a Water-Fall, by Ruysdaal; the Figures by Wouvermans.—Under it, a Landscape by Claude Lorrain. On the other side, Dogs and dead Game, very fine, by Snyder.—Under it, a Landscape, by Ruysdaal. Over one Door, William

Henry Duke of Gloucester, in the Robes of the Order of the Garter, by Opie. Over the other Door, Philip Duke de Vendome, (Grand Prieur in 1710,) a very fine Portrait by Mignard; a present from the Hon. Horace Walpole. At one end of the room, two Views of the Ruins of Rome, &c. with Figures, antique Statues, Vases, and Bas-reliefs, by Paolo Panini; painted for the late Earl. A large Landscape, by Rosa da Tivoli.

Under them the four following Pictures :

A Landscape, by Swanvelt; two Fruit Pieces, by Michael Angelo Campidoglio; a Landscape with Figures, by Van Goyen; a Landscape by Gaspard Poussin. At the other end, the Meeting of Ulysses and Nausicaa, very capital, by Salvator Rosa; a present to the late Earl, from the Duke de Harcourt. Two other Pieces of Ruins, by Panini.

Under them the three following Pictures :

Noah and his Family preparing to enter the Ark, by Imperiali; a Farm-Yard, with Figures and Cattle, by Murillio, from the Collection of Mr. Bagnols; a Landscape, with a Cottage, by Decker.

#### THE OCTAGON DRAWING-ROOM,

30 feet by 24, and 18 and a half high, hung with blue Damask, and the following Pictures :

On one side of the Chimney, the Holy Family, a celebrated Picture, by Barocci, known by the name of la Madonna della Gatta, from the Cat in one corner. It has been etched by himself, and was in the collection of the Earl of Pomfret.—Under it, the Madonna and Child, very beautiful, by Guido; bought out of the Hotel de Hautfort at Paris. On the other side, the Nativity, by Bronzino. Under it, St. John preaching in the Wilderness, by Albano; from the collection of the Earl of Wal-

degrave. Mars, Venus, and Cupids, by Nicolo Poussin, very capital; from the collection of Mr. Furnese.—Under it the three following Pictures: a beautiful Picture of Ruins, with Figures, by Filippo Laura; from the collection of Dr. Mead. A Landscape, with Figures and Cattle, by Berghem; a present from Sir John Blaquiere, K. B. A Landscape, by Taverner, beautiful and very rare; a present from Miss Fauquier. Moses sweetening the Waters of Meriba, by Nicolo Poussin: the Figures larger and more highly coloured than those of that Master usually are.—Under it the three following Pictures: another Picture of Ruins, by the same hand, and from the same collection as the former. A view of the Rhine, by Vasterman, very rare. An Evening, with a Shepherd and Sheep, highly finished, by Bamboccio.

The following eight Pictures hang on either side of the Doors, and are small:

The Trinity, painted on a gold ground, by Andrea del Sarto; a present to the late Earl from Mr. Knappton. Spring, with four Cupids, a beautiful Picture, by Filippo Laura; a present from William Fauquier, Esq. St. Cecilia lying dead, and two Boy-Angels, exquisitely painted, by Dominichino. Christ crowned with Thorns, by Alessandro Veronese. The Holy Family, by Rottenhammer, in the style of the old Italian Masters; from the collection of Mr. Fauquier. A most lively Portrait of Sofonisba Angusciola, by herself, very rare; from the collection of Mr. Bagnols. Two highly finished views of the Rhine, by old Griffierre.

#### THE GREAT DRAWING-ROOM,

49 feet by 24, and 18 and a half high.

The Ceiling was designed by Stuart, the Chimney-

piece, by Paul Sandby; it is hung with crimson Damask, and the following Pictures:—At one end of the room, two large and fine Landscapes, by Van Artois; the Figures by Teniers.—Under them the three following Pictures; Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and widow of James second Earl of Waldegrave, a capital Portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A Landscape with a Cart overturning by Moonlight, a capital Picture, by Reubens, well known by Bolswaert's Print, called *la Charette Embourbée*; from the collection of the Comte de Guiche at Paris. A Landscape with Figures, a perfect Picture of both. On one side of the Chimney, St. Margaret, whole-length, a most capital Picture, by Titian; it was in the collection of King Charles the First, and has been etched by Hugh Howard (the Painter). Under it the three following Pictures: a very fine Landscape with Figures, by Nicolo Poussin; from the collection of Mr. Houlditch: it has been engraved by Vivares. A Landscape, with Ruins, beautiful, by Patel; from the collection of Mons. de la Live at Paris. A fine and bright Landscape, with Buildings, by Gaspard Poussin; the Figures by Nicolo. On the other side, a Landscape, with large Figures, by Francisco Bolognese. Under it, the three following Pictures: a Landscape, with Figures and Cattle, by Reubens (or Van Eden). A Landscape, with Figures and Cattle, by Cuypp; from the collection of Lord Kingsland, at Dublin. A Moonlight on the Water, a perfect Picture of Vander Neer. At the other end of the Room, two other large Landscapes, by Van Artois, the Figures in one of them by Teniers, from the collection of Mr. Bagnola.

Under them the three following Pictures :

The Holy Family, by Le Sueur, very fine. Louis the Fourteenth on Horseback, attended by his Court ; the Prince de Condé on a dark grey Horse ; Monsieur de Turenne on a dun one, immediately behind the King, by Vander Meulen ; an entertainment on the Texel, with English and Dutch Yachts, a capital Vander Velt.

#### THE STATE BEDCHAMBER,

32 feet 4 by 20 feet 6, and 14 feet 4 inches high, hung with crimson Velvet, and the following Pictures :

Over the Chimney-piece, which was designed by Stuart, Simon Lord Harcourt, Lord High-Chancellor, (afterwards Viscount,) only son of Sir Philip, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Lettice, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Knollis, Esq. wife to William fourth Lord Paget, by Marc Garrard. Anne, daughter of William fourth Lord Paget, wife to Sir Simon Harcourt, married secondly to Sir William Waller, by Mrs. Beale. Simon, only son of Simon first Lord Viscount Harcourt, painted at Paris, by Le Bel ; it belonged to Mr. Prior. The Right Hon. Sir Simon Harcourt, eldest son of Robert ; he was Governor of Dublin in the year 1642, and was killed at the siege of Carrick-Main in 1643, by Mirevelt. Simon Earl Harcourt, in the Robes of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Head by Hunter of Dublin, the Drapery and Back-ground by Doughty. Rebecca, daughter and heiress of Charles Le Brass, Esq. of Pipwell Abbey in Northamptonshire, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. wife to Simon Earl Harcourt, in the Coronation Robes, by Knapton. Frances, daughter of Geoffrey Vere, fourth son of John Earl of Oxford, wife to Robert Harcourt. Robert

Harcourt, eldest son of Sir Walter; he was the principal Adventurer with Sir Walter Raleigh, in his voyage to Guiana, and at his own expence built and fitted out three Ships for that Expedition. Over one of the Doors, Sir Philip Harcourt, eldest son of Sir Simon, by Gogain, from a Miniature by Mrs. Beale. Over the other Door, Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Waller, by Lady Anne Finch.—Also a Copy from Mrs. Beale, by the same hand.

### THE DRESSING-ROOM.

Over the Chimney, a Turkish Army on its march, by Wyck; View of the Cascade of Terni, by Orizonti; a Stag attacked by Dogs, by Oudry. Over one Door, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, and widow of Sir William Atherton, wife to Sir Robert Harcourt, Knight of the Garter, as represented on her Tomb at Stanton-Harcourt, with the Garter and its Motto, above the Elbow of her left Arm. There are but two other similar instances known of Ladies wearing the Insignia of that Order, viz. that of Constance, daughter of John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter, first married to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and secondly to Sir John Gray, Knight of the Garter, (temp. Hen. V.) and Earl of Tankerville, on her Tomb, (now defaced,) in the Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower;—and that of Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaucer, and wife to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, (temp. Hen. VI.) on her Tomb in the Church of Bwelm. Sir Francis Walsingham. Giles Bruges, third Lord Chandos, a present from the Hon. Horace Walpole: it came from Weston (Mr. Sheldon's); the Dress is remarkable. Over the other Door, Sir Robert Har-



court, son of Thomas and Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Franciss. Nicholas Fuller, a noted Counsellor and Champion of the Puritans; he died in prison, 1619. Two small Sea Pieces; a View of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli; ditto of the Amphitheatre at Rome, by Gaspar Occhiali; a Cupid in crayons, by Miss Read; a present from her. An old Man's Head, ditto, by Luterel; a Sea-port, by Tempesta of Genoa; Ruins, with a view of Rome, by ditto; King James I. by Marc Garrard; a Woman on Horseback, with several Figures and Animals, by Watteau; a Battle, by Wyck; Michael, son of Sir Walter Harcourt; he commanded one of his brother Robert's Ships in Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition. A Nymph and Satyr, after Jordaens; Mr. Addison in crayons; John Sotherton, Baron of the Exchequer; — Joliffe, Esq. by Peter Lely; Architecture, with Figures, by Viviani; Dogs attacking a Boar, by Oudry.

#### SECOND DRESSING-ROOM.

Over the Chimney, Mary, daughter of Sir William Waller. William de Harcourt, Knight, son of Robert and Isabel, who brought the Manor of Stanton into the Harcourt Family. Simon Harcourt, (afterwards Viscount and Earl,) only son of the Hon. Simon Harcourt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Maud, daughter of John Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, and widow of John Lord Bote-tort, wife to Thomas de Harcourt, Knight, son of Sir William and Johanna, daughter of Richard Lord Grey, of Codnon. Obt. 17th of Richard II. From her Tomb at Stanton-Harcourt. Rebecca, daughter of — Joliffe, Esq. wife to Sir Samuel Moyer. A Sea-port, with Figures—Italian. Robert Harcourt, Knight, son of Sir

John and Anne, daughter of Sir John Norris : he was Standard-bearer to King Henry VII. at the Battle of Bosworth, Knight of the Bath 1495, and Banneret 1497. From his Tomb at Stanton-Harcourt. Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. by Riley; good. A Landscape, by Ermels; a present from Sir John Blaquiere. Dogs, dead Game, &c. by Snyder; a Landscape—Italian; two Landscapes, by Wotton; that on the left very good. Christ and St. John, after Reubens, by one of his Scholars. Three small Drawings in oil, School of Reubens. A view in Ireland, by Deane; Penelope, after Angelica; a favourite Dog, by Falconet; Mary, daughter of Richard Spencer, of Derbyshire, Esq. wife to William Jennings, Esq. of Long Wittenham, Berks. A Head, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over the Door, Frederick, second son of Sir Simon Harcourt.

#### THE FLOWER-GARDEN.

This small spot contains only about an acre and a quarter; but from the irregularity of its form, the inequality of the ground, and the disposition of the trees, it appears of considerable extent: the boundary is concealed by a deep plantation of Shrubs, which unites with the surrounding Forest Trees that stand in the Park. The Garden is laid out in patches of Flowers and clumps of Shrubs, of unequal dimensions, and various shapes, and a Gravel-walk leads round it to the different Buildings and Busts, on which are the following Inscriptions.

At the entrance, under the Pediment of a Doric Gate, is inscribed the following Sentence from J. J. Rousseau, (in allusion to the flowers:)

" Si l'Auteur de la Nature est grand dans les grandes  
" choses, il est très-grand dans les petites."

Fronting the Gate is a Bust of FLORA on a Therm;

Here springs the Violet all newe,  
And fresh Perwinke riche of hewe;  
And Flouris yalowé, white, and rede,  
Such plenti grew ther ner in mede:  
Full gai is all the Grounde, and queint  
And poudrid, as Men had it peint,  
With many a fresh and sondry Floure  
That eastin up ful gode savoure. CHAUCER.

Turning to the right a Bust of COWLEY, with the  
following Inscription:

When Epicurus to the world had taught,  
That Pleasure was the chiefest good,  
His life he to his doctrine brought,

And in a Garden's shade that sovereign good he sought.

COWLEY.

In a more wild and retired part of the Walk, (with a  
high Shrubbery on either side of it,) which leads through  
detached Trees to the Grotto, are busts of Cato of  
Utica, and of Jean Jacques Rousseau, with the following  
Inscription:

#### CATO.

A ce nom saint et auguste, tout ami de la vertu  
Doit mettre le front dans la poussiere, et honorer  
En silence la mémoire du plus grand des hommes.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

#### ROUSSEAU.

Say, is thy honest Heart to Virtue warm!  
Can Genius animate thy feeling Breast!

Approach, behold this venerable Form,  
 'Tis Rousseau ; let thy Bosom speak the rest.

BK. BOOTHBY, Esa.

### THE GROTTO

is composed of rough Stones, intermixed with Spars and Petrifications, to imitate a natural Cavern, and the Front partially concealed by Ivy and a variety of Rock-Plants: in one corner of the Grotto, on a Piece of white Marble of an irregular form, are inscribed these Verses, from the Comus of Milton :

Musing Meditation most affects  
 The pensive secrecy of desert Cell ;  
 And Wisdom's self  
 Oft seeks to sweet retired Solitude,  
 Where with her best nurse, Contemplation,  
 She plumes her Feathers, and lets grow her wings,  
 That in the various Bustle of Resort  
 Were all too ruffled, and sometimes impair'd.

Proceeding through a continuation of the same Shrubbery, (which appears to grow on rocky ground,) after having passed the Bust of Locke, you look over the widest part of the Garden, and see the Dome of the Church above the Trees in the opposite Boundary.

### LOCKE.

Who made the whole internal World his own,  
 And shew'd confess'd to Reason's purged Eye,  
 That Nature's first best Gift was Liberty.

(The first line is from Thomson ; part of the second, and the whole of the third, from Mason.)

### THE TEMPLE OF FLORA.

The design taken from a Doric Portico at Athens: in

the centre of the back wall is a Medallion of Flora, from the Antique, in white Marble, and under it this Inscription from Ariosto :

Vaghi boschetti di soavi Allori,  
Di Palme, e d'amenissime Mortelle,  
Cedri, et Aranci, c'havean frutti e fiori,  
Contesti in varie forme e tutte belle,  
Facean riparo a i fervidi calori  
Di giorni estivi con lor spesse ombrelle :  
E tra quei rami con sicuri voli,  
Cantando se ne giano i Rossignoli.

**A Bust of FAUNUS on one side of the Temple.**

Faunus would oft, as Horace sings,  
Delighted with his rural seats,  
Forsake Arcadia's groves and springs,  
For soft Lucretile's retreats.  
'Twas Beauty charm'd ; what wonder then,  
Enamour'd of a fairer scene,  
The changeful God should change again,  
And here for ever fix his reign ?

WM. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

**A Bust of PAN on the other side.**

Here universal Pan,  
Knit with the Graces and the Hours in Dance,  
Leads on th' eternal Spring. MILTON.

#### BUST OF VENUS.

Thee, Goddess, thee the Clouds and Tempests fear,  
And at thy pleasing presenee disappear :  
For thee the Land in fragrant Flow'rs is dress'd.

DRYDEN; from Lucretius

**BUST OF APOLLO.**

Lucido Dio,

Per cui l'April fiorisce. METASTASIO.

**THE BOWER**

is a square Building, twelve feet by ten, the Ceiling is coved, and the whole painted green; the Front is covered with a Treillage of the same colour, against which are planted Roses, Woodbines, Jessamines, and several kinds of Creepers, and appears like three Arches cut through the Shrubbery; within is a Cast of Cupid and Psyche from the Antique, and on a Tablet above the centre Arch are inscribed the following Verses.

Fair Quiet, have I found thee here,  
With Innocence, thy sister dear!  
Mistaken long, I sought thee then  
In busy Companies of Men;  
Your sacred Plants, at length I know,  
Will only in Retirement grow.  
Society is all but rude,  
To this delicious Solitude,  
Where all the Flowers and Trees do close  
To weave the Garland of Repose.

AND. MARVELL.

**BUST OF PRIOR.**

See, Friend, in some few fleeting Hours,  
See yonder what a change is made!  
Ah me! the blooming pride of May  
And that of Beauty are but one;  
At Morn both flourish, bright and gay,  
Both fade at Evening, pale and gone.

## THE URN,

placed on an altar, encircled with Cypresses, stands within a Recess in the Shrubbery that surrounds the Garden. The bank that rises behind is planted with flowers, and a Weeping Willow, large Weymouth Pines, and other Evergreens, form the back Ground.

Sacred

To the Memory of FRANCES POOLE,  
Viscountess Palmerston.

Here shall our ling'ring Footsteps oft be found,  
This is her Shrine, and consecrates the Ground.  
Here living sweets around her Altar rise,  
And breathe perpetual Incense to the Skies.  
Here too the thoughtless and the young may tread,  
Who shun the drearier Mansions of the Dead ;  
May here be taught what worth the world has known.  
Her Wit, her Sense, her Virtues were her own ;  
To her peculiar—and for ever lost  
To those who knew, and therefore lov'd her most.

O ! if kind Pity steal on Virtue's Eye,  
Check not the Tear, nor stop the useful Sigh ;  
From soft Humanity's ingenuous Flame  
A wish may rise to emulate her Fame,  
And some faint Image of her worth restore,  
When those who now lament her are no more.

George Simon Harcourt, and the Hon. Elizabeth Vernon, Viscount and Viscountess Nuneham, erected this Urn, in the year 1771, and William Whitehead, Esq. Poet-Laureat, wrote the Verses.

The CONSERVATORY, 50 feet by 15, is planted

with Bergamot, Cedrati, Limoncelli, and Orange-Trees, of various kinds and sizes. In summer, the Front, Sides, and Roof of the Building are entirely removed, and the Trees appear to stand in the natural ground; the back Wall is covered with a Treillage, against which are planted Lemon, Citron, and Pomegranate Trees, intermixed with all the different sorts of Jessamines.

#### THE STATUE OF HEBE

terminates the principal Glade, and fronts the Temple of Flora. On the Pedestal are the following Verses.

Hebe, from thy cup divine,  
 Shed, O shed, nectareous Dews;  
 Here o'er Nature's living shrine  
 Th' immortal drops diffuse:  
 Here while ev'ry bloom's display'd,  
 Shining fair in vernal pride,  
 Catch the colours ere they fade,  
 And check the green Blood's ebbing tide,  
 Till Youth eternal like thine own prevail,  
 Safe from the night's damp wing, or day's insidious gale.

WM. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

#### THE CHURCH

is a beautiful building of the Ionic order, in the style of an antique Temple: it was erected in the year 1764, at the sole expence of Simon Earl Harcourt, who gave the original Design, which afterwards received a small alteration from Mr. Stuart.

The principal Portico, which consists of six Columns, has no communication with the Church, but serves for a seat in the Garden; the public Entrance is on the opposite side, and that to the Family-Closet through



the semicircular Portico; at the west end. The inside has been furnished and decorated by the late Earl. The Altar-piece, which represents the Parable of the good Samaritan, was designed and painted by Mr. Mason.

The Piece of Tapestry at the west end (which is framed like a Picture) represents the Chiefs of the twelve Tribes of Israel at the Passover.

THE END.

*THE*  
**OXFORD**  
**University and City**  
**GUIDE.**  
*to which is added a description of*  
**BLENHEIM**  
*AND*  
*Nunham.*



**OXFORD:**  
*Printed for and Sold by*  
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THE 1821-1822

**OXFORD**  
**University and City**  
**GUIDE,**

**ON A NEW PLAN;**

Containing

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLEGES, HALLS, PUBLIC  
BUILDINGS, LIBRARIES, GARDENS, WALKS,  
PICTURES, AND STATUES, IN OXFORD:

With an Account of the

*Dresses, Examinations, Degrees, Distinctive Ranks,*

**MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.**

OF THE

**MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY;**

To which is added

**A GUIDE TO BLENHEIM,**  
**NUNEHAM,**

AND THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED

**ROMAN VILLA, near NORTHLEIGH.**

~~~~~  
SECOND EDITION.  
~~~~~

**OXFORD:**

**PRINTED AND SOLD BY MUNDAY AND SLATKIN,**  
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Entered at Stationer's Hall, according to Act of  
Parliament.

# INTRODUCTION

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

---

**TO** Mr. ACKERMANN, of the Strand, the Editor of this Guide acknowledges himself much indebted for his kindness, in permitting him to make what use he pleased of the large History of Oxford, published by that gentleman. To several distinguished members of the University he also confesses his obligation for the information and assistance he has received from them; and he hopes that his friends will point out such errors as must unavoidably occur in this first essay, in order that they may be corrected in another Edition.

As this Description of Oxford is intended, principally, for Strangers, the object in view has been to make it a *real* Guide, a plain Directory, which will en-

able persons, entirely ignorant of the place, to visit every College, Hall, and Public Building, with the utmost facility, from any part of Oxford. The plan is a regular itinerary, taking the places according to their situation, without regard to their nature, so that the University and City may thereby be perambulated in a very short space of time. The Editor has not confined his object to places only; but has entered into a short account of the Government, the Dresses, Degrees, Examinations, and distinctive Ranks of the Members of the University, with observations on their Manners and Customs. In fact, every thing that can elucidate and explain the nature of the University, and afford information respecting its technical and local terms; its Buildings, Walks, Statues, Pictures, &c. he has laboured to present to his readers in a concise but plain manner, preceded by a table of the routes from the different points the visitors may be stationed at.

Those Colleges and Public Buildings, which are usually considered as most worthy of the attention of strangers, are

marked thus (☞) ; but the whole tour of the University may, by the assistance of this Guide, be made in a short space of time, and the visitor will be amply repaid for his trouble by the numerous interesting objects he will meet with in his walk. The situation of the Porter's Lodge of every College and Hall is clearly pointed out, and the Porter is, of course, the proper person to apply to in order to see the College, or to find the residence of any of its members.

The Descriptions of Blenheim and Nuneham are upon the same plan as that of Oxford ; and the present arrangement of the Pictures at these places is followed with all possible accuracy.

*Herald Office, Oxford.*



## PREEACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

---

**I**N less than nine months a very large impression of this Guide has been sold in Oxford; a most gratifying proof of public approbation. In this new Edition, the whole has been carefully revised, and corrected to the present time; therefore the Author can now, with a considerable degree of confidence, recommend his publication as "A new and most complete Description of the University, City, and Vicinity of Oxford."

## ROUTE I.

FROM THE

### JUNCTION OF THE TWO LONDON ROADS.

	Page		Page
Magdalen Bridge - - -	1	Exeter College - - -	69
Botanic Garden - - -	1	Jesus College - - -	71
☞ Magdalen College - -	3	Lincoln College - - -	74
Magdalen Hall - - -	14	All Saints' Church - -	77
☞ Queen's College - -	15	The Market - - -	78
St. Edmund's Hall - -	22	☞ Trinity College - -	79
St. Peter's in the East		Balliol College - - -	82
Church - - -	22	St. Mary Magdalen	
☞ University College -	22	Church - - -	85
☞ All Souls' College -	27	☞ St. John's College -	85
St. Mary's Church - -	32	St. Giles's Church - -	89
☞ Radcliffe's Library -	35	Radcliffe's Infirmary -	90
Brasenose College - -	37	Observatory - - -	90
The Schools - - -	40	Worcester College - -	92
☞ Bodleian Library - -	41	New Ian Hall - - -	95
☞ Picture Gallery - -	42	St. Martin's Church -	95
The Arundel Marbles -	44	Carfax - - -	96
Selden Marbles - - -	46	The Town Hall - - -	96
Pomfret Statues - - -	46	Pembroke College - -	97
Divinity School - - -	48	☞ Christ Church - - -	99
☞ Theatre - - -	48	Oriel College - - -	120
Clarendon Printing Office	51	St. Mary Hall - - -	124
☞ New College - - -	52	Corpus Christi College	125
Hertford Col. (dissolved)	61	☞ Merton College - -	128
Wadham College - - -	62	Alban Hall - - -	132
Ashmolean Museum - -	65		

## ROUTE II.

FROM THE ANGEL INN.

On leaving this Inn, turn  
on the right, pass by  
the row of Elms, and  
opposite the beautiful

Tower of Magdalen  
College, is  
The Botanic Garden - 1

Continue the same as Route I.

## ROUTE III.

From the STAR and ROEBUCK INNS, and also the  
THREE GOATS, the CROSS, the THREE CUPS, and  
the NEW INN.

Page	Page
To Carfax, or the centre of the four Streets. . . . . 96	the High-street, when, by turning on the right, we soon arrive at the
Town Hall - - - - - 96	Botanic Garden - - - - - 1
From thence according to Route I. regularly to	From whence we proceed by Route I. to
Alban Hall - - - - - 132	Magdalen College - - - - - 3
From thence pass under the Chestnut Trees of MARION GARDEN, and turn on the left into	and onwards to Carfax - - - - - 96
	which is near the afore- mentioned Inns.

## ROUTE IV.

FROM THE MITRE INN.

Up the High-street to Carfax - - - - - 96	Route, or from - - - 78
and proceed, as in last	as may be deemed most convenient.

## ROUTE V.

FROM THE KING'S ARMS INN.

To Wadham College - 62	and by Route I. pro- ceed until we arrive at
By Route I. to	New College - - - - - 52
Alban Hall - - - - - 132	which is near the King's Arms.
From thence, as in Route III. to	
Botanic Garden - - - - - 1	

## ROUTE VI.

FROM THE WHEATSHEAF INN.

Proceed up the street, called St. ALDATE's, or St. OLD's, and on the left opposite CHRIST CHURCH, is	Alban Hall - - - - - 132
Pembroke College - 97	From thence to Botanic Garden - - - - - 1
From thence regularly onwards, by Route I. to	and onwards to the Town Hall - - - - - 96
	which is situated in St. OLD's.

\*\*\* These six Routes will conduct strangers, with ease,  
to the different places in the University, &c. By referring  
to the Index at the end, any particular College, Hall, Inn,  
or Street, may be found, when it will be easy to proceed  
by turning to the page.

PRESENT GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
COLLEGES AND HALLS,  
With the time of their Election.

---

*All Souls' College.*

VISITOR. The Archbishop of Canterbury.  
1817 Warden. The Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Legge,  
LL.D. Bishop of Oxford.

*Balliol College.*

VISITOR. The Bishop of Durham.  
1798 Master. The Right Rev. John Parsons, D.D. Bishop  
of Peterborough.

*Brasenose College.*

VISITOR. The Bishop of Lincoln.  
1809 Principal. Frodsham Hodson, D.D.

*Christ Church.*

VISITOR. The King.  
1809 Dean. Charles Henry Hall, D.D.  
Canons. James Burton, D.D.; Thomas Hay, D.D.  
Samuel Smith, D.D.; E. C. Dowdeswell,  
D.D.; Frederick Barnes, D.D.; William  
Van Mildert, D.D.; Richard Laurence,  
LL.D.; and Phineas Pett, D.D.

*Corpus Christi College.*

VISITOR. The Bishop of Winchester.  
1783 President. John Cooke, D.D.

*Exeter College.*

VISITOR. The Bishop of Exeter.  
1808 Rector. John Cole, D.D.

## HEADS OF COLLEGES AND HALLS.

*Jesus College.*

VISITOR. The Earl of Pembroke.

1817 *Principal.* Henry Foulkes, D.D.*Lincoln College.*

VISITOR. The Bishop of Lincoln.

1793 *Rector.* Edward Tatham, D.D.*Magdalen College.*

VISITOR. The Bishop of Winchester.

1781 *President.* M. J. Routh, D.D.*Merton College.*

VISITOR. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

1810 *Warden.* Peter Vaughan, D.D.*New College.*

VISITOR. The Bishop of Winchester.

1794 *Warden.* Samuel Gauntlett, D.D.*Oriel College.*

VISITOR. The King.

1814 *Provost.* Edward Copleston, D.D.*Pembroke College.*

VISITOR. The Chancellor of the University.

1809 *Master.* George William Hall, D.D.*Queen's College.*

VISITOR. The Archbishop of York.

1796 *Provost.* Septimus Collinson, D.D.*St. John's College.*

VISITOR. The Bishop of Winchester.

1795 *President.* Michael Marlow, D.D.*Trinity College.*

VISITOR. The Bishop of Winchester.

1808 *President.* Thomas Lee, D.D.

*University College.*

VISITOR. The King.

1808 *Master.* James Griffith, D.D.

*Wadham College.*

VISITOR. The Bishop of Bath and Wells.

1806 *Warden.* William Tournay, D.D.

*Worcester College.*

VISITORS. The Bishops of Oxford and Worcester, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

1795 *Provost.* Whittington London, D.D.

*Alban Hall.\**

1797 *Principal.* Thomas Winstanley, D.D.

*Edmund Hall.*

1800 *Principal.* George Thompson, D.D.

*Magdalen Hall.*

1813 *Principal.* John David Mechrade, LL.D.

*New Inn Hall.*

1803 *Principal.* James Blackstone, LL.D.

*St. Mary Hall.*

1816 *Principal.* John Dean, D.D.

There are nineteen Colleges and five Halls in the University, and the number of Members on the books of these Societies, by the latest account taken, is 2785; the Members of Convocation 1790, and new Admissions the last year 335.

\* The Chancellor of the University is Visitor of the five Halls.

**CHANCELLOR, VICE-CHANCELLOR,**

**AND OTHER**

**OFFICERS of the UNIVERSITY, PROFESSORS, &c.**

---

***Chancellor.***

1809 Right Hon. William Wyndham, Lord Grenville.

***High Steward.***

1801 Right Hon. John Scott, Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of England.

***Vice-Chancellor.***

1814 Rev. Thomas Lee, D.D. President of Trinity College.

***Proctors.***

1818 Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, M.A. Wadham Coll.

Rev. William Russell, M.A. Magdalen College.

***Representatives in Parliament.***

Right Hon. Sir William Scott, Knight, D.C.L. University College.

Right Hon. Robert Peel, D.C.L. Christ Church.

***Regius Professor of Divinity.***

Rev. William Van Mildert, D.D. Canon of Christ Church.

***Regius Professor of Civil Law.***

Joseph Phillimore, LL.D. of Christ Church.

***Regius Professor of Medicine.***

Sir Christopher Pegge, Knight, M.D. of Christ Church.

***Regius Professor of Hebrew.***

Rev. Richard Laurence, LL.D. Canon of Christ Church.

***Regius Professor of Greek.***

Rev. Thomas Gaisford, M.A. of Christ Church.

***Margaret Professor of Divinity.***

Rev. Septimus Collinson, D.D. Provost of Queen's College.

*Professor of Natural Philosophy.*

Rev. George Leigh Cooke, B.D. of Corpus Christi College.

*Savilian Professor of Geometry.*

Stephen Peter Rigaud, M.A. of Exeter College.

*Savilian Professor of Astronomy.*

Rev. Abram Robertson, D.D. of Christ Church.

*Camden's Professor of Ancient History.*

Rev. Thomas Winstanley, D.D. Principal of Alban Hall.

*Prælector of Anatomy.*

Sir Christopher Pegge, Knight, M.D. of Christ Church.

*Professor of Music.*

William Crotch, Doctor of Music.

*Archbishop Laud's Professor of Arabic.*

Rev. Thomas Winstanley, D.D. Principal of Alban Hall.

*Regius Professor of Botany.*

George Williams, M.D. of Corpus Christi College.

*Professor of Poetry.*

Rev. John Josias Conybeare, M.A. of Christ Church.

*Regius Professor of Modern History and  
Modern Languages.*

Rev. Edward Nares, D.D. of Merton College.

*Anglo-Saxon Professor.*

Rev. Thomas Silver, LL.D. St. John's College.

*Vinerian Professor of Common Law.*

James Blackstone, LL.D. Principal of New Inn Hall.

*Lord Lichfield's Clinical Professor.*

Martin Wall, M.D. of New College.



*Lord Almoner's Pralector in Arabic.*

J. D. Macbride, LL. D. Principal of Magdalen Hall.

*Aldrichian Professor of Medicine.*

Robert Bourne, M.D. of Worcester College.

*Aldrichian Professor of Anatomy.*

Sir Christopher Pegge, Knight, M.D. of Christ Church.

*Aldrichian Professor of Chemistry.*

John Kidd, M.D. of Christ Church.

*Lee's Lecturer in Anatomy.*

John Kidd, M.D. of Christ Church.

*Reader in Experimental Philosophy.*

Stephen Peter Rigaud, M.A. of Exeter College.

*Reader in Mineralogy.*

William Buckland, M.A. of Corpus Christi College.

*Public Orator.*

Rev. William Crowe, B.C.L. of New College.

*Bodleian Librarian.*

Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, M.A. of New College.

*Keeper of the Archives.*

Rev. George Leigh Cooke, B.D. of Corpus Christi College.

*Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.*

Thomas Dunbar, Esq. M.A. of Brasenose College.

*Radcliffe's Librarian.*

George Williams, M.D. of Corpus Christi College.

*Registrar of the University.*

Rev. John Gutch, M.A. of All Souls' College.

*University Officers.*

Esquire	{	Robert Hall, B.C.L. of Divinity.
Bedels.		Geo. Valentine Cox, M.A. Physic and Arts.
		Tilleman Hodgkinson Bobart, of Law.

## OXFORD TERMS, &c.

XV

Yeomen { Mr. William Tamañ, of Law.  
Bedels. { Mr. George Kirtland, of Divinity.  
          { Mr. John Brown, of Physic and Arts.

*Clerk of the Schools.* Mr. William Goodenough Dodd.

*Clerk of the University.* Mr. John Pater.

*Verger.* Mr. William Purdue.

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## OXFORD TERMS.

1818.

4 Michaelmas Term begins October 10th, ends Dec. 17th.

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1819.

1 Hilary Term begins January 14th, ends April 3rd.

2 Easter Term begins April 21st, ends May 29th.

3 Trinity Term begins June 2nd, ends July 10th.

4 Michaelmas Term begins October 11th, ends Dec. 17th.

**MEMBERS**  
**OF THE**  
**COUNCIL CHAMBER,**  
**AND**  
**OFFICERS OF THE CITY.**

*Mayor.*

Thomas Robinson, Esq.

*High Steward.*

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

*Recorder.*

William Elias Taunton, Esq.

*Representatives in Parliament.*

John Atkyns Wright, Esq.

The Honourable General St. John.

*Aldermen.*

William Fletcher, Esq.  
Sir Edward Hitchings

Richard Cox, Esq.  
Thomas Fox Bricknell, Esq.

*Assistants.*

William Folker, Esq.  
John Thorp, Esq.  
James Adams, Esq.  
Herbert Parsons, Esq.

Sir Joseph Lock  
William Tubb, Esq.  
Richard Wootten, Esq.

*Bailiffs.*

Mr. James Morrell

| Mr. William Rowland

*Town Clerk.*

Sir William Elias Taunton.

*Solicitor.*

Mr. Percival Walsh.

## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER. xvii

### *Those who have passed the Office of Bailiff.*

Mr. William Drought	Mr. C. W. Fidler
Mr. S. T. Wood	Mr. Thomas Roberson
Mr. Thomas Wyatt	Mr. Percival Walsh
Mr. Thomas Bush	Mr. William Bulley
Mr. James Rowland	Mr. George William Syms
Mr. John Johnson	Mr. Thomas Wyatt
Mr. James Costar	Mr. Thomas Burrows
Mr. William Slatter	Mr. Richard Smith
Mr. John Swift	Mr. Richard Gee
Mr. Stephen Richardson	Mr. Joseph Harpur
Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.	J. Ingram Lockhart, Esq.
John A. Wright, Esq.	Mr. Edward Micklem
Mr. James Halse	Mr. Robert Wace
Mr. Simon Brown	Mr. Richard Sheen
Mr. John Sheard	Mr. Charles Adams
Mr. John Coleman	Edward Lord Viscount Ex-
Mr. William Halse	mouth
Mr. John Hickman	Mr. George Cecil
Mr. Laurence Wyatt	Mr. C. Brown
Mr. James Sirman	

### *Chamberlains.*

Mr. John Evetts	Mr. Wm. Frogley
-----------------	-----------------

### *Those who have passed the Office of Chamberlain.*

Mr. Thomas Prickett	Mr. Henry Tash
Mr. J. Meysey	Mr. Charles Gee
Mr. Loder Prickett	Mr. Richard Davis
Mr. Prince Tubb	Mr. James Purbrick
Mr. T. H. Taunton	Mr. V. J. Shortland
Mr. J. Jackson	Mr. Samuel Moore
Mr. Samuel Lawrence	Mr. R. F. Cox
Mr. Gil. Godfrey	Mr. Edward Latimer
Mr. John Joy	Mr. Henry Sadler
Mr. Samuel Trash	Mr. Thomas Ensworth
Mr. William Fisher	Mr. Walter Wyatt

### *Common Council.*

Mr. William Gile	Mr. Robert Wyatt
Mr. Richard Smith	Mr. Simeon Eddy
Mr. William Hall	Mr. Thomas Smith
Mr. Mark Morrell	Mr. Thomas Randal
Mr. Daniel Taunton	Mr. James Giles
Mr. John Hudson	Mr. Charles Foster

Mr. William Joy  
Mr. Robert Juggins  
Mr. Edward Lock  
Mr. Robert Wharton  
Mr. John James Coles  
Mr. T. R. Walker

Mr. W. Cooke  
Mr. W. H. Butler  
Mr. James Wyatt  
Mr. Henry Ward  
Mr. Thomas Jones  
Mr. William Thorp

*Lecturers.*

Rev. William West Green, D.D.  
Rev. Isaac Crouch, M.A.  
Rev. William Brown, M.A.  
Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symonds, M.A.

*Mace Bearer.*

Mr. William Giles,

*Ceraner.*

Mr. Prince Tubb.

*Keeper of the Town Hall.*

Mr. Robinson Bartram.

*Mayer's Sergeants.*

Mr. James Curtis  
Mr. John Atkins.

*Bailiffs' Sergeants.*

Mr. George Neille  
Mr. John Godfrey.

*City Marshall.*

Mr. William Gardiner,

The Post Office is kept by Mr. Roberts, at his house in Queen-street, or as it is often called, the Butcher-Row. Letters are forwarded to London every night, except Saturday; to other places, every night. It is open from eight in the morning till eleven at night. A penny must be paid with every letter put in after nine at night, and from half-past ten to eleven, One Shilling.

In the City of Oxford and its suburbs there are fourteen parishes, viz. :—

St. Martin's	St. Ebbe's
St. Mary's	St. Mary Magdalen's
All Saints	Holiwell
St. Aldate's	St. Thomas's
St. Peter's in the East	St. Giles's
St. Peter's in the Bailey	St. John's
St. Michael's	St. Clement's.

The eleven first parishes were consolidated by an Act passed in the year 1771, and a Work-house for their respective paupers was soon afterwards erected. The average number of poor in these eleven parishes is 274. The money raised last year by rates for the support of this house and the out-poor, amounted to £7551. 15s. 10d.; making nine shillings in the pound on the nominal rentals. The population, at the last census, was as follows, 1902 houses, inhabited by 12,107 persons, viz: 6126 males and 5981 females.

There are two Dissenting Chapels in Oxford, the Baptist, on the New Road, near the County Gaol; and a large handsome newly-erected Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in New Inn Hall Lane, opened in February, 1818. In St. Clement's, in the suburbs of the City, there is a small neat Roman Catholic Chapel.

A Provident Bank for receiving the savings of the industrious poor was established in Oxford in 1816, and was enrolled and placed under the new Act, in Jan. 1818.

A well-conducted and highly-useful Dispensary contributes to the relief of such as are unable to pay for medical assistance. In the last year one hundred poor women were attended during their lying-in at the expense of this charity: and since its establishment in 1807, upwards of 600 persons have received the assistance of the Dispensary Accoucheur.

Several Charity Schools are established in this City; and a very large one for Boys, on Dr. Bell's plan, is supported at the expense of the University.

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*Engraved by T. Wedgwood after a Drawing by G. Cooper.*

## **EASTERN OF LONDON ENTRANCE INTO OXFORD.**

A  
NEW GUIDE

THROUGH

OXFORD.

---

ACCORDING to the plan proposed in the Introduction, we commence our walk at the eastern or London entrance into Oxford. The Henley and Wycombe Roads from the Metropolis meet at

MAGDALEN BRIDGE.

This handsome stone Bridge, built over the Cherwell, under the direction of Mr. Gwynn, is 526 feet in length. On the right hand is a view of Magdalen Walk, and on the left is seen, at a greater distance, part of the beautiful Walk belonging to Christ Church.

Immediately after passing over this Bridge, on the left hand, is

THE BOTANIC GARDEN,

Which was founded by Henry Lord D'Anvers, Earl of Danby. The first stone of the walls was laid by the Vice-Chancellor, on the 25th of July, 1622; they were finished in 1633, being fourteen feet high, and cost about five thousand pounds. The fine gateway was built by Nicholas Stone, senior, from a design by

Inigo Jones; the charge for its construction was upwards of five hundred pounds. It is ornamented with a bust of the Earl of Danby. On the right and left are statues of Charles I. and II. which were purchased with the money arising from a fine levied on the Oxford Antiquary, Anthony à Wood, for having libeled the character of the Earl of Clarendon in the first edition of his *Athenæ Oxonienses*. On the left hand side of the gateway is the LIBRARY, which corresponds with a Green-house on the opposite side. It contains a good collection of books on botany and other branches of natural history, and the celebrated herbariums of Sherard and Dillenius. There are three Green-houses, two on the right hand side of the gateway and one on the left; and, without the walls, eastward of the Garden, is a small Hot-house of ancient construction, in which is kept a few of the more scarce and curious plants. In the open parts of the Garden there is a good collection of hardy plants, arranged according to the Linnæan system. The ground on which the Garden stands was formerly a burying-place for the Jews, who resided in great numbers in Oxford until they were driven from England by Edward I. in 1290. This Garden is the oldest establishment of the kind in England. William Sherard, D.C.L. sometime Fellow of St. John's College, bequeathed three thousand pounds to the University for the endowment of a Professorship, which is in the gift of the College of

Physicians. In 1793, a Regius Professorship was established. The late Professor, Dr. Sibthorpe, who resided some years in Turkey and Greece, enriched the collection with many plants from those parts. Persons who are fond of the study of botany may receive minute information respecting the plants in this Garden from the intelligent assistant to the Professor, who is always on the spot for the purpose of conducting strangers to the different walks, the Green-houses and Hot-houses. The Professor resides in a handsome house at a small distance from the Garden.

Almost opposite to the Garden, at the commencement of the row of elms, is the entrance to

### ✚ MAGDALEN COLLEGE.\*

\*.\* The Porter's Lodge is on the first right hand corner of the entrance Court.

The entrance to the first Court is through a modern gateway of the Doric order, decorated with a statue of Waynflete: on the left are the President's Lodgings, begun in 1485, and altered in 1769. Near the Lodgings is the old entrance, now disused: it is decorated with statues of the Founders of St. John's Hospital and the College, and their patron Saints, beneath canopies of exquisite workmanship;

\* It may be useful to strangers who are unaccompanied by one of those persons who shew the University generally, to inform them, that by inquiry at the Porter's Lodge of any College, they may there learn where the persons who shew the different parts of that College may be found.

Waynflete kneeling in prayer, King Henry III. Mary Magdalen, and St. John the Baptist. The apartment over the gateway has always been called the Founder's Chamber. In a corner of this Court, near the Chapel, is an ancient stone pulpit, from which the anniversary sermon on the Festival of St. John the Baptist was formerly preached; on which occasion the Court was fitted up with green boughs, in allusion to the preaching of St. John in the Wilderness. This sermon is now delivered before the University in the Chapel.

The CHAPEL, which is opposite to the gateway, was erected by the Founder, and furnished with appropriate magnificence. It remained in the state in which the Founder left it, with the exception of the injury which its furniture and decorations sustained at the Reformation, till the year 1635, when the inner Chapel was paved with black and white marble, fitted up with new stalls and wainscotting, and provided with a new organ, a handsome screen, and painted windows. The two columns which support the roof of the ante-chapel display the genius of their architect. The original style of building predominates in this Chapel; but the screen, and the pannelling that covers the east wall, are in the Grecian style of architecture, which has been permitted, and by professional men of the first name, to blend its heterogeneous forms, properties, and decorations, with the Gothic character, in many of our noblest churches. The west window, painted

in *chiar' oscuro*, was executed after a design of Christopher Schwartz, as appears from a print of it engraved by Sadeler: its subject is the Last Judgment. Having received great injury from a high wind in 1703, it was restored by Egginton in 1794. The windows now in the Chapel represent the figures of the Apostles, the primitive Fathers, Saints and Martyrs, also in *chiar' oscuro*. Eight of them were removed from the ante-chapel in 1741; and two new ones next the altar were added by the younger Price, who died in 1765. The eight windows, which now decorate the ante-chapel, were designed and executed by Egginton, and display the figures of the two patron Saints, St. John the Baptist and St. Mary Magdalen, of King Henry III. by whom the Hospital of St. John the Baptist was refounded, and of Henry VI. by whom that Hospital, with its possessions, was conveyed to this College; of Wm. Waynflete, the Founder, and William of Wykeham, the Founder of New College, of which society Waynflete is generally thought to have been a member; of Bishop Fox, Founder of Corpus Christi, and Cardinal Wolsey, the original Founder of Christ Church, both of whom were Fellows of Magdalen College. The other compartments of the windows are enriched with representations of Christ's Baptism, the Adoration at the Sepulchre, with the Arms of the College, and those of the Kings and Prelates already mentioned, and other appropriate decorations. The present Altar was

erected in 1740, and in the same style of design and enrichment with the later alterations in the interior of the Chapel. The Altar Piece, by Isaac Fuller, was placed here about the year 1680. This picture, with all its imperfections, inspired the muse of Addison, who made it the subject of an elegant Latin poem, while he was a Demy of this College. Underneath this painting is a very fine picture of Christ bearing his Cross. The connoisseurs were divided in their opinion respecting the master who produced it; some attribute the work to Guido, and others to Ludovico Caracci: but it is now given to Moralez, styled El Divino, a Spanish artist, who flourished in the sixteenth century. The figures in the back ground are undoubtedly from another pencil; but whose hand guided it is a matter of doubt among the judges of the arts. It was brought from Vigo, in 1702, by the last Duke of Ormond; and afterwards coming into the possession of William Freeman, Esq. of Hamels, in Hertfordshire, he presented it to the College. Sherwin's beautiful engraving from this picture is well known. The new Organ was also the gift of Mr. Freeman. In the year 1793, the old roof being decayed, a new one was placed on the Chapel and the Hall, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, which cost the College upwards of four thousand pounds, paid out of the incomes of the President and Fellows: with the same liberal spirit they furnished the expense of the windows in the ante-chapel, to the amount

of fourteen hundred pounds. Over the western entrance are five small figures, which are among the finest specimens of ancient sculpture in Oxford, and are coeval with the Chapel. They represent St. John the Baptist, St. Mary Magdalen, Henry III. William of Wykeham, and the Founder. The latter and Henry III. are in a kneeling posture. The University Sermons are preached in this Chapel on the Festivals of St. Mark and St. John the Baptist.

On leaving the Chapel we enter the great quadrangle, with its fine cloister, which was begun by the Founder, in 1473, and retains its primitive figure as Waynflete left it, with the exception of the south ambulatory, which was added after his death, in 1490. It is formed by the Chapel, Hall, and Library, the ancient part of the President's Lodgings, and the apartments of the Fellows and Demies. The Kitchen is very ancient, and was a part of St. John's Hospital. The interior of the quadrangle is remarkable for the hieroglyphics which decorate it, and whose singular devices have employed the conjectures of the curious antiquary. They were originally coloured. The following description of them is abridged from a Manuscript preserved in the Library:

“Beginning from the south-west corner, the  
“two first figures are the Lion and the Pelican.  
“The former of these is the emblem of Cou-  
“rage and Vigilance; the latter of Parental  
“Tenderness and Affection. Both of them ex-

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“press the complete character of a good Governor of a College. Accordingly, they are placed under the window of those Lodgings which originally belonged to the President, as the instructions they convey ought particularly to regulate his conduct.

“Going on to the right hand, on the other side of the gateway, are four figures, viz. The Schoolmaster, the Lawyer, the Physician, and the Divine. These are ranged on the outside of the Library, and represent the duties and business of the students of the house. By means of learning in general they are to be introduced to one of the three learned professions; or else, as hinted by the figure with cap and bells in the corner, they must turn fools in the end.

“On the north side of the quadrangle, the three first figures represent the history of David, his conquest over the Lion and Goliath: from whence we are taught not to be discouraged at any difficulties that may stand in our way, as the vigour of youth will easily enable us to surmount them. The next figure to these is that of Hippopotamos, or the River Horse, carrying his young one upon his shoulders. This is the emblem of a good Tutor, or Fellow of a College, who is set to watch over the youth of the society, and by whose prudence they are to be led through the dangers of their first entrance into the world. The figure immediately following re-

“presents Sobriety or Temperance, that most  
“necessary virtue of a collegiate life. The  
“whole remaining train of figures are the Vices  
“we are instructed to avoid. Those next to  
“Temperance are, the opposite Vices of Glut-  
“tony and Drunkenness. Then follow the Lu-  
“canthrops, the Hyæna, and Panther, repre-  
“senting Violence, Fraud, and Treachery; the  
“Griffin, representing Covetousness; and the  
“next figure, Anger or Moroseness. The Dog,  
“the Dragon, and the Deer, Flattery, Envy,  
“and Timidity; and the three last, the Manti-  
“chora, the Boxers, and the Lamia—Pride,  
“Contention, and Lust.”

On the south-side of the Chaplains' Court, rises the beautiful Tower, whose stately form, fine proportions, admirable simplicity, and picturesque effect, delight the eye in whatever point of view it is contemplated. The foundation of this structure was laid, August 9, 1492, by Dr. Richard Mayew, President: and it was finished in 1498.

Previous to the Reformation, a mass was performed every May-day morning, at an early hour, on the top of this Tower, for the repose of the soul of Henry VII. who had honoured the College with a visit in 1486-7. The choristers continue to execute, in the same place, and on the same day, certain pieces of choir music; for which harmonious service the rectory of Slimbridge, in Gloucestershire, pays the yearly sum of ten pounds. This ceremony has encou-

raged the notion, that Henry contributed to the erection of the Tower: but his only recorded act of favour to the College is, the confirmation of its claim to the rectory charged with the annual payment.

The Chaplains' Court was begun soon after the Tower was completed, but not finished till about the first of Henry VIII. At the same time the range of building, which forms the south-side of the first court, was altered and improved. The buildings at the east end of the Hall were erected in 1635; and in 1783, those on the north-side of the Kitchen, which had originally been part of the Hospital, and appropriated to the Lodgings of the Divinity Lecturer, junior Demies' Common Room, &c. were taken down, and the present buildings erected, partly at the expense of the trustees of the late Thomas West, D.D. Fellow of this College.

The HALL, which was built by the Founder, is of spacious proportions, and decorated with armorial bearings, transferred from his Chamber, and from the Election Chamber, which was pulled down in 1770. At the upper end is the figure of Henry VIII. and other curious and grotesque sculptures, in wood, of a later period than the erection of the building. The date inscribed on the wainscot is 1541. In this Hall are the following portraits, some of which are whole lengths, and others of lesser dimensions:

The Founder  
Wm. Freeman, D.C.L.

| Dr. Henry Hammond, Chaplain to Charles I.

Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I.	Wilcocks, Bishop of Roches- ter
Dr. Warner, Bishop of Ro- chester	Dr. Edmund Butler, Presi- dent
Dr. Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh	Prince Rupert
Addison, some time a Demy	Hough, Bishop of Worcester
Dr. Sacheverell, Fellow	Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. D.C.L. Fellow

To these may be added, a small whole-length of St. Mary Magdalen, which has been attributed to Guercino; but some connoisseurs have considered it to be the work of a superior pencil.

The LIBRARY, which is a low-roofed room, of considerable extent, was built during the life of the Founder. When he visited his College in 1481, he sent before him a quantity of books for the Library, amounting to about eighty volumes, exclusive of such as had been already given or bequeathed to it. Other benefactors followed, and particularly WARNER, Bishop of Rochester, who, while living, and by his last will, gave about fourteen hundred pounds for the augmentation of the Library.

On the 27th of September, 1733, the first stone of the new Building, on the north of the grand Quadrangle, was laid by Dr. KNIBE, of this society, as proxy for the BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, Visitor of the College. The second was deposited by Miss BUTLER, daughter of Dr. BUTLER, the President; and two others by Sir WILLIAM BOWYER, a Member of the College, and Mr. ROWNEY, one of the Representatives of the City of Oxford. This Building is three hundred feet in length, and consists of

three stories, containing as many ranges of lofty and spacious apartments of equal dimensions. The front, which presents an elevation of stately simplicity, is supported by an arcade, forming a handsome cloister. It was erected after a design of EDWARD HOLDSWORTH, M.A. Fellow, Author of the *Muscipula*, and other ingenious writings, who quitted this College on account of his adherence to the exiled family of STUART, and is one side only of a projected quadrangle. Towards its erection considerable sums were contributed in aid of the collegiate expense.

The WALKS on the banks of the Cherwell, belonging to this College, possess infinite amenity. The shade they afford, the variety of objects which they command, the stream, amidst whose different branches they wind; with the mill, its rush of waters, and the charming shaded walk, called by the name of ADDISON'S WALK, compose a most delightful academic retirement. To these may be added, in the language of Pope, "Maudlin's learned Grove," enlivened with its herd of deer, and presenting a mass of foliage, which solemnizes the spot and enriches the scene. This Grove and the Water Walk are supposed to have been first formed in the age of Queen Elizabeth. At the entrance of the latter stood a venerable oak, which, after having graced the spot nearly six centuries, and been the admiration of many generations, fell down on the 29th of June, 1789. It was twenty-one feet nine inches in girth, seventy-one feet

eight inches in the height, and its cubic contents were seven hundred and fifty-four feet. The capacious trunk, for more than nine feet from the ground, was reduced to a perfect shell; but upwards the tree seemed to be in the full vigour of vegetation. Dr. STUKELY, in 1724, speaking in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, of Magdalen College, says, "The old oak is yet left, "nigh which the Founder ordered his College "to be built." Of the timber of this tree a very handsome chair was made, which is an article of furniture in the President's Lodgings.

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This College was founded in 1456, by WILLIAM of WAYNFLETE, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor in the reign of Henry VI. for a President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, (scholars so called, on account of their originally being entitled to half-commons only); a Schoolmaster, an Usher, four Chaplains, an Organist, eight Clerks, sixteen Choristers, two Porters, who were to be barbers, and other servants. Henry VI. in 1456 and 1457 licensed the Hospitallers of St. John the Baptist to surrender their Hospital, with all its manors, lands, and possessions, into the hands of the President and Brethren of Waynflete College. St. John's Hospital extended, in buildings and grounds, from east-bridge to east-gate, on both sides of the street, its burying-ground being on the site of the present Botanic Garden.

In addition to the members on the foundation, there are several Gentlemen Commoners. The number of students on the books is about 160. The Livings in the gift of the President and Fellows are very numerous and valuable.

On leaving this College, on the right hand, is the entrance to

### ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL.

\*.\* Porter's Lodge—first left hand corner.

Part of this Hall forms the Grammar School for the education of the Choristers of Magdalen College. It was originally built by WILLIAM of WAYNFLETE, in 1480. A few benefactors gave Exhibitions for the encouragement of Students of this Hall. Dr. LUCY bequeathed two thousand pounds for the maintenance of four Scholars, to be elected from Hampton Lucy School, in Warwickshire, and ten Exhibitions were founded by Mr. J. MEEKE, four by Dr. T. WHITE, and three by Dr. BURDSELL. It has one Living in its gift. In the Refectory is a portrait of Tyndale the martyr, sometime a Member of this Hall. The number of Students on the books is usually about 80.

After leaving Magdalen Hall we proceed under the elms into the High-street; pass the Angel Inn (which is on the left), from whence coaches go to all parts of the kingdom; and arrive at

☞ QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

\*.\*. The Porter's Lodge of this College is, at the further right-hand corner of the first quadrangle, at the narrow entrance opposite to St. Edmund's Hall.

This splendid structure is on the right hand of the High-street, and opposite to University College. The whole area on which it is built forms an oblong square of three hundred feet in length, and two hundred and twenty in breadth, which is divided by the Chapel and Hall into two spacious courts. The foundation-stone of the south court or quadrangle, the front of which produces a striking effect in the View of the High-street, was laid February 6, 1710, being the birth-day of Queen Anne, by Dr. WILLIAM LANCASTER, Provost. It is one hundred and forty feet in length, by one hundred and thirty in breadth, having a lofty cloister supported by square pillars on the east, west, and south sides. Over the west cloister are two stories containing the apartments of the Fellows, the Provost's Lodgings, and a gallery communicating with the Hall and Common Room. In the east are also apartments for the different Members of the Society; and on the north are the Chapel and Hall. The south part presents to the street the lateral fronts of the east and west sides, with their pediments and statues, which are connected by a decorated wall, enriched with a central gateway; or



grand entrance; above whose arch rises an open cupola, containing the statue of Queen Caroline, the consort of George II. The north side is occupied by a grand Doric elevation. It consists of an enriched central pediment, supported by four lofty columns, with their appropriate entablatures, flanked by the Chapel and Hall, with large windows, finishing in a circle, and pilasters between them. The whole is crowned with a balustrade and an elegant cupola of the Ionic order. This quadrangle possesses, when viewed from the High-street, a general resemblance to the Palace of the Luxembourg in Paris. On the front of this College are six figures; the two on pediments are Jupiter and Apolló, the remaining four are subjects which we conceive to be emblematical of Mathematics, Geography, Medicine, and Religion.

Hawksmoor is the nominal architect of this College; but, from its superiority to his other works, the design has been referred to his great master, Sir Christopher Wren. The interior Court, or north quadrangle, is one hundred and thirty feet in length, and ninety in breadth. The north, east, and south sides, contain apartments for the Society; and the Library occupies the west. The entrance to it is through a passage between the Hall and Chapel.

Very considerable sums had been given, and bequests made, towards the building of this College; but, from various causes, they were not found sufficient to complete it. To forward

this object, Queen Caroline, who was herself an admirer of learning, gave, in the year 1783, one thousand pounds; and the east side was chiefly built by the bounty of John Michel, Esq. Early in the morning of December 18th, 1778, a fire broke out in the attic chamber in the staircase, No. 2, adjoining to the Provost's Lodgings; and, in a few hours, the west wing of the front quadrangle was destroyed, the shell only remaining. Towards the repairs of the loss sustained by this sudden and violent conflagration, Queen Charlotte was pleased to subscribe £1000. The Society also received voluntary contributions from many distinguished persons, collegiate bodies, and others, towards the reconstruction of the building.

The HALL is sixty feet long, and thirty broad, with an arched roof, of a proportionate height, and decorated with the Doric order. The chimney piece is of marble, on which stands a bust of Aristotle, generally said to be a great likeness of Buonaparte. This room is furnished with various portraits in the windows and on the walls. Among the former are those of Edward III. and his Queen Philippa; Edward IV. and Henry V.; Sir Joseph Williamson; Provost Lancaster; the Founder; Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta; Charles II. with his Queen Catharine; with various heraldic decorations and other devices. On the walls are the portraits of Robert de Eglesfield, the Founder; Charles I. and his Queen; Queen Philippa and

Queen Anne; Queen Caroline and Queen Charlotte. There are also the portraits of Dr. Lancaster; Dr. Smith, and Dr. Halton, Provosts; John Michel, Esq. second Founder; Sir Joseph Williamson; Lady Elizabeth Hastings; Addison; Tickell; Edward IV; Cartwright, Bishop of Chester; Gibson, Bishop of London; and Dr. Crakanthorp. In the Gallery, at the west end of the Hall, are the portraits of six queens,—Margaret, Queen of Scots; Queen Elizabeth; Mary Queen of Scots; Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.; Catharine, wife of Charles II.; and Queen Anne; all of which were given to the College by George Clarke, D.C.L. some time Fellow of All Souls' College, and one of the representatives in Parliament of this University. There are also the portraits of Edward III. Henry V. John Michel, Esq. and others.

The LIBRARY is a large and noble apartment; it was completed in 1694. It is 125 feet in length, and 30 in breadth. The bookcases are delicately carved, and the ceiling gracefully enriched with compartments in stucco. This fine room is ornamented with a large Orrery given by six Gentlemen Commoners belonging to the College, in 1763; a cast of the Florentine Boar, in plaster of Paris, presented by Sir Roger Newdigate; and two ancient portraits on glass of Henry V. and Cardinal Beaufort, presented to the society by Alderman Fletcher. The entrance door is very much admired; it is of

stone and of the Corinthian Order. Over it are the Portraits of the Founder, and Dr. Lancaster, and on the west side are others of Bp. Barlow, Potter, Langbaine, Dr. Halton, Dr. Fothergill, &c. The Library contains upwards of 18,000 volumes.

The CHAPEL, the interior of which is of the Corinthian order, is one hundred feet long, and thirty broad. The windows, removed from the old Chapel, were all painted by Van Linge, in 1636, and repaired by Price, in 1715, with the exception of four, which are supposed to have been executed three centuries ago, and which still retain much of their original brilliance. The foundation of this Chapel was laid in 1713-14, and dedicated in 1719. The ceiling is decorated with a painting of the ASCENSION, by Sir James Thornhill; and in the middle window is the HOLY FAMILY, by Price. Beneath it is a copy by Mengs, of *La Notte*, *The Night*, Corregio's celebrated work in the Dresden Gallery, which was presented to the Society by the late Mr. Robson, of Bond-street. In the two windows, on the south-side of the Chancel are, *The Ascent from the Sepulchre* and *the Ascension*. In those on the north-side, *The Resurrection of the Dead* and *the Last Judgment*. In the first window of the south-side of the Chapel, *The Adoration of the Magi*; in the second, *The Descent of the Holy Ghost*; in the third, the representation of a *Bishop* and two *Popes*, in their respective robes;—in the fourth,

on the south in the ante-chapel, the figures of *St. John of Beverley*; *St. Robert*, and *St. Anne*. In the first window, on the north-side of the Chapel, *The Last Supper*; in the second, *The Salutation*; in the third, three Bishops; in the fourth, on the north in the ante-chapel, the figures of *St. Aldhelm*, *St. Osmund*, and *St. Lawrence*. The massy marble pillars near the altar, are finely executed. The reading desk is supported by a brass Eagle of fine workmanship. It was made by W. Borroghes in 1662. The screen is elegantly carved and generally admired.

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This college was founded by Robert de Eglesfield, Confessor to Philippa, Queen of Edward III. The Charter to constitute it a Collegiate Hall, was obtained from Edward III. January 18th, 1340. A curious circumstance is combined with the name of Eglesfield, which continues to form a ceremonial, still observed by the College. On New Year's Day the Bursar presents each Member with a needle and thread, addressing him at the same time in these terms: "Take this and be thrifty." This custom is supposed to have been derived from the words *aiguille et fil, needle and thread*, in a fanciful allusion to the name of the Founder.

The Members of this College have been, from the days of the Founder to the present time, called to their dinner by the sound of a

trumpet; and a boar's head, decorated with Christmas ornaments, is, on every Christmas Day, carried in procession into the Hall, accompanied with a kind of monkish song. The *traditional origin* of this custom is as follows: a wild boar had taken possession of a wood not far from this College, and by his nocturnal depredations had become the terror of the neighbourhood. One day a student of this society, having wandered into the forest with the Logic of Aristotle in his hand, suddenly perceived the furious animal approaching him. Not at all alarmed, he awaited his attack with great *logical* composure, and, when in the act of springing on him, he thrust the Aristotle into the boar's throat and instantly choaked him.

This College is indebted for what is called the **NEW FOUNDATION**, to John Michel, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey, who, at his death, in 1739, bequeathed upwards of five hundred pounds per annum, for eight Master Fellows, four Bachelor Scholars, and four Exhibitioners, and for the purchase of advowsons. The **OLD FOUNDATION** consists of a Provost, sixteen Fellows, two Chaplains, eight Tabarders (from the *tabard*, a short gown which they formerly wore) with twelve probationary Scholars, and two Clerks. The number of Students on the books is now about 216.

Opposite the eastern side of Queen's College, in the lane called Queen's Lane, is

### ST. EDMUND'S HALL.

This HALL was in 1557 transferred to Queen's College, when an agreement was entered into with the Chancellor of the University, that that Society should have the nomination of a Principal; a privilege which they continue to enjoy. The Chapel, and the Library, which is over the ante-chapel, were built by Stephen Penton, B.D. Principal, who defrayed a large proportion of the expenses. The Chapel was consecrated, April 7, 1682, by Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford, and dedicated to St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury. The number of Students is about 80.

Close to St. Edmund's Hall is the Church of

### ST. PETER'S IN THE EAST.

This Church was partly built in the ninth century. It is curious for its crypt, or bone-house, which excites the attention of the antiquary. It was formerly the University Church, and the University Sermons are still preached there on Sunday afternoons during Lent, and on Easter Sunday.

Opposite to Queen's is

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

\*.\* The Porter's Lodge is on the left of the Gateway of the western entrance.

We enter this COLLEGE by the large quadrangle, an hundred feet square, which presents a noble appearance. The Chapel and Hall on the south-side, have undergone considerable charac-

teristic and judicious alterations, after the designs of Dr. Griffith, the Master. These have been effected by lengthening the windows, the addition of buttresses, battlements, and pinnacles, and the changing the former clumsy centre into an elegant Gothic bow window and pediment. Above the gateway are two statues; that on the outside represents Queen Anne, and the other, on the inner side, James II. The latter was presented to the Society by a Roman Catholic, when Mr. Obadiah Walker was Master. The Hall was begun in 1640; but in consequence of the unsettled state of the University during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, it was not completed till the reign of Charles II. In the year 1766, its interior received considerable alterations and improvements. The fire-place in the centre of the room, as was the custom in the halls of large buildings, was removed, and a chimney erected on the south-side. The roof was ceiled, the wainscot put up, a screen erected at the lower end, the floor new paved, and the whole ornamented in the Gothic style. The expense, which amounted to nearly twelve hundred pounds, was defrayed by the generous contributions of the Master and Fellows, and many others who had been, or were then, members of the Society. The chimney-piece, which is of an elegant design, suited to the character of the place, was the donation of Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. D.C.L. some time Gentleman-Commoner of this College, and during many years one of the representatives in Parliament of the



University. The arms of the contributors decorate the wainscot, over which are hung the portraits of Sir Roger Newdigate, Marquis Hastings, Sir William Scott, Sir Robert Chambers, and the late Mr. Wyndham. The south window contains the figures of Moses, Elias, and our Saviour, in painted glass, by Henry Giles, dated 1687. On the fine roof are displayed the arms of the principal benefactors.

The COMMON ROOM contains an excellent bust of Alfred, executed by Wilton, after a model of Rysbrach, which was presented to the College by the Earl of Radnor, in 1771; also a very fine bust of the late Mr. Pitt, by Nollekens, presented by the Undergraduates of this Society in 1811; the portraits of Henry IV. and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, burnt in wood, a curious mode of delineation, by Dr. Griffith, Master; and two very scarce and valuable engraved portraits of Dr. Johnson, and Sir. W. Jones.

The LIBRARY is on the south-side, beyond the principal quadrangle, and was finished in 1669. It contains many valuable manuscripts and printed books.

The CHAPEL was completed in 1665. The windows are of painted glass, and were executed by Van Linge in 1641. The east window was produced by the skill of Henry Giles, a glass painter of York. It was the gift of Dr. Radcliffe in 1687. The inner roof, which was formerly of wood, having been removed for the purpose of repairing the timbers of the roof, has

been replaced by a handsome, groined, Gothic ceiling. The screen is beautifully composed of the Corinthian order, with its enrichments, and is exquisitely carved by Grinlin Gibbons. The Altar Piece is a copy of the *Salvator Mundi* of Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood, by Dr. Griffith. The carved work over the altar is of most beautiful workmanship by Grinlin Gibbons. The wainscoting of the ante-chapel has been removed, and an arch formed at the west end, to receive a monument to the memory of Sir William Jones, formerly a Fellow of this College, and whose name will long survive the brass and the marble. It was executed by Flaxman, and the bas-relief represents Sir William in the act of translating and forming a digest of the Hindoo Laws, from the sacred books, or Vedas, which the Bramins appear to be reading to him. This memorial was presented to the College by Lady Jones. A monument, by the same sculptor, has lately been erected to the memory of the late Master, Dr. Nathan Wetherell, who presided over this College during the long period of forty-four years; and another very fine one, to the memory of Sir Robert Chambers.

On the eastern side of the principal quadrangle, we enter the small court by a narrow passage. This court has only three sides, each of them about eighty feet in length, and opens to the south, on the Master's garden. The north and east-sides, which contain the Master's lodg-

ings, were erected by the munificence of Dr. Radcliffe. Above the gateway of the court, towards the street, is a statue of Queen Mary; and, in a similar position, within, is that of Dr. Radcliffe, with the emblems of Physic in his right hand. The following inscription is on a tablet beneath it:—

En intra sua moenia vetiva RADCLIVIVM,  
 Qui COLLEGIUM hoc  
 Divino ingenio alumnus olim ornavit,  
 Benevolentia dein, quoad vixit, summa fovit,  
 Munificentia pari moriens amplificavit.

The grand front of this College extends upwards of 260 feet, with a tower over each gateway, at equal distances from the extremities. It is a noble ornament of the High Street, in which it stands.

The foundation of this College is, by some antiquaries, attributed to King Alfred; but on this subject the more remote historians, such as were nearly contemporaries of this great Prince, are entirely silent; so that there is little doubt but William of Durham, Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, who died in 1429, was the real Founder of it. The foundation consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, and seventeen Scholars and Exhibitioners, and the usual number of Members on the books is from 160 to 170,

Just beyond this College, is the OXFORD OLD BANK, opposite to which stands

## ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.

\*\*\* The Porter's Lodge is in the Gateway of the entrance from the High-street into the western Quadrangle.

The gateway of the old quadrangle, at the western extremity, is the principal entrance from the High-street. This quadrangle is about 124 feet in length, and 72 in breadth. In it is a curious dial, contrived by Sir Christopher Wren, which shews the time to a minute, having two half rays and one whole ray for every hour, and the minutes marked on the sides of the rays, 15 on each side. The new quadrangle, which extends 172 feet in length, and 155 in breadth, contains the Library on the north; the Chapel and Hall on the south; the cloister and the entrance opposite Radcliffe's Library, on the west; and the Common Room and other apartments, with the two Gothic Towers, on the east.

The magnificent Library is 198 feet in length, 40 in height, and 32½ in breadth, except in the central recess to the north, which is 51½. It now contains about 90,000 volumes, and is increasing annually by funds derived from an estate in the County of Oxford, appropriated to that purpose. It is fitted up with a rich wainscot, decorated with Doric and Ionic pilasters, the upper class forming a gallery that surmounts three sides, over which are the following busts, in bronze, of some of the most eminent Fellows of the College, east by Sir

Henry Cheere, Knight, with a vase between each of them :—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Sir Anthony Shirley                              | 14 Brian Duppa, D.D. Bishop of Winchester   |
| 2 Sir William Petre                                | 15 David Pole, LL.D. Bishop of Peterborough |
| 3 George Clarke, LL.D.                             | 16 Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor |
| 4 Sir Daniel Dann                                  | 17 John Norris, M.A.                        |
| 5 Henry Coventry, Esq.                             | 18 Thomas Sydenham, M.D.                    |
| 6 Sir Robert Weston                                | 19 Thomas Linacre, M.D.                     |
| 7 Sir William Trumbull                             | 20 Sir Clement Edmonds, M.A.                |
| 8 Charles Talbot, LL.D.                            | 21 Sir William Byrde, LL.D.                 |
| 9 Sir Christopher Wren                             | 22 Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, LL.D.               |
| 10 Richard Steward, LL.D.                          | 23 Robert Hovenden, D.D. Warden             |
| 11 Thomas Tanner, D. D. Bishop of St. Asaph        | 24 Sir John Mason.                          |
| 12 James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich               |   |
| 13 Gilbert Sheldon, D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury |   |

A cast from the bust of the Founder in the Hall, by Roubillac, and a large statue of Cuthbert, by Sir Henry Cheere, complete the decorations of this splendid room. The ante-library and other rooms, at the south end, are decorated with painted glass, on which, among figures of Saints, Fathers, and Bishops, are those of Henry VI. and Archbishop Chichele, both of which have been engraved by Bartolozzi: they are supposed to be coeval with the foundation of the College. The figures of Alfred and Athelstan are engraved in Spelman's Life of the former Prince. Another, of John of Gaunt, engraved in Carter's Specimens, is not improbably conjectured to have been executed in his lifetime, and to have been placed at All Souls by the Founder himself. The tripod, in the vestibule of this Library, was found

at Corinth, and for some time preserved in the Museum of Anthony Lefroy, Esq. who, in 1771, presented it to this College.

The CHAPEL.—No Chapel in Oxford is more generally admired than this. Beautiful simplicity of decoration, with great strength and harmony of colouring, are here so blended as to make the *coup d'œil* both awful and imposing. Its melancholy yet pleasing gloom seems to be peculiarly adapted to a place of worship. Immediately over the communion table, is the beautiful '*Noli me tangere*' of Raffaello Mengs; it occupies the centre of a small Grecian portico of the Corinthian order, and is considered as one of the finest paintings of that master, who received for it the sum of three hundred guineas. It represents our Saviour's appearance to Mary Magdalen in the garden, and at that precise moment when he says to her "Touch me not, for I am not yet ascended to my Father," &c. Above, is a remarkably fine painting, *al fresco*, figurative of the Assumption of the Founder, by Sir James Thornhill, by whom also are the vases, on which are represented the two sacraments; the ceiling, and the ten figures between the windows, four of which are the holy Fathers to whom the Chapel is dedicated. The windows are painted in *chiar' oscuro* by Lovegrove of Marlow, and the western window by Egginton. The antechapel is divided from the inner one, by an elegant screen, constructed by Sir Christopher

**Wren.** Beneath the western window is a marble statue of Sir William Blackstone, some time Fellow of this College, the first Vinerian Professor of Common Law in this University, and afterwards one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He is represented sitting in his robes, his right hand resting on a volume of his Commentaries, and holding Magna Charta in his left, of which he published the most correct edition. Bacon was the sculptor; and the cost, which was four hundred and fifty guineas, was defrayed by Lord Tracy, the Warden, Dr. Buckler, Sub-warden, and the Fellows. The ante-chapel is 70 feet long, and 30 broad. The inner Chapel is of the same dimensions.

**The HALL.**—This fine room is decorated with a large picture, given by Thomas Palmer, Esq. some time Member for the University, and formerly Fellow of this College, of "The finding the Law, and King Josiah rending his robe," by Sir James Thornhill; and with portraits of King Henry VI., of the Founder, of Archbishop Sheldon, Colonel Codrington, Sir William Blackstone, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Lord Tracy, a former Warden, Young, the poet, the Lord Chancellor Northington, Chief Justice Willes, the Lord Chancellor Talbot, Sir Christopher Wren, Tamer, Bishop of St. Asaph, and other eminent Fellows of the College.\*—

\* The portraits of Dr. Isham, the late Warden; Vernon, Archbishop of York; North, Bishop of Winchester.

Facing the fire-place is a handsome stove of carved stone work, which forms a pedestal to Roubillac's much-admired bust of the Founder. Armorial Bearings complete the characteristic embellishments of this refectory. The buttery and kitchen adjoining were built at the same time with the Hall. The buttery, which is of an oval form, and remarkable for a fine arched roof, contrived by Dr. Clarke, contains a bust of Giles Bennet, manciple; and another of Hawksmoor, the architect. The Lodgings of the Warden front the High-street.

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This College was founded by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the first stone laid with great solemnity in 1487. The Society consists of a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, and six Clerks. The number on the books is generally from eighty to ninety. The Fellows are elected from other Colleges of the University; such only being eligible as were either born in the province of Canterbury, or can prove themselves descended from the Founder.

A curious custom is occasionally observed in this College on the 14th of January; that of keeping the Mallard Night, in commemoration of the discovery of a very large mallard, or ter, and Legge, Bishop of Oxford, the present Warden, will, in a few months be added to the collection in the Hall.



drake, in a drain, when digging for the foundation of the College. When this celebration takes place, an old song, called "the swopping, "swopping mallard," is always sung. This song is contained in the humorous publication, called "the Oxford Sausage."

At a few paces from All Souls' College, stands

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

The lofty spire of which renders it a conspicuous object to strangers. It is called the University Church. The parishioners of St. Mary's make use of it for Sunday and Weekly prayers, and for sermons on those Sundays when the University sermons are preached elsewhere. The University sermons are preached here on the mornings of every Sunday, excepting Easter Sunday, Trinity Sunday, the first Sunday in August, and when the turn comes to the Dean or Canons of Christ Church, who always preach in their own Cathedral. The Sunday afternoon sermons are also preached here, except during Lent, and on Easter Day, when they are at St. Peter's in the East. To the foregoing rule other exceptions must be added; such as Christmas Day, Lady Day, and some other Holydays happening on a Sunday. The University Sermons are preached by Doctors and Bachelors in Divinity, Doctors and Bachelors in Civil Law, and Masters of Arts, in their turns. There are ten select Preachers

appointed, five of whom annually go out of office. The person whose turn happens in the time of Vacation, or on any day during Term, except Sunday, is at liberty to procure any one qualified, to supply his place. If the turn happen on a Sunday in Term, no one but a select Preacher is allowed to be his substitute.

This spacious Gothic structure is 288 feet in length, 27 feet 11 inches broad, and 70 feet in height. The Vice-Chancellor's seat is at the west end, with the places appointed for the Proctors beneath it. On each side are seats for the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and the Doctors and Noblemen. In the area before them are benches for the Masters of Arts, and over the Vice-Chancellor's seat, with a return to the north and south, are galleries for the Bachelors of Arts and Under-Graduates. The arch between the area and the chancel supports a fine organ, by Smith. The room on the north side of the chancel is the Common Law School, where the Veterian Professor reads his Lectures. The steeple is 180 feet high.

A religious ceremony takes place annually in this Church, which originated thus: in the year 1353, on the feast of St. Scholastica, (the 10th of February,) a serious quarrel took place between the Scholars and the Citizens, in consequence of John de Croydon, the landlord of the Mermaid Tavern, on Carfax, giving to some students wine which they disliked. Several snappish words passed between them,

and, at length, the vintner becoming very saucy, the Scholars threw the wine and the cup at his head. From the noise occasioned by this quarrel, several citizens came into the house and took the landlord's part, and being close to St. Martin's Church, they ordered the bells to be rung, to call the townsmen together. They assembled in great numbers, as did also the members of the University. A great conflict took place, which ended in the death of forty of the Scholars. Many others were wounded, and all the books and goods belonging to the Students the Townsmen could find, they spoiled, plundered, and carried away. In consequence of this outrage, an interdict was laid on the City. This was taken off in the year 1355, on condition that the Mayor, Bailiffs, and sixty of the chief Burghers, should personally appear in the Church of St. Mary, on the said day of Scholastica, and there, at their own charge, celebrate a mass for the souls of the Scholars slain; after which, the Burghers should each offer up one penny at the great altar of the Church, to be distributed to forty poor Scholars, and the residue of the oblation to be given to the curate of St. Mary's. In failure of this, the City was to forfeit 100 marks to the University. This ceremony was duly performed until the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, when it was urged by the City, that it literally meant masses, and these being done away with by the Reformation, the ceremony





*Ruddiffe's Library and part of All Souls College &c.*

and fines ought to be discontinued. The heads of the Queen's Council, however, did not agree in opinion with the Citizens, but ordered that a sermon or communion, (with the pennies each) should be exchanged for the masses. This was, at length, changed into the service now used, (prayers). This service and the offering, continue to this day, as an expiation of an offence committed upwards of 460 years ago, in the days of Edward III. In this Church also, annually, the Mayor, and a certain number of the Citizens of Oxford, take an oath, which is administered to them by the Proctors, in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, to maintain the rights and privileges of the University.

In the square behind St. Mary's Church, stands that magnificent structure

#### ☞ THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

This fine building was begun in 1737, and was opened with great public ceremony, by the trustees under the will of the Founder, Dr. Radcliffe, on the 13th of April, 1749. This great Benefactor to the University left forty thousand pounds for the erection of this Library, one hundred and fifty pounds per annum to the Librarian, one hundred pounds per annum for the purchase of books, and one hundred pounds per annum to keep the Library in repair.\* The architect was Gibbs, and this

\* The trustees have lately determined to appropriate the Library to the reception of books in Natural History and Medicine.

may be reckoned among the best of his works; for in whatever point of view it is seen, it adds greatly to the beauty of Oxford. We ascend to the superb room, which contains the books, by a very handsome stone staircase. Over the entrance door is a fine statue of the Founder, by Rysbrach; and opposite this door are two beautiful Roman candlesticks, found at Tivoli, in the ruins of the Emperor Adrian's palace, and presented to the University, by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. In the Library are curious specimens of the Giant's Causeway, given by the Rev. C. M. Mount, of Corpus Christi College. Two very fine marble busts of the Belvidere Apollo and Esculapius, by Signor Nastri of Florence, were lately presented to this Library by J. S. and P. B. Duncan, Esqs. Fellows of New College, whose intention it is shortly to place here busts of Galen, Hippocrates, Aristotle, and Pliny, by the same artist. Above is a handsome gallery, which is appropriated to books and reading-tables.

The dome is 80 feet from the pavement of the Library, and is richly ornamented with stucco. We recommend those who visit this Library on a fine day, to ascend to the top of it; that is, to the commencement of the dome; the staircase is very good, and the slight labour of ascent will be amply repaid by the beautiful view. From this place Barker painted his Panorama of Oxford, which was exhibited in London a few years since.

On the 14th day of June, 1814, the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Duke of York, the Duchess of Oldenburg, many other Royal personages, nobility, &c. to the amount of nearly 200, partook of a most magnificent dinner in this Library, provided by the University. The splendour of this fête can only be exceeded by the imaginary scenes of oriental description. The tables were loaded with elegant plate, the dresses of the company were superb, and many of them unique, as over their court dresses and regimentals, all those princes, noblemen, and gentlemen, who had received the honorary degree of D.C.L. wore the scarlet academic robes of that degree. The situation of the tables, and the names of the illustrious guests, are preserved in the Library, and shewn to strangers by the person who attends them. This person is in regular attendance at his Lodge, on the right hand side of the entrance opposite to St. Mary's Church.

On leaving the Library, and walking a few paces westward, is the entrance to

### BRASENNOSE COLLEGE,

*Or the King's Hall and College of Brasen-nose.*

\*.\* Porter's Lodge is in the gate-way on the right.

This College received its title from the circumstance of its standing on the ground formerly occupied by Brasennose Hall, which had a large brass knocker on the gate in the shape



of a nose. We enter into the large quadrangle, in the centre of which is a cast, generally called "Cain and Abel," though supposed by some to be "Sampson killing a Philistine with the jaw-bone of an ass." It was given to the College by Dr. Clarke, of All Souls', who purchased it from a statuary in London. This quadrangle contains the Hall and apartments for the society. The lesser court, on the left, contains the LIBRARY and CHAPEL. The HALL is a fine spacious room, and contains portraits of the Founders, of Alfred, of Dean Nowell, Radcliffe, Yate, Yarborough, (by Romney), and Cleaver, late Bishop of St. Asaph, (by Hoppner), Principals; of Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, Mrs. Joyce Frankland, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, John Lord Mordaunt, Dr. Latham, the President of the College of Physicians, and of the most noble George Grenville Nugent Temple, Marquis of Buckingham. The two last are by Jackson. There are two portraits of the Founder in the fine bay window at the upper end of the Hall, and two busts of the same. Over the door towards the quadrangle are two very ancient busts of Alfred and John Scotus Erigena; the former is said to have been discovered when the workmen were digging the foundation of the College, and is in high preservation, and rich in expression. The LIBRARY was rebuilt in 1780, and ornamented with a very elegant ceiling by Wyatt. It is a neat room, well

stocked with books. At the upper end of it is a very fine bust of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University, executed by Nollekens, and presented to the society by his Lordship. The CHAPEL was finished in 1666. The beautiful east window, the gift of Principal Cawley, was executed by Pearson, in 1776, after the designs of Mortimer. The altar is deservedly admired for the taste and elegance of its decorations, and the roof, for the perfect resemblance which it bears to stone work. There is a monument in the ante-chapel, to the memory of Dr. Shippen, the bust on which is said to be an exact resemblance of that excellent man. The epitaph, which is generally admired, was from the pen of Dr. Frewin, a very eminent physician of Oxford. There is also a very elegant and well-finished monument by Bacon, to the memory of Dr. Cleaver, Bishop of St. Asaph, the late Principal; and also a plain mural tablet, by Chauntrey, to the memory of the Rev. H. Cholmondeley, the late Dean of Chester, and sometime Fellow of this House. The Principal resides in a handsome house in the High-street, a short distance from the west end of St. Mary's Church.

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This College was founded by William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, in 1509. The present foundation consists of a Principal and twenty Fellows. There are also thirty-two Scholarships, and fifteen

**Exhibitions.** The number of members on the books is now about 350; and the Members of Convocation, or those who have votes at University elections, exceed 170.

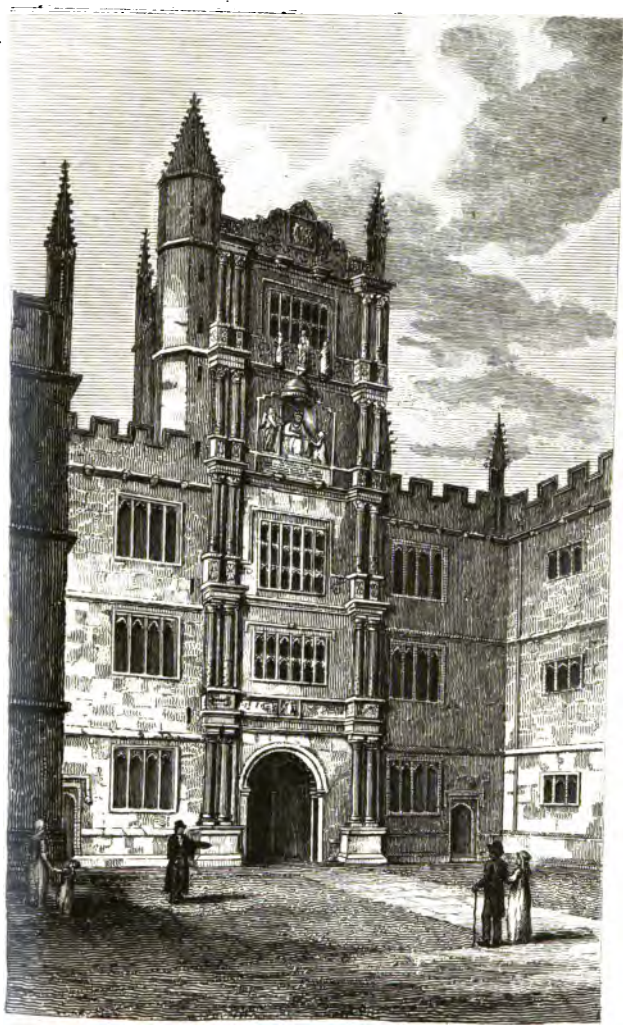
Proceeding across Radcliffe-square, opposite to the north gate of the Library, we enter the square of the

### SCHOOLS.

This is a handsome quadrangle: three sides of the upper story of it form the Picture Gallery; beneath are the Schools appropriated to the different sciences, and the receptacle of the marbles and statues. We know from experience, that strangers often suppose, from their title, that these Schools are for the education of youth. To undeceive them it is necessary to state, that they are not the property of any particular College, but belong to the University as a body, and are used for the examinations of candidates for degrees; for what is called "Determining in Lent," a ceremony which must be gone through previously to taking a Master's degree, and for some other purposes of a similar nature.

The gateway in this square, which is the entrance from Cat-street, is curious on account of its consisting of the five orders of architecture. In the tower of this gateway the Archives of the University are preserved.

Immediately after entering this quadrangle from the Radcliffe-square, is, on the left, the



THE SCHOOLS TOWER.



staircase which leads to the Bodleian Library and the Picture Gallery, near the entrance of which a person is in attendance, from nine till four, in summer, and from ten till three, in winter, to shew them to strangers.

### ☞ THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY;

or, the public Library of the University, which retains the name of its principal Founder, consists of three large rooms united, forming the figure of a Roman H. Another room near these, contains the valuable collection of topographical and other works, lately bequeathed to the University by that learned antiquary, Mr. Gough. Below the Library, on the same staircase, is an apartment called the AUCTIONARIUM, fitted up in 1788, for the reception of classical manuscripts, early printed classics, &c. In an adjoining room there is a very fine collection of oriental manuscripts. Strangers fond of the study of bibliography, may, through the introduction of a Master of Arts, or any gentleman well known in the University, derive what information they may wish for relative to the curious contents of this invaluable Library, from the Librarian, or Sub-Librarians.

All Members of the University, who have taken a degree, are admitted to study in the Library; no books are suffered to be taken from thence. Literary characters, either natives or foreigners, are also allowed, on being properly recommended, to read, and take what

extracts they please from the books in this collection. The following Pictures are in this Library:—

Sir Thomas Bodley  
Dr. James  
Dr. Rolfe  
Dr. Barlow  
Dr. Locke  
Dr. Hyde  
Dr. Hudson  
Rev. Mr. Bowles  
Sir Kenelm Digby  
Bishop Andrewes  
Hugo Grotius  
Galileo  
Father Paul  
Sir Thomas More  
Erasmus  
Bechart

Mr. Selden  
Dr. Pococke  
Archbishop Usher  
Father Courayer  
Dr. Hicks, S.T.P.  
Humphrey Wanley  
Edward Lye  
A head of King Charles I.  
King James I.  
King Charles I. and his Queen  
Henry Prince of Wales  
Princess Elizabeth Palatine  
King Charles II. when a boy  
A fine Bust of Sir Thomas  
Bodley  
A fine Bust of Charles I.

Close to the green door, through which we enter the Bodleian Library, is the

### ☞ PICTURE GALLERY,

which contains portraits of the Founders, by Sonmans; of Benefactors and Chancellors, and of several of the English Poets, by Holbein, Sir G. Kneller, Mark Garrett, Hudson, Phelps, Sir P. Lely, Jarvis, Sir J. Reynolds, West, &c.; a beautiful portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, supposed to be an original, (presented to the University, with other excellent portraits, by William Fletcher, Esq. Alderman of the City of Oxford, who gave also the rich, old painted glass, which decorates the windows opposite the statue of the Earl of Pembroke); portraits of Charles XII. of Sweden, Frederick I. of Prussia; of Handel, an original, by Hud-

son, the only one that Handel ever sat to; King Charles II., and Queen Catharine, by Sir P. Lely; James Duke of York and his Duchess, by the same Artist; Duns Scotus, by Spagnoletto; Grotius, by Rembrandt; Erasmus, by Holbein; Locke, by Gibson; Sir Philip Sydney, burnt in wood by Dr. Griffith, Master of University College; an original of Martin Luther; Isaac Fuller, the painter, by himself; Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himself; the Earl of Strafford, by Vandyke; Laurence, Earl of Rochester, by Sir P. Lely; Dr. Wallis, a very fine full length, by Sir G. Kneller; the late Duke of Portland, by West; and many other very good portraits. This Gallery contains, besides portraits, several paintings, on various subjects, by different artists, among which are the following—the School of Athens, a celebrated painting, supposed to be the work of Julio Romano; the Death of General Wolfe, by Penny; the seven Vices, painted on copper, by Schalkens; our Saviour's first appearance to his Disciples after his resurrection, by Jordaens, of Antwerp; Moses striking the Rock, by the same Artist; the Marquis of Granby relieving the sick Soldier, by Penny; a fine Claude; very fine and correct copies of Raphael's celebrated Cartoons (seven in number) presented to the University by the late Duke of Marlborough, which are at present on the north side of the gallery, where they stand in the following order;—Christ's Charge to his



Apostles; the Miraculous Draught of Fishes; the Death of Ananias; Paul preaching at Athens; Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck blind; the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, and Peter and John healing the Cripples at the Beautiful Gate. In the centre of the east side is a very fine statue of William Earl of Pembroke, in brass, designed by Rubens, and cast by Hubert le Sueur, who did the equestrian statue of Charles I., at Charing Cross. In different parts of the gallery are placed a few busts, some of which are much admired. The cases contain books belonging to the Bodleian Library. —The north and south sides, are 129½ feet long, and 24½ broad; the east side 158½ feet by 24½.

*Pictures, &c. on the Staircase.*

A Bust of Sir Thomas Bodley	A South Prospect of Oxford
Cardinal Langton (Archbishop of Canterbury) producing to the Barons, and the rest of the Assembly, at St. Edmund's Bury, the Charter granted by Henry I. on which is founded the Liberty of the British Constitution	Scaliger
Sir Martin Frobisher	James Zarabella
Isaac Casaubon	Justice
Meric Casaubon	Prudence
Dr. Coney	Fortitude
	Piety
	Temperance
	Christopher Columbus
	Admiral Hawkins
	An Historical Picture, representing God's Covenant with Noah after the Flood.

**THE ARUNDEL MARBLES.**

are on the north-side of the square of the Schools; these were given to the University by the Duke of Norfolk, then Lord Howard, in

1677. Of these Marbles we have been favoured with the following account, given by the late Rev. John Price, many years head Librarian of the Bodleian Library, to Mr. Cowderoy, who shews the Picture Gallery and Library:—

“ Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surry, Lord  
“ Marshal of England, sent William Petty into  
“ Asia, to search for some curious monuments  
“ of antiquity, where he bought those which we  
“ call the Arundel Marbles, of a Turk, who  
“ had taken them from a learned man, sent by  
“ the famous Peiresc into Greece and Asia,  
“ upon the same design. These precious Mar-  
“ bles were placed in the Earl’s house and gar-  
“ dens, upon the banks of the Thames. Selden  
“ wrote a book of what they contained in 1629,  
“ which has been a great help to D. Petau,  
“ Saumaise, Vossius, and several learned men,  
“ in their works. These ancient Marbles dis-  
“ cover several things, both concerning the his-  
“ tory and chronology of the Greeks. Amongst  
“ the epochas, marked in them, there are three  
“ very particular, viz. the 9th, which they  
“ reckoned from the arrival of the first ship  
“ out of Egypt into Greece, and 1512 years  
“ before the birth of Christ; the 12th, which  
“ they counted from the time that Ceres came  
“ to Athens, in Erechtheus’s reign; and the  
“ 40th, from the day that comedies began to be  
“ acted at Athens, according to Susarion’s in-  
“ vention. Another of these Marbles shews  
“ what gave occasion to the Fable of the Cen-

“taurs, viz. hunting the wild Bull, first in-  
 “vented by the Thessalians: they also furnish  
 “us with several other curious observations, as  
 “that the custom of burning bodies was laid  
 “aside in Macrobius’s time; and that none  
 “but emperors, vestals, and men of special  
 “note, were suffered to have their tombs within  
 “the walls of Rome.”

Here are also the antique Marbles given by  
 the executors of the learned Selden. Opposite  
 the entrance to the Bodleian is the Logic and  
 Moral Philosophy School, which contains the  
 marbles, statues, busts, &c. presented to the  
 University in 1755, by the Countess Dowager  
 of Pomfret, of which the following is a list:—

### POMFRET STATUES.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 A Grecian Lady   | 21 A Roman Altar   |
| 2 Archimedes   | 22 Antinous  |
| 3 A Roman Emperor  | 23 A Grecian Lady  |
| 4 Minerva  | 24 Jupiter and Leda  |
| 5 A Roman Emperor  | 25 An antique Capital  |
| 6 Cicero in the proper habit   | 26 A circular Pedestal, finely<br>ornamented with heads<br>and festoons of fruit |
| 7 A Grecian Lady   | 27 Scipio Africanus, or De-<br>mosthenes   |
| 8 A Column from the Tem-<br>ple of Apollo at Delphos,<br>with an Apollo placed<br>at the top | 28 A Woman clothed   |
| 9 Sabina   | 29 A trunk of a Woman  |
| 10 A Venus de Medicis  | 30 A Boy with his finger in<br>his mouth   |
| 11 A square Roman Altar  | 31 Jupiter sitting   |
| 12 Terminus of Paæ   | 32 A Woman   |
| 13 Minerva   | 33 The trunk of a Woman  |
| 14 A Roman Altar   | 34 Germanicus’s Tomb   |
| 15 A Statue of a Woman   | 35 Two Capitals with beasts’<br>heads  |
| 16 A Venus   | 36 An Egyptian Chair   |
| 17 A Roman Altar   | 37 A Stone carved with a<br>claw at the end                                      |
| 18 A Statue of Clio sitting  |  |
| 19 A Roman Altar   |  |
| 20 Statue of a young Dacian  |  |

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| 38 A Roman Consul                          | 83 Part of a Man's Foot                |
| 39 A Woman                                 | 84 A naked trunk of a Man              |
| 40 Flora                                   | 85 Part of two Masks                   |
| 41 Hercules                                | 86 A Lion                              |
| 42 Diada                                   | 87 An Alabaster Urn                    |
| 43 A Hymen leaning on his torch            | 88 A Sarcophagus                       |
| 44 A Venus                                 | 89 Statue of Judith                    |
| 45 A circular Altar                        | 90 A ditto of Hercules                 |
| 46 Melpomene sitting                       | choaking a Lion                        |
| 47 A Roman Altar                           | 91 A Sarcophagus, with Boys            |
| 48 A Grecian Lady                          | 92 A Sea Lion                          |
| 49 A Roman Altar                           | 93 Dogs and a Boar                     |
| 50 Camilla                                 | 94 A sleeping Cupid                    |
| 51 A Grecian Philosopher                   | 95 A Sarcophagus                       |
| 52 A Roman Altar                           | 96 A basso relieve Roman Repast        |
| 53 Caius Marius                            | 97 A trunk of a Woman                  |
| 54 A Bacchus                               | 98 Soldiers fighting                   |
| 55 A Roman Altar                           | 99 Ditto                               |
| 56 Julia                                   | 100 A trunk of a young Man             |
| 57 A Roman Fathom                          | 101 The Triumph of Amphitryon          |
| 58 A Sphynx                                | 102 A trunk of a Woman                 |
| 59 Ditto                                   | 103 The taking of Troy                 |
| 60 A Sacrifice                             | 104 Boys embracing                     |
| 61 A basso relieve of a Dacian's Sacrifice | 105 The Herculean Games                |
| 62 A part of a Sacrifice                   | 106 Boys                               |
| 63 A naked trunk of an Hermaphrodite       | 107 A Woman and a Child                |
| 64 Basso relieve                           | 108 A Roman Monument, with three Busts |
| 65 Basso relieve of a Shepherd             | 109 Part of a Roman Monument           |
| 66 A Bacchanalian                          | 110 Ditto                              |
| 67 A Woman's Head                          | 111 Bust of a Roman Head               |
| 68 The trunk of a Man                      | 112 Ditto                              |
| 69 A trunk of a Woman                      | 113 A Roman Bust                       |
| 70 A Consular Trunk                        | 114 A Bust of Fauna                    |
| 71 Trunk of a Woman                        | 115 Ditto of Faunus                    |
| 72 Bust of a Roman                         | 116 The Bust of a young Man            |
| 73 The Head of a Man                       | 117 A Bust of Diana                    |
| 74 A trunk of Venus                        | 118 Ditto of a Grecian                 |
| 75 An old Man's Head                       | 119 Ditto of a Woman                   |
| 76 A Man's Head                            | 120 Ditto of a Philosopher             |
| 77 Part of a Head and Neck                 | 121 Philosophy, a Bust                 |
| 78 An old Man's Head                       | 122 A Bust of Niobe                    |
| 79 A Statue of a young Satyr               | 123 Ditto of one of her sons           |
| 80 A trunk of a Man                        |  |
| 81 Beasts devouring men                    |  |
| 82 A trunk of a Woman                      |  |

124 A Bust of Venus de Me-	132 A Bust of a Roman
dicis	133 Bust of Henry VIII.
125 Ditto of a Woman	(modern)
126 A Bust clothed	134 Do. (modern) of Rob. C.
127 Ditto	Pal. Rhen. D. Bav.
128 Ditto	1637
129 Ditto	135 A Colossal Head of A-
130 A Bust, naked	pollo
131 Bust of an old Man	

Opposite to the gateway of five Orders, is the entrance to the

### DIVINITY SCHOOL.

This fine room was completed in 1480; it displays an example of rich Gothic masonry that has few rivals. Sir Christopher Wren was employed, in the beginning of the last century, to repair and restore its splendid stone roof; and he executed the work with that skill and judgment which distinguished all his undertakings. Opposite the Divinity School stands

### THE THEATRE.

This fine edifice, which is one of the principal ornaments of Oxford, was designed and completed in five years, by one of the Professors, the great Sir Christopher Wren, who from being the most profound mathematician of his age, became its first architect. The first stone of it was laid in 1664, and the whole expense of building and fitting it up was defrayed by Archbishop Sheldon, amounting to nearly fifteen thousand pounds. He added two thousand pounds to be laid out in estates for its support

and repair. A few years since, the late Dr. Wills, Warden of Wadham College, left one thousand pounds for its repair.

The ground plan of this Theatre is taken from that of Marcellus, at Rome; and, by a consummate contrivance and geometrical arrangement, it is made to receive with convenience nearly three thousand persons. The roof, eighty feet by seventy in diameter, rests upon the side walls without cross beams, an invention which at first engrossed universal attention, but is now known to every architect. In consequence of the roof being in danger of falling, a new one was substituted in 1802. In imitation of the ancient theatres, the walls of which were too widely expanded to admit of a roof, the ceiling has the appearance of a painted canvas strained over gilt cordage. It was painted by Streater, sergeant-painter to Charles II. Several of the compartments are happily conceived; the outline of many of the figures is elegant and correct, and the colouring at once solid and lively. The subject is an assemblage of the Arts and Sciences in their various operations, accompanied by their appropriate virtues. In this superb room are the portraits of Archbishop Sheldon, the Founder; the Prince Regent, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, presented by his Royal Highness; the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, by Gérard, of Paris, lately given to the University by these Sovereigns; James, Duke of Ormond, Chancellor

of the University in the reign of Charles II.; and of Sir Christopher Wren. The statues of Sheldon and Ormond, on the outside, were executed by Sir Henry Cheere.

In this Theatre are held Lord Crewe's Annual Commemoration of Benefactors; the recitation of Prize Compositions; and the occasional ceremony of conferring degrees on distinguished personages. When filled, this room is striking in the highest degree. The Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, Noblemen, and Doctors, sit in their robes, in the northern or semicircular part of the Theatre, on elevated seats; in the area are Masters of Arts and Strangers; the Bachelors and Undergraduates, all in their academical habits, in the upper galleries, and the Ladies in the lower galleries.

Never did this Theatre appear with more splendor than in the memorable year 1814, when degrees were presented to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, Prince Metternich, Count Lieven, Prince Blucher, &c. &c. At that august ceremony the Prince Regent and the two other Sovereigns, were seated on superb chairs of crimson velvet and gold; their feet resting upon footstools of the same. The chair of the Prince Regent was mounted with a plume of feathers in gold. At a little distance below sat the Chancellor, Lord Grenville, in his robes of black and gold; even with the Chancellor on the right sat the Duchess of Oldenburg. The platform on which the

five seats were placed was covered with crimson velvet. The numerous party of Princes, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, who accompanied the royal visitors to Oxford, were in their full court dresses, or regimentals; and the Ladies in the galleries were all dressed in the most superb manner. Eight congratulatory addresses were recited by Noblemen and Gentlemen of the University; and a most eloquent and appropriate Latin Oration was delivered from the Rostrum, by the veteran Public Orator, Mr. Crowe, which was honoured with the marked and particular attention of the Prince Regent.

The chairs of the Sovereigns are still preserved in the Theatre, and shewn to strangers. The Chancellor's chair, of most curious antique workmanship, was lent for the occasion by Alderman Fletcher, who, on afterwards hearing how much it was admired by his Lordship, most generously requested that he would honour him by accepting it. The colours in this room are those which were used by the Regiment of Volunteers, formed of members of the University, and commanded by John Coker, Esq. which regiment was disbanded at the peace of 1801. The

### CLARENDON PRINTING OFFICE

is very near the Theatre. Over the south entrance, is a good statue of the Founder, the Earl of Clarendon; the top is decora-



ted with the statues of the nine Muses. Besides the offices required for printing, there is a handsome apartment where the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and Delegates of the Press, hold their meetings. The University printing was first carried on at the Theatre, the under part of which is still used as a warehouse for books printed at the Clarendon Office. In 1711, the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which had been given to the University by his son, enabled it to erect the structure which bears his name; Vanbrugh was the architect.

On descending the flight of steps on the northern entrance, we are in "BROAD-STREET," or, as it is often called, "CLARENDON-STREET;" turning to the right we soon arrive in New College Lane, which leads directly to

### NEW COLLEGE.

\*.\* The Porter's Lodge is at the entrance on the right.

This College, according to the plan completed at the sole expense of the Founder, consisted of the principal quadrangle, (which includes the Chapel, Hall, and Library,) the Cloisters, the Tower, and the Gardens. A third story was added to the original building about the end of the sixteenth century; but the present uniformity of the windows was not completed till the year 1675. The quadrangle, the entrance to which is by a portal beneath a

part of the Warden's residence, is about 168 feet in length, and 129 feet in breadth. The Chapel and Hall occupy the north side; the Library stretches along the east; and in the south and west angles are the Warden's and Fellows' lodgings. The middle gate leads from the quadrangle to the garden court, which appears to have been built in imitation of Versailles, without the colonnade; or, perhaps, as some have thought, of the palace built by Sir Christopher Wren, at Winchester, but with the addition of battlements; for which heterogeneous addition, a correspondence with the city walls, and the old quadrangle, is suggested as an excuse. This court widens by triple breaks as the garden is approached, from which it is separated by an extensive iron pallisade, of 130 feet in length. The first stone of this part of the College was laid by Warden Beeston, February 13, 1682, and the whole finished in 1684. The spectator is recommended to take a view of the buildings from the garden gate, as they are there seen to the greatest advantage; indeed this view seems to have been a favourite object of the architect. The garden, which is appropriately disposed, has lost much of its original formality; and the mound in the centre, which formerly had a circular walk ascending to its summit, is now entirely covered with a shrubbery. To the south-east of the garden is a spacious bowling green, decorated with an Ionic

temple, the columns of which are said to have been brought from Canons, the once splendid and celebrated seat of the Duke of Chandos, near Edgware in Middlesex. The whole of these agreeable appendages to the College are inclosed by the old City wall, which is in perfect repair.

The HALL is 78 feet in length, 35 feet in breadth, and was 40 feet in height before the modern ceiling diminished its original and more beautiful proportions. Its first considerable alterations took place during the Wardenship of Dr. London, when the present wainscoting, which is in many parts curiously carved, was introduced, though, as traditionally reported, at the expense of Archbishop Wareham. The windows are decorated with the arms and devices of the Founder and various benefactors, as well as of eminent men who have received their education in the College. Over the screen is a picture of the Shepherds coming to Christ after his Nativity, of the Carracci school. It was presented to the College by the late Earl of Radnor, and was then placed over the altar in the Chapel; but on the late alterations in that building, it was transferred to the situation which it now occupies. On the wainscot at the upper end, are the arms of the Founder, impaled in those of the see of Winchester, &c. and of several other distinguished persons, with a compartment in which are carved the emblems

of the Crucifixion. Over these arms is the portrait of the Founder, supported by those of Archbishop Chichele, who had been a Fellow of this society in the time of Wykeham, and afterwards Founder of All Souls' College; and William Waynflete, Master of Winchester College, successively Master and Provost of Eton College, and at length Bishop of Winchester and Founder of Magdalen College. There are also the portraits of Lake and Kenn, both Bishops of Bath and Wells; of Bisse, Bishop of Hereford, and of the celebrated Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London. The portrait of Bishop Lake is much admired.

The LIBRARY, which is on the east-side of the quadrangle, consists of two rooms on the second and third story, which are 70 feet long, and 22 broad: the interior of the upper part was, a few years ago, fitted up by Wyatt.

The CHAPEL, which traditionary history represents as originally possessing the utmost splendor and magnificence, still retains the first place among the sacred edifices of the University. In its primary state it may be supposed to have remained till the Reformation disrobed it of the sumptuous furniture, and despoiled it of the costly decorations with which popish superstition had enriched and adorned it. In 1686 a screen, curiously painted and gilt, was erected; over which was placed an organ by Dolham, (since improved by Green and Byfield) and represented by Wood as the best instru-

ment of that kind in England in his day; the floor was also paved with black and white marble. It appears that in 1550, the high altar displayed a range of niches, which were filled up with stone and mortar when the images that had occupied them were taken away; it was then covered with plaster, on the removal of which, in 1695, some broken statues were discovered, and the whole refitted with various ornamental work in wood, gilding, and painting. In nearly this state the Chapel remained till 1789, when the decayed state of the roof induced the society to order a complete repair of the structure. The old wall at the east-end was once more discovered; with some remains of its beautiful niches and fret-work. They were altogether removed, and the wall restored under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, to as near a resemblance of its original appearance as his genius and taste could conjecture. It consists of fifty niches, disposed in four ranges over the whole east-end of the Chapel; ornamented with canopies, pinnacles, and tracery of the richest Gothic character. The Chapel was new roofed; the seats decorated with canopies, and the organ-loft raised over the entrance in a style to correspond with the altar. Over the communion table, in the wall below the niches, are five compartments of marble sculpture, in alto-relievo, by Mr. Westmacott, representing the Salutation of the Virgin Mary, the Nativity of Christ, the Descent from the Cross, the Resur-

rection and the Ascension. This sculpture attracts attention, by the beauty of the workmanship; the delicacy and richness displayed in the drapery of the figures are greatly admired. The altar table is composed of dove-coloured marble. The painted windows are of four sorts:—First, the windows of the ante-chapel, which, the great one excepted, are generally supposed to be as old as the Chapel itself, contain the portraits of Patriarchs, Prophets, Saints, Martyrs, &c.:—Secondly, the windows on the south-side of the Chapel, which were originally Flemish, done, as it is reported, from designs given by some of Rubens's scholars, and were purchased, by the society, of William Price, who repaired them in 1740; these also contain the figures of Saints, &c.:—Thirdly, the windows on the north-side, done by Mr. Peckitt, of York, in 1765, and 1774; the three nearest the screen contain, in the lower range, the chief persons recorded in the Old Testament, from Adam to Moses; in the upper, twelve of the Prophets: Mr. Rebecca gave the designs. The two other windows display the figures of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve Apostles. The great west window consists of seven compartments in the lower range, each of them being about three feet wide, and twelve feet high. They contain seven allegorical figures, representing the four Cardinal and three Christian Virtues; viz. TEMPERANCE pouring water from a larger to a smaller vessel;

the bridle, her attribute, at her feet. FORTITUDE, in armour; her hand resting on a column, broken yet upright. A lion couches below her. FAITH standing firmly, bearing a cross; her eyes and hand raised up to heaven. CHARITY with her appropriate attributes. HOPE eagerly looking and springing towards heaven; near her is her attribute, the anchor. JUSTICE; in her left hand the steelyard; her right supports the sword. PRUDENCE viewing, as in a mirror, the actions of others, thereby to regulate her own; upon her right arm an arrow joined with a remora, a fish which fixes itself at the bottom of ships and retards their motion. These are the respective emblems of swiftness and slowness, Prudence being a medium between them. Above these, in a space ten feet wide and eighteen high, is represented the Nativity of Christ, a composition of thirteen human figures, besides quadrupeds. 1. The Virgin, her attention fixed on the Child. 2. A group of angels; the least of them is remarkable for the beauty of the face. 3. A company of shepherds. 4. St. Joseph, looking to the spectators and pointing to the child, as to the promised seed. 5. In the clouds above an angel contemplating the mystery of the cross; near him is a scroll on which is written the original Greek of "*Mysteries which the angels themselves desire to look into.*" In this composition the painter has taken for his light that which is supposed to proceed from the body of the infant. The other parts consist of

groups of shepherds and others who are approaching to pay their devotions to the Saviour of the world. Amongst these in the compartment to the south are the portraits of the artists Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Mr. Jervais. For this window, which was begun about the year 1777, finished cartoons were furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and these were copied by Mr. Jervais. The genius of the architect has here assisted that of the painter, by contriving such an arrangement of the pipes of the organ, as to produce on the latter a kind of transparent effect, by which the picture may be seen with a peculiar advantage from the altar. Among the many curious objects in this Chapel, is the crosier or pastoral staff of Wykeham, of costly materials and beautiful workmanship. It is nearly seven feet high, of silver gilt, embellished with Gothic ornaments, and inclosing in the crook of it, the figure of the Bishop himself, in a kneeling posture. Some of the ornaments of his mitre, which are of gold and precious stones, with his gloves and ring, &c. are preserved in the muniment room. Many eminent men and several Wardens of this College have been interred in the ante-chapel, as their monuments in brass and stone testify; some of which have been removed from the inner Chapel; but a much larger proportion of the successive members have been interred in the cloisters. The choir is 100 feet long, 35 feet broad, and 65



feet high. The ante-chapel is 80 feet in length.

The Cloisters form the earliest example of such a collegiate appurtenance in this University, and the only one, except that of Magdalen College. They inclose an area of 130 feet in length, and 85 in breadth; and were consecrated, with the area, as a burial place for the College, October 19th, 1400. During the time that they were made a depot of the king's warlike stores, in 1643, many of the monumental inscriptions, especially such as were engraved on brass plates, were sacrilegiously conveyed away. In 1802, the monuments, &c. were carefully restored, and the place has since been preserved with a care suited to the solemn purposes to which it is devoted.

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This fine College was founded by William of Wykeham, one of the most illustrious men of his age and country; of great abilities, unblemished integrity, solid piety, and splendid munificence. The foundation stone was laid in 1379-80, and on the 14th of April, 1386, the first Warden and Fellows made their public entrance into it with great solemnity. The foundation is for 70 Fellows and Scholars, elected from Winchester College, 10 Chaplains, an Organist, three Clerks, a Sexton, and 16 Choristers.

The Founder's kindred are actual Fellows on their first admission, the others are Scholars till the expiration of two years. The Members on the foundation of this College have the peculiar privilege of being examined for degrees in their own Society, and not in the public Schools.

The number of members on the books is usually about 120.

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To continue our walk, we return to the top of New College Lane, passing the house of the Savilian Professor of Geometry. At the end of this Lane, to the left, is

### HERTFORD COLLEGE,

which is now dissolved, and decreed by Act of Parliament to become the residence of the Society of Magdalen Hall.

This College, formerly Hart Hall, received a charter of incorporation in 1740, from Richard Newton, D.D. Principal, who continued in that office after it was converted into a College. He framed such a body of statutes for its government, as had the effect, though unintentionally, of preventing any one's accepting the office of Principal, after the death of Dr. Hodgson in 1805.

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Turning on the right from the top of New College Lane, we pass Seale's Coffee House and the King's Arms Inn, and reach

## WADHAM COLLEGE.

\*\*\* Porter's Lodge left hand of the Gateway entering the quadrangle.

The front of this College has been lately laid open according to the original plan.

The entrance to the spacious quadrangle, of 130 feet square, is through a gateway, with a tower rising above it. The Hall and Chapel are on the east-side, in the centre of which, and forming the entrance to the Hall, is a portico, enriched by the statue of King James I. in his robes, with the royal arms over it; that of Nicholas Wadham, in armour, holding in his right hand the model of the College, and on the left is the figure of Dorothy, his wife. In 1694, a building, which consists of three stories, was erected on the south-side of the front of the College, as an addition to the collegiate apartments.

The HALL is 75 feet in length, and 35 in breadth; it contains the portraits of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham; Sir John StrangeWAYS; John Goodridge; Lord Lovelace; Lord Camden; James Harris, Esq. author of *Hermes*, *Philological Inquiries*, &c. Arthur Onslow, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons; William III. George I. Dr. Bisse; Dr. Hody, Regius Professor of Greek, and Mrs. Hody; Wright, Bishop of Bristol; Smith, Bishop of Chester; Blandford, Bishop of Worcester; Ironside, Bishop of Hereford; Dunster; Baker, Bishop of Norwich; Lisle, Bishop of Norwich; Dr. Wills, the late Warden, by

Hoppner, and Dr. Lushington. In the great window, at the upper end, are two small portraits of Charles I. and his Queen.

In the COMMON ROOM, which is situated between the Chapel and the Hall, is a portrait of Dr. Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, who founded the Royal Society, the first meetings of which were held in this College; and another of Alice George, commonly called Mother George, whom Anthony Wood describes as "a very ancient dame, living in Black Boy-lane. The perfect use of all her faculties at the age of 120 years, occasioned a great resort of company to her house. It was her custom to thread a very fine needle without the help of spectacles, and to present it to her guests, who, in return, gave her some small gratuity, towards her support. In the latter end of her life, she removed into St. Peter's-le-Bailey, and died by an accidental fall which injured her back."

The LIBRARY is a spacious room, 55 feet by 30, with narrow Gothic windows, except the large one at the upper end, which contains two small portraits of the Founder and Foundress.

The CHAPEL is spacious and well-proportioned, with a noble ante-chapel, at right angles with the choir. The fine east window, which is the work of Bernard van Linge, was presented to the College by Sir John Strangeways. It represents, in the upper compartments, the principal types in the Old Testament relating to our Saviour; and in the lower ones, the most

remarkable circumstances of his history as recorded in the New Testament. In the five windows on the north-side are representations of the Prophets, and in those of the south, of our Saviour and his Apostles. At the east-end of the Chapel is a painting by Isaac Fuller, on cloth of an ash colour, done with brown and white crayons. The principal subject is the Lord's Supper, with Abraham and Melchisedech on the north-side, and the Children of Israel gathering Manna on the south. This painting is very much decayed. In the chancel, on the north-side, is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Sir John Portman, Bart. who died in 1624. The reading desk is supported by a very well-executed large brass eagle, given by Sir Thomas Lear, Bart. of Lindridge, in Devonshire in 1691. In the ante-chapel are monuments to the memory of Mr. Upton, Mr. Farmer, Mr. French, Mr. Harris, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Drake, Members of this Society.

The GARDEN of this College is very tastefully disposed, and the north-side of the Chapel and the adjoining parts of the College, may be viewed from it with advantage.

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This College was founded in 1613, by Nicholas Wadham, of Merifield, in Somersetshire, and Dorothy his wife, for a Warden, 15 Fellows, 15 Scholars, two Chaplains, and two

Clerks. The Fellows are superannuated, and resign their Fellowships, on the completion of 18 years from the expiration of their regency. Dr. Wills, the late Warden, was a most munificent benefactor to this College.

The number of Members on the books is usually about 150.

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Beyond Wadham College are the fine, open, healthy Walks, called the PARKS, which are kept in repair at the expense of the University.

Not far from the King's Arms Inn, in Holywell-street, is the MUSIC ROOM, a handsome, commodious edifice, where Concerts are often performed during Term. They are under the direction of Stewards from different Colleges. The principal support of the Concerts is from annual subscriptions of members of the University, and of Ladies and Gentlemen of Oxford and its vicinity. Non-subscribers are admitted by paying at the door, or by tickets, which may be had at all the Music Shops.

After viewing Wadham College, we return to Broad-street, pass by the Printing Office and the curious old heads of the Cæsars, and arrive at

### THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

This was the first public institution for the reception of rarities in art or nature established in England, and in the infancy of the study of natural history in this country, possessed what

was then considered as a valuable and superior collection. The building, which is the work of Sir Christopher Wren, is admirable for its just architectural proportions. Its situation, indeed, is unfavourable, and its portico is almost obscured in the narrow passage made by the Theatre.

In 1677, Elias Ashmole made a proposal to the University to bestow on it the valuable collection formed by the Tradescants, father and son, two eminent gardeners and botanists at Lambeth, which he had enlarged by coins, medals, and manuscripts, collected by himself, if that body would engage to erect a building for their reception. The University willingly assented to his proposition, and in 1682 the requisite building was completed. After his death the Museum was enlarged by the addition of his valuable Antiquarian Library, and has been augmented by Martin Lister's collection of ores, fossils, &c.; the manuscripts of John Aubrey, Sir William Dugdale, and Antony Wood; the collections in natural history of Dr. Plott and Edward Llwyd, the two first keepers of the Museum, and of Mr. Borlase, the historian of Cornwall; to which may be added the curiosities of the South Sea Islands, given by Mr. Reinhold Forster. Dr. Rawlinson assisted the endowment, by bequeathing a salary for the keeper, provided that he be a Layman of the degree of M.A. or B.C.L. unmarried, and neither F.R.S. nor F.S.A.

Amongst the curiosities contained in the Museum are:—

A large Magnet, which supports a weight of 145lbs.

Several fine models of ships.

A Crucifixion, composed of feathers.

Curious specimens of Mineralogy.

A good collection of English and other Coins.

A Crucifix in Ivory, sent to the Museum by the Portuguese Ambassador, at the time of the riots in London, in 1780.

A head of the bird called a Dodo, the species of which is extinct, Dr. Shaw, the celebrated Naturalist, discovered it, among other preserved parts of birds in the Museum; previous to which he considered the accounts of this extraordinary bird as fabulous.

An accurate model of the celebrated Druidical Monument at Stonehenge.

A Collection of Roman Antiquities, in Pottery, Swords, &c.

The Sword presented by the Pope to Henry VIII., the hilt of which is extremely curious, being formed of crystal, and set in silver.

An ancient *Peg Tankard*, which illustrates several passages in our old writers. These tankards were used at festivals and parties, in which drinking was the order of the day.

A curious collection of Bones of various Animals.

A collection of Reptiles, preserved in spirits.



An Egyptian Mummy, upwards of two thousand years old, given to the Museum by Alderman Fletcher.

A very handsome large Indian Hookah, or Tobacco Pipe, presented by the Rev. Dr. Collinson, Provost of Queen's College.

A Saxon Lantern, ornamented with crystals, in fine preservation.

A curious Malabar Manuscript.

A Rattle, of ingenious workmanship, cut by a Shepherd of Iffley, near Oxford.

There are a few good paintings; viz. Christ's Descent into Hell, by Brugell; a Dead Christ, by Annibal Carracci; Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and his Son, by Vandyke; two very fine portraits of Charles I., by Vandyke; Charles II. and James II.; the Tradescant Family, by Dobson, and the Battle of Pavia, very ancient. The lower part of this building contains the apparatus for the Chemical Lectures read by the Professor; and on the first floor the Lectures on Experimental Philosophy and Mineralogy are delivered.

The deputy Keeper, who shews the Museum to strangers, is in daily attendance there. The sum to be given, which is small, is written on a board placed at the entrance.

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Proceeding up Broad-street, we continue our walk a few paces, and, passing by the back gate of Exeter College, turn on the left into the Turle, which was formerly a narrow

lane, but about 30 years since was much widened, and the houses rebuilt. On the left hand side of this street, is

### EXETER COLLEGE.

\*.\* The Porter's Lodge is on the right of the entrance gateway.

The front of this College, which is opposite Jesus College, extends 220 feet, with a large central gateway, consisting of a rustic basement, from which spring four pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting a semicircular pediment, crowned by a balustrade. The interior presents a spacious quadrangle, which is formed by the Hall, the Chapel, the Rector's Lodgings, which received a new front at the expense of the College in 1798, and the apartments of the Members of the Society. Behind the Rector's lodgings is a large house, which was erected by Dr. Prideaux, who was Rector from 1612 to 1642, for the accommodation of the foreigners who were attracted by the great reputation he enjoyed, to resort to his instruction. It was afterwards occupied by private families, but several years since was taken into the limits of the College, and is inhabited by the Fellows. The garden is very agreeably disposed, and, though in a central part of the city, is open to the east, where a terrace commands some of the principal buildings of the University.

The HALL was erected by Sir John Acland, in 1620; he gave eight hundred pounds, and

the College two hundred pounds for that purpose. A few years since it was completely refitted, and decorated with new handsome windows, at an expense of nearly one thousand eight hundred pounds. It is a very neat refectory, and adorned with a fine whole-length portrait of the Founder, painted and presented in 1789, by Mr. Peters, sometime a member of this College; an old portrait of the same distinguished person, others of Charles I.; Sir John Periam; Sir John Acland; Dr. Hakewill; Archbishop Marsh; Mrs. Shiers; Bishop Hall; Sir William Petre; the Earl of Macclesfield; Lord Ducie; and Doctors Webber, Bray, Stinton, and Richards, late Rectors.

The LIBRARY, which is most amply stored with useful and valuable books, was erected in 1778, after a design of the Rev. William Crowe, Public Orator. Thomas Richards, Esq. and the Rev. Joseph Sandford, B.D. Fellow of Balliol, contributed largely to the furnishing it. It contains most of the Aldine classics, and has a fine copy of that extremely rare and valuable collection of Voyages, by De Bry, which we believe approaches more nearly to a complete set than any other in the University.

The CHAPEL was begun in 1622-3, and completed by Dr. George Hakewill, afterwards Rector, who contributed one thousand two hundred pounds for that purpose, the remaining sum of two hundred pounds being provided by the College. It consists of two ailes. The

windows are eight in number, on each of which is this inscription:—"Domus mea, Domus orationis." It displays various monumental inscriptions; and on the roof, as well as over the screens, are the arms of Dr. Hakewill.

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The original Founder of this College was Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, who, early in the fourteenth century removed hither his scholars from Hart Hall. In 1404, Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, added two Fellowships, and obtained leave to give the College its present name. In 1565, Sir William Petre added eight Fellowships. Charles I. in 1636, annexed one; and Mrs. Shiers, who died in 1700, left certain rents for two additional Fellowships. The present Foundation consists of a Rector, 25 Fellows, and 12 Exhibitioners. Upwards of 200 members are generally on the College books.

Opposite Exeter is

### JESUS COLLEGE.

\*\*\* The Porter's Lodge is on the left of the entrance gateway.

We enter this College by a handsome rustic gateway. The first quadrangle, 90 feet by 70, is formed by the Chapel on the north side, the Hall on the west, and apartments for the members on the south and east. The second, or inner quadrangle, is a very handsome structure,

100 feet by 90, and was finished by Sir Leoline Jenkins, in 1676.

The CHAPEL, which is on the right hand of the first quadrangle, was consecrated May 28, 1621. It consists of an ante-chapel, divided by a screen from the body, which another screen divides from the chancel. Its style of architecture is of the mixed Gothic, with a roof finished in rich compartments. A copy of Guido's picture of St. Michael overcoming the Devil, presented by Viscount Bulkeley, decorates the altar. The principal monuments in this Chapel are those of Sir Eubule Thelwall, Dr. Mansell, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Bishop Lloyd, Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Dr. William Jones, and Dr. Hoare, Principals; and Dr. Henry Maurice, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity.

The HALL is a handsome, well-proportioned room, repaired and improved in 1818. It contains the portraits of Queen Elizabeth; Charles I., by Vandyke; Charles II.; Sir Eubule Thelwall, when a child, with his Mother; Sir Leoline Jenkins, &c.

The Library was erected in 1677. It contains many scarce and curious printed books and manuscripts; among the latter are those of Lord Herbert of Cherbury; also a fine one of the Llyfr Coch, or Red Book, written about the end of the 14th century. This curious manuscript contains several very ancient Histories, Poems, Romances, &c. all in the Welsh language. Among other curiosities of this Col-

lege are shewn—The Statutes of the society, most beautifully written on vellum; the text is a kind of Italian print; the heads of the statutes are in German text, and the beginning of each most curiously illuminated; the writer was the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Shipston-on-Stour, formerly a Fellow: a curious metal watch, presented by Charles I.; one of Queen Elizabeth's enormous stirrups; and a silver gilt bowl, that contains 10 gallons, and weighs 278 ounces, the gift of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, in 1732.

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The principal instrument in the foundation of this College was Hugh ap Rice, or Price, a Doctor of Civil Law. He petitioned Queen Elizabeth that she would be graciously pleased to found a College in Oxford, on which he might bestow his estate, for the maintenance of certain scholars of Wales. The Queen granted her charter in 1571, and gave a religious house, called Whitehall, for the site, and timber from her Majesty's forests of Shotover and Stowe. The foundation consists at present of a Principal, 19 Fellows, 18 Scholars, and several Exhibitioners. Number on the books usually about 130.

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On leaving Jesus College we go to the other side of the street, proceed towards the High-street, passing by Brasennose Lane, which is on

the left, and Jesus College Lane, leading to the New Market, on the right, and enter

### LINCOLN COLLEGE.

\*.\* Porter's Lodge—right hand of entrance gateway:

The structure of this College preserves a large portion of its original character. It is situated between All Saints' Church, and Exeter College, and consists of two quadrangles. The first, the entrance to which is beneath a tower, forms a square of 80 feet: it contains the Rector's lodgings on the south; the Library and Common Room on the north, the Hall on the east; and on the west lodgings for the members. The Rector's lodgings were built at the expense of Beckynton, Bishop of Bath and Wells; and his rebus, a beacon over a tun, yet appears on the walls. The smaller court forms a square of 70 feet. Since the erection of these quadrangles, six sets of rooms were built, at the expense of the College.

The CHAPEL, situated on the south of the inner court, erected at the expense of Dr. John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York, was consecrated in 1631. It is a well-proportioned and elegant Gothic edifice, of 62 feet in length, and 26 in breadth, fitted up with a richly ornamented cedar roof, and wainscot; the screen, the pulpit, and eight fine carved figures, are also of cedar, and very much admired. The windows, which are of painted glass, and very remarkable for their

antiquity and the brilliancy of their colours, were procured from Italy, by Archbishop Williams, in 1629. There are four on each side, and a large one over the altar. In those on the north side are represented twelve of the Prophets, and in those on the south side are the twelve Apostles. The figures of Obadiah, Jonah, and Elisha, in the fourth window, on the north side, are particularly striking. In the large east window is a display of the following subjects from the New Testament, with the types of them in the Old, in six compartments:—*The Creation of Man*, and *The Nativity of Christ*—*The Passing of the Israelites through the Red Sea*, and *The Baptism of the Infant Redeemer*—*The Jewish Passover*, and *The Institution of the Lord's Supper*—*The Brasen Serpent in the Wilderness*, and *Christ on the Cross*—*Jonah delivered from the Whale's belly*, and *Our Saviour's Resurrection*—*Elijah in the fiery Chariot*, and *Christ's Ascension*. The emblazoned arms of the Founders and Benefactors add to the brilliancy of these splendid windows.

The HALL, which is on the east side of the larger quadrangle, is a handsome structure, 42 feet long by 25 in breadth, and of a proportionable height. It was built in 1436, and repaired and refitted with a new wainscot, in 1701. It contains portraits of the two Founders; Sir Nathaniel Lloyd; Lord Keeper Williams; Lord Crewe in his episcopal dress, as Bishop



of Durham, and also in his robes, as a Baron; Dr. Isham, Rector of this College, and father to the late Warden of All Souls'; Dr. Marshall, Rector, and Dean of Gloucester; Dr. Hickes; Dr. Hutchins, Rector, and a great benefactor; Paul Hood, Rector; and a portrait unknown.

The LIBRARY, which is on the north side of the large quadrangle, was refitted in 1739, at the expense of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. It contains many scarce and valuable books and manuscripts, and portraits of the two founders, and of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, Rector of this Society, and one of its greatest benefactors. The Common Room, a very elegant apartment, was newly fitted up in 1816. A few years since, several houses adjoining this College were taken down, and a handsome garden, for the use of the members, is now made on their site. In 1818 the whole front was repaired and much improved in its appearance, by the addition of battlements, and the introduction of appropriate Gothic windows.

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This College was founded by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, for a Rector and seven Fellows; and since greatly augmented by Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York, and Lord High Chancellor of England, who has been allowed to share the honours of foundership. The pre-

sent foundation consists of a Rector, twelve Fellows, eight Scholars, twelve Exhibitioners, and one Bible Clerk. The number of members on the books is usually about 80.

Near to Lincoln College is

### ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

The front of this elegant and noble Church is in the High-street. The architect was Dr. Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church. It was begun in 1699, and finished in 1708, by a general subscription and a Brief, obtained in 1705. The exterior is ornamented with pillars of the Corinthian order, and the steeple is erected in a style which adds considerably to the beauty of the High-street. The interior is similar to many of the London churches, and although 72 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 50 high, is without a pillar. It is beautified with handsome Corinthian pilasters; the seats are regular, and made of the best oak, and the altar is richly executed, supported by two pilasters, and adorned on each side with golden cherubim. The Pulpit and Reading Desk are much admired for their neatness and delicacy of workmanship. This is the collegiate Church of Lincoln College, and, in the Chancel, seats are reserved for the Rector and Fellows.

Near this church, in the High-street, on the right, is the entrance to

## THE NEW MARKET,

which is allowed to be as convenient and airy as any in the kingdom. At the south entrance from the High-street, it contains many commodious shops for butchers. North of these are others equally commodious, occupied by gardeners, &c. between which are two spacious colonnades, for poultry, eggs, bacon, and cheese, divided into stalls; and beyond these, extending to Jesus College Lane, is a large area for country gardeners, pork butchers, and others. There are three avenues running through in direct lines, intersected by another in the middle, affording a free currency of air; and in the front, four elegant and commodious houses have been erected, which give an additional ornament to the High-street, which is allowed to be one of the finest streets in Europe. Close to the front of the Market is the MITRE INN, from whence go well-regulated London Coaches, and others to various parts of the kingdom. Chaises are also kept at this Inn. The banking-houses of Thomas Walker, Esq. and Co. and of Messrs. Cox, Morrell, and Co. are at a short distance from the front of the Market.

In order that we may regularly pursue our walk, we must conduct our strangers either through the Market, at the further end of which we turn to the right, and come to Jesus

College, or bring them again by Lincoln, Exeter, and Jesus Colleges, to the entrance of the Turle from Broad-street, opposite to which entrance stands

### TRINITY COLLEGE.

\*\*\* Porter's Lodge is on the left of the entrance to the first court.

This College is separated from the street by an iron palisade, with folding gates, adorned on the outside with the arms of the Earl of Guilford, and on the inside with those of the Founder. The avenue is spacious and handsome. In front of the College are the Chapel and the gateway, over which is an elegant square tower, embellished with pilasters, and a handsome balustrade on the top. In the first court are the Chapel, Hall, Library, and lodgings of the President. The second court is a fine piece of architecture, and the opening to the garden is beautiful. To the west of this court is another building inhabited by members of the society, which leads to a gate opening into Magdalen parish, not far from St. John's College.

The CHAPEL was built principally at the expense of Dr. Bathurst. It is generally conjectured that Dean Aldrich gave the plan and adjusted the design, with some improvements from Sir Christopher Wren. The proportions are correct, and the elevation as now seen from the street, is perfectly light and elegant. The most eminent artificers were procured to decorate

this edifice in the highest perfection; which Mr. Warton observes, "amidst a multiplicity of the most exquisite embellishments, maintains that simple elegance, which is agreeable to the character of the place, and consistent with just notions of true taste." The screen and altar-piece are of cedar, and enriched with the carving of Grinlin Gibbons. The representation of the Ascension, on the ceiling, was painted by Berchet, a French artist. The altar displays a beautiful specimen of needle-work, which was executed and presented to the College, in 1798, by Miss Althea Fanshawe, of Shiplake Hill, near Henley-upon-Thames. The subject is the Resurrection of Christ from the Tomb, attended by an Angel, after a picture by West, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. This Chapel was finished in three years, and consecrated by Hough, then Bishop of Oxford, April 11, 1694. The monument of the Founder and his Lady, with their effigies, at full length, in marble, is placed against the north wall, at the upper end. The greater part of the elegant workmanship of this monument is concealed by an alcove, corresponding to one on the opposite side. The panels surrounding it have lately been removed at the request of Mr. Skelton, a most ingenious artist, and the publisher of a very fine work, entitled "*Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*," to enable this gentleman to take an accurate drawing of it, in order that it might appear in his publication. In the ante-chapel

are stones to the memory of Dr. Bathurst, Dr. Sykes, Mr. Almont, Dr. Dobson, Dr. Huddersfield, and Mr. Warton, the Poet Laureate.

The HALL was pulled down in 1618, and the present refectory built on its site, in the Gothic style, at the expense of the College. The later improvements were in 1772, and consist of a new ceiling, wainscotting, and chimney-piece. At the upper end is a portrait of the Founder; there are four others of him in the College, all of which are supposed to have been copied from one by Holbein, formerly in the possession of Lord Guilford, at Wroxton. On the right of this picture is a portrait of Mr. Warton, by the Rev. Thos. Penrose, of New College; and on the left is one of Dr. Bathurst. There are also portraits of the late Earl of Guilford, Doctor Kettel, Lady Pope, Archbishop Sheldon, Sir William Pope, Earl of Down, and Dr. Dobson.

The LIBRARY is the most ancient part of the College, being the same which belonged to Durham College, with such subsequent alterations as the decay of time had rendered necessary. In 1765, after many attempts to repair the ruined windows, they were taken down and replaced as they now appear, containing many curious remains of old painted glass. In the centre of the window at the upper end, is a neat tablet, by Flaxman, to the memory of Mr. Warton, the gift of his sister Jane. Over the entrance is a portrait of the Founder; and beneath it, one of Mr. Richard Rands, a benefactor.

The COMMON ROOM contains an admirable portrait of Mr. Warton, by Rising; and one also of Dr. Carne, by Huddesford.

The GARDENS of this College are remarkably beautiful, and we cannot refrain from paying to the University generally, a tribute of gratitude which they amply merit, for their kindness in permitting all persons to participate in the enjoyment of their delightful Walks and Gardens.

This College was founded in 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope, of Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire. The present foundation consists of a President, twelve Fellows, twelve Scholars, and four Exhibitioners. The number of members on the books is usually about 170.

Adjoining Trinity College, and to the right on our return from viewing it, is

### BALLIOL COLLEGE.

\*\*\* Porter's Lodge, under entrance gateway to the left.

The Quadrangle, which we enter by a fine Gothic gate, on which are the arms of the Balliol family, is 120 feet in length, and 80 in breadth. On passing through this quadrangle to the left, we perceive a handsome modern building, the front of which is in Broad-street, erected at the expense of Mr. Fisher, formerly a Fellow of this College. On the north-side of this building is the following inscription:—

VERUM NON AMPLIUS—FISHER.

In the grove, to the north-west, there are other

buildings which also contain apartments for the students. The Master's lodgings are fronting the street. In these lodgings, which have lately been repaired and enlarged, are some very handsome rooms, particularly a spacious hall, having a well-preserved ancient window to the east.

The CHAPEL was completed in 1529. The east window, which represents, in brilliant colours, the *Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension*, was the gift of Dr. Stubbs, in 1529, and was deemed so valuable at that time, that Nicholas Wadham offered two hundred pounds for it, that he might place it in the Chapel of the College he was about to establish. On a window, on the north side, are represented *Philip and the Eunuch*, executed by Van Linge, in the year 1637, and given by Sir Richard Atkyns, of the county of Gloucester. A window, on the south side, contains the story of *Hezekiah's Sickness and Recovery*, painted by the same artist, and presented by Dr. Wentworth, Fellow of the College. In the other windows are portraits of saints, various scriptural subjects, and armorial bearings. This Chapel contains two marble monuments to the memory of John Evet and Thomas Gwilym, Esqs.

The LIBRARY, formerly the best in the University, was finished in 1477, and refitted some years since, in a very neat and convenient manner, after designs by Mr. Wyatt. It contains a valuable collection of manuscripts, some of



them beautifully illuminated; many early printed and rare English Bibles; a good collection of books on general literature, and several very curious tracts, arranged and bound up in volumes. The windows contain the arms, &c. of the benefactors, which are fully described by Wood, in his History of Oxford.

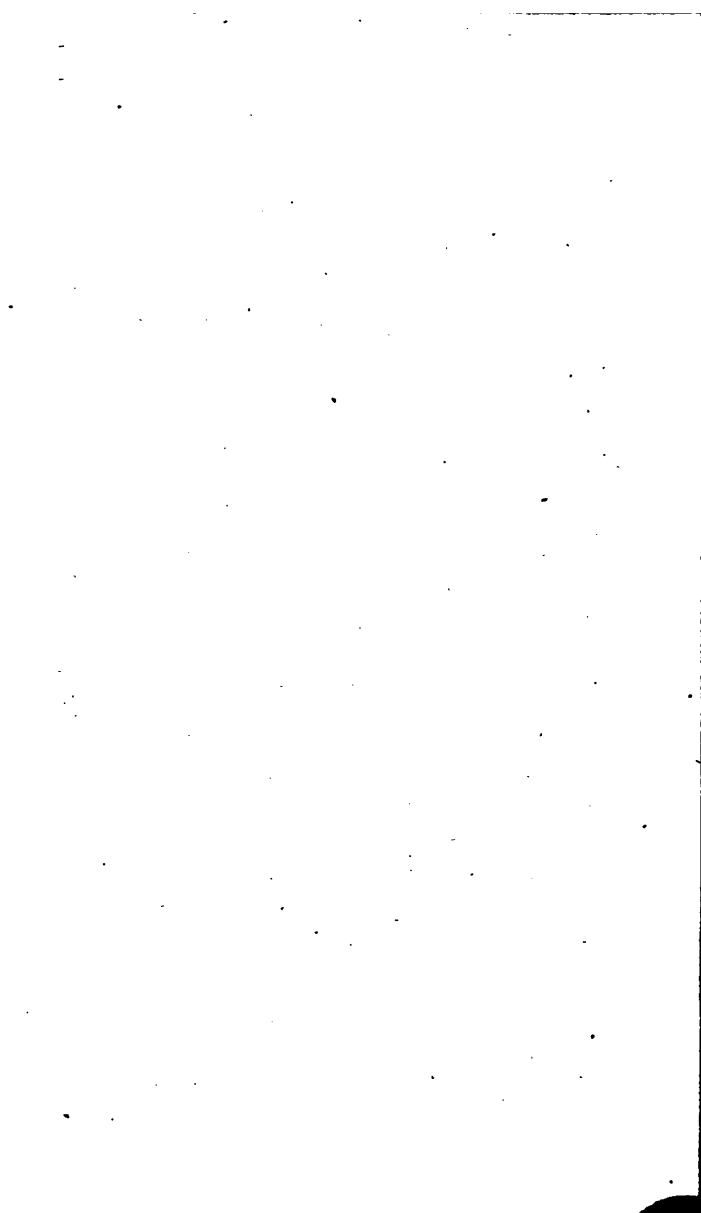
The HALL is on the west side of the quadrangle. Its interior is in the modern style. Under the Library is an elegant Common Room.

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This College was founded by John Balliol, father of John Balliol, king of Scotland, and Devorguilla, his wife, between the years 1263 and 1268. Its revenues were amply augmented by the munificence of succeeding benefactors; particularly by that of Sir William Felton, and Sir Philip Somervyle. The foundation at present consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, and fourteen Scholars. This College has also a considerable number of Exhibitions. The Master and Fellows possess a peculiar privilege, enjoyed by no other College or Hall in the University; that of electing their own Visitor. The members on the books are usually about 160.

On returning into Broad-street from Balliol College, strangers are recommended to pay attention to the splendid view before them of the Museum, Theatre, Clarendon Printing Office, &c.

Proceeding westward to the end of the street,





ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

and then turning to the right, we pass the back buildings of Balliol College, opposite to which is the Church of St. Mary Magdalen. This edifice contains nothing particularly attractive, either in point of elegance or antiquity. Pursuing our walk northerly, we come to

### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

\*.\* Porter's Lodge is in the gate-way on the right.

In the front of this College is a terrace, with elms before it. Over the gate by which we enter the first quadrangle are the arms of the Founder; and in a niche on the upper part of the tower, is the statue of St. Bernard. The first quadrangle consists of the Hall, Chapel, President's lodgings, and apartments for the Fellows and other members of the society. At the east end, opposite the gateway, is the entrance to the second quadrangle, which was begun in 1631, and completed in 1635, from a design of Inigo Jones, entirely at the expense of Archbishop Laud, with the exception of the Library on the south side. The east and west sides of this quadrangle are built on an arcade, or cloister, supported by eight pillars, over which are bustos, representing the Christian and Cardinal Virtues. On the east side are the Arts and Sciences: the cornice above them is also emblematically expressive of the Virtues represented by each bust. The central gateway of each cloister is of the Doric order, surmounted by Ionic columns, and a semi-cir-

cular pediment. Over the gateways, which are richly embellished, are the statues of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta Maria, in brass. They were cast by Francis Fanelli, a Florentine artist, and presented to the College by Archbishop Laud. From this quadrangle is the passage to the Gardens, which, when the weather permits, should be seen by every stranger who makes the tour of the University. They are extensive, and were originally disposed in that formal, rectilinear taste, which Kent, Brown, and Repton, have successively combined to destroy. They now display all the diversity of which the spot is capable, and form a scene that blends Arcadian grace with academic solitude.

Besides the two quadrangles, there are other buildings to the north-east, consisting of the Common Room, apartments for the Members, &c. The kitchen, and the chambers over it, at the west end of the Hall, were built by Thomas Clark, the senior cook, in 1613, the College allowing him to enjoy the rent of the chambers for twenty years.

The CHAPEL, which is on the north side of the principal quadrangle, originally belonged to the Monks of Bernard College, and was consecrated in 1580. It was afterwards repaired and beautified by the Founder, and underwent considerable improvements, and alterations, which were not completed until the year 1678. The east window was put up in

the reign of James I. and is said to have cost one thousand five hundred pounds. The screen is of the Corinthian order; and, above is the organ, erected in 1769, by Byfield. The altar is also Corinthian, and decorated by a piece of tapestry, after a picture of Titian, representing our Saviour with his two Disciples at Emmaus, attended by a servant. The figures are said to be the portraits of the Pope, the Kings of France, and Spain, and Titian. The curious observer will not overlook the dog snarling at the cat under the table. On the north wall is an urn of black marble, containing the heart of that distinguished benefactor to this College and the University, Dr. Richard Rawlinson. His body is interred in the church of St. Giles, Oxford; but he ordered his heart to be deposited in the Chapel of this College. Beneath is this inscription:—

UBI THESAURUS IBI COR.

RIC. RAWLINSON, L.L.D. R. ET A. SS.S.

OLIM HUIUS COLLEGII SUPERIORIS ORDINIS

COMMENSALIS.

OBIIT 6 APR. M.DCC.LV. ÆT. LXV.

In the small inner Chapel, called Bailie's Chapel, is a fine monument of Dr. Bailie, formerly President of this College. It also contains monuments of Dr. and Mrs. Holmes, and several others.

The HALL, which is also on the north-side of the first quadrangle, is that which belonged to

Bernard College; it was repaired by the Founder, and has since received considerable improvements. It is now a spacious room, of handsome proportions, with an arched roof, and a screen of Portland stone. It is decorated with portraits of the Founder, Archbishops Laud and Juxton, Bishop Buckeridge, Sir William Paddy, Dr. Gibbons, Dr. Woodroffe, Dr. and Mrs. Holmes, Edward Waple, B.D. a whole-length portrait of George III., painted by Ramsay; and a very curious figure of St. John, stained in *scagliola*, by Lambert Gorius, presented to the society by Dr. Duncan, in 1759.

The LIBRARY is on the south-side of the second quadrangle, and consists of two large handsome rooms. Over the entrance to the first room is a bust of Charles I., and portraits of Sir William Paddy, Dr. Gibbons, and of Hudson, who gave his name to the settlement called Hudson's Bay.

At the upper end, on the left, are portraits of Bishop Mews and of Archbishop Laud; opposite are those of Dr. Scott and of Sir James Eyre. The large window, at the upper end, contains the arms of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and several of the Benefactors to the College; also a portrait of the Founder. The window near this, on the right hand, is ornamented with the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury, beautifully executed. At the entrance to the inner Library is a large pair of globes. At the upper end of this room is

Guercino's fine picture of St. John the Baptist. It contains also some very curious paintings on copper, supposed to be by Carlo Dolce; a picture of King Charles I., with the whole Book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and on the hairs of the head, which may be read with the assistance of a good magnifying glass, and the Eagle, admirably executed in brass, by Mr. Snetzler, of Oxford, which formerly stood in the Chapel. In this room Archbishop Laud entertained Charles I. in a most magnificent manner. This Library is amply furnished with books and manuscripts, many of which are extremely rare and valuable.

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This College was founded in 1557, by Sir Thomas White, Knight, Alderman and Merchant Tailor of London, and built on the site of St. Bernard's College. It now consists of a President, fifty Fellows, two Chaplains, an Organist, five singing Men, six Choristers, and two Sextons. The number of members on the books is generally about 180.

Those strangers whose time will permit them to view every thing in Oxford that is worthy their attention, will, after leaving, St. John's, proceed northerly through the fine spacious street, called St. Giles's, the Church of which terminates it. This Church contains nothing particularly attractive. To the right of it is the road to Banbury and Bicester; on the left is the road to Woodstock and Blenheim, by



which we proceed a short distance and come to the

### RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY,

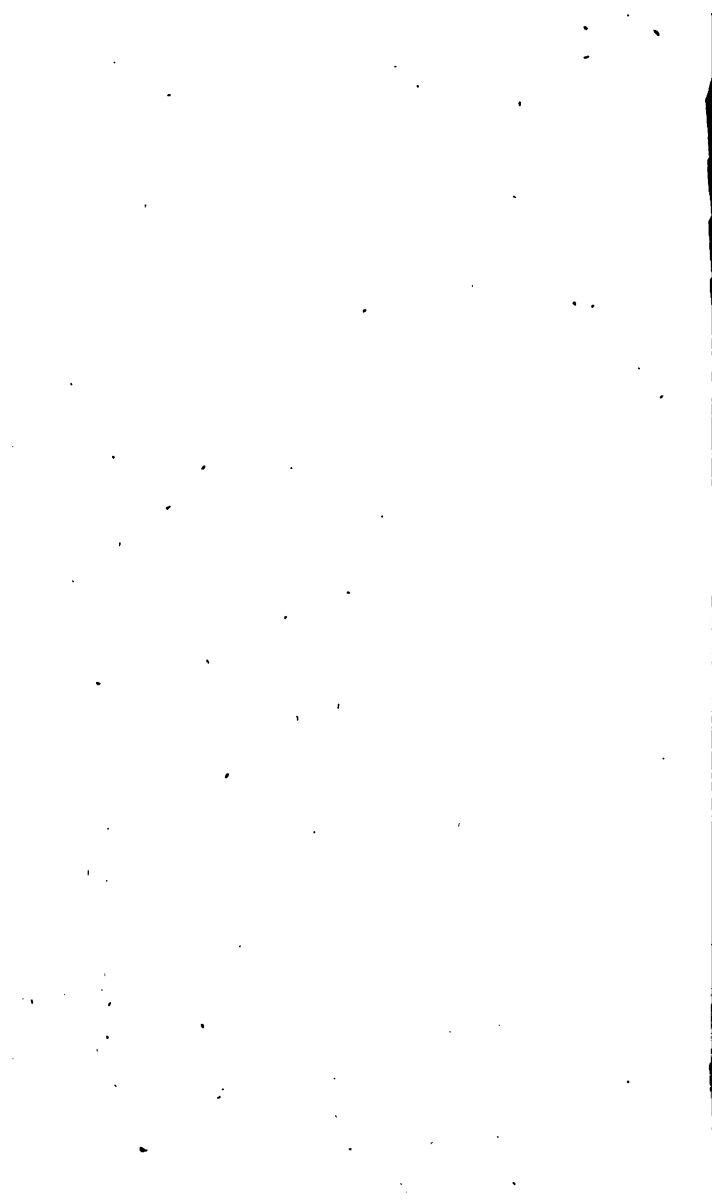
a very elegant and commodious stone building, erected after a design of Mr. Leadbeater. It was built and completely furnished by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe. The ground on which it stands, containing five acres, was the donation of Thomas Rowney, Esq. Member of Parliament for the City of Oxford. The foundation was laid in 1759, and opened for the reception of patients in 1770. This excellent institution is supported by Annual Subscriptions and Donations.

A very short distance beyond the Infirmary, is the

### ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The interior of this useful and elegant building is not shewn to strangers, unless they have an introduction to the Observer, who resides in the house adjoining. The Observatory was erected out of the funds bequeathed by the munificent spirit of Dr. Radcliffe. It comprises a dwelling-house for the Observer, who is appointed by the Radcliffe trustees, and apartments for observation and for lectures, and is abundantly supplied with valuable astronomical instruments. The late Duke of Marlborough gave up his interest in the ten acres of ground, within the Observatory walls, for the express





purpose of the building, the first stone of which was laid in 1772. The original design was made by Mr. Henry Keene. It was afterwards materially altered, and completed by Mr. Wyatt, in 1786; and may boast of a situation in every respect appropriate to the intentions with which it was erected. The centre is light and elegant, and the wings are well adapted for astronomical observations. The tower offers a general representation of the Temple of the Winds at Athens, and is an application of that beautiful example of ancient architecture, which even Stuart, who made it known to this country, might have envied. The length of the Observatory is 17½ feet by 57 in the widest part, and at each wing 24. The whole of the building, with the tower, and the statues of Hercules and Atlas supporting the globe, completes an elevation of 110 feet. The upper room for occasional observations, possesses a happy combination of grandeur and beauty.

Such persons as feel no inclination to view the Infirmary or Observatory, and yet wish to see all the Colleges, should, when they have visited St. John's, return towards the back buildings of Balliol and St. Mary Magdalen's Church, opposite to which, on the right, is a narrow passage, called Friars' Entry, which will lead them into Gloucester Green, where the City Gaol is erected. At the end of this square, by turning to the right, they are brought to Worcester College.

Those who have visited the Observatory, will return, leave St. Giles's Church on the left, and turn down a lane on the right, at the end of which, by proceeding to the left, under the wall of the House of Industry, they will arrive at

### WORCESTER COLLEGE.

\*\*\* The Porter's Lodge is under the gateway on the right.

This College is placed in a pleasant situation, not far from the river Isis, at the western extremity of the University. On entering the College we cannot fail being struck with the contrast between the old buildings on the left, and the elegant new apartments opposite, at the west end of which are the Lodgings of the Provost. In these lodgings are some very fine paintings, among which are a landscape by Ruysdaal; another by Moucheron; a Nativity by Bassano; a Last Supper, admirably executed, the name of the artist not known; an original portrait of Camden, and portraits of Whear, the first Camden Professor; of Dr. Blechynden, and of Dr. Gower, by Gainsborough. The new buildings were finished in 1759.

The CHAPEL is a very elegant room, 60 feet in length by 30 in breadth; the roof is richly ornamented with stucco. Over the altar is a fine old painting of "A Magdalen," the painter not known. It was left to the College by Dr. Nash, who gave several other fine pictures to this Society. The Hall is also a very handsome

room, of the same dimensions as the Chapel, and is ornamented with fluted Corinthian columns at the west end. At the upper end is a fine painting of a Dutch Fish Market, the Fish by Snyders; over the fire-place is a whole-length portrait of Sir Thomas Cookes, the Founder, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and in other parts of the Hall are portraits of Dr. Clarke; Dr. Eaton and his daughter Mrs. Sarah Eaton; Lady Holford, and Dr. Blechynden, the first Provost.

The LIBRARY, which is erected on a cloister, is a very noble room, 120 feet in length, with an extensive gallery surrounding the greater part of it. Dr. Clarke, who bequeathed one thousand pounds towards the building, added his large and very curious collection of books, among which are Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own manuscript notes in Italian; several of his invaluable architectural drawings, and a copy of Carleton's Remembrance of God's Mercy, printed in 1627; consisting of Anecdotes of Queen Elizabeth's Preservation from the attacks of her enemies. It is superbly bound in purple velvet, and covered with pearls. At the upper end of this room is a fine whole-length portrait of Sir Thomas Cookes, represented with a plan of the College in his hand, and viewing, with admiration, a bust of Alfred. It was painted by Pine, of Bath, and given to the College by Dr. Wanley; opposite is a portrait of Dr. Clarke. In the BURSARY are two paintings, (given by Dr. Nash,) the Interior of a Flemish Cottage,

and a Roman Fountain: they are well executed, but the artist is unknown. In the COMMON ROOM is placed a portrait, by Leeming, of Anthony Cooper, upwards of sixty years a servant of the College; a painting of the Assumption of the Virgin, and a view of part of the College, by Mr. Hinckes, a Gentleman Commoner of this Society.

This College was originally Gloucester Hall, and founded as such in the year 1283. In 1714, it was founded as a College by Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley, in Worcestershire; since which it has received considerable endowments from Dr. Finney, Dr. Clarke, Mrs. Sarah Eaton, and others. The foundation consists of a Provost, twenty-one Fellows, sixteen Scholars, and three Exhibitioners. The number of members is nearly 150.

Not far from Worcester College, is the Canal Wharf. This Canal commences at Oxford, proceeds to Banbury, Coventry, &c. and forms a junction with the grand trunk, which enables the inhabitants to send goods to and receive them from London, with expedition and safety. Near the Canal Wharf is the County Gaol, which was rebuilt nearly thirty years since. The original tower, belonging to the ancient Castle, and the hill thrown up near it, which contains a vaulted magazine for the use of the garrison, still remain.

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From Worcester College, we proceed on the right to the end of the paved walk before it;

cross the road and enter into Gloucester Green, where, as before-mentioned, stands the City Gaol, a large appropriate building. Near this place King Henry I. built a Royal Palace, called Beaumont, few remains of which are now to be perceived. King Richard I. was born in this palace.

We go onwards into Friars' Entry, at the end of which we turn to the right, pass the Three Goats' Inn, and enter the street called the Corn Market, nearly in the centre of which, on the right, is the very large and respectable Inn, called the Star. Coaches to most places in the Kingdom go from this Inn, and chaises and post-horses are here to be met with in abundance. On the opposite side is the Roe-buck Inn, a very commodious and handsome house, which also supplies the public with chaises, &c. A little further on is the Cross Inn.—Between the Three Goats and the Star, is the lane leading to

#### NEW INN HALL,

which has been, for many years past, without any other member than the Principal. It was in the time of the civil war, from 1642 to 1646, used as a mint for Charles I., to which the different colleges and halls sent their plate to be melted down for his Majesty's use.

At a very short distance from the Cross Inn, on the opposite side of the street, is St. MARTIN'S CHURCH, an edifice very far from being an



ornament to the centre of the City. It is called the *City Church*; two sermons are preached here before the Mayor and Corporation on Sundays, by one of the four Lecturers, who are appointed by the thirteen senior members of the Corporation. Similar to St. Mary's, it is also a parochial church.

We are now arrived at the meeting of the four principal streets, or, as it is commonly called, *CARFAX*. To continue our walk through the University, we must pursue our progress southerly into the street sometimes called Fish-street, and St. Aldate's, but usually St. Old's; observing that on the left is the High-street, and on the right Queen-street, or the Butcher-row, as it is more generally named, on account of its having been formerly used as a market for meat. This street leads to the Canal Wharf, and to the County Gaol, and conducts us to the roads to Witney and Cheltenham, Wantage and Faringdon; and to Wytham, the seat of the Earl of Abingdon, which is about two miles from Oxford. A few paces down St. Old's bring us to the

### TOWN HALL,

where the Assizes, and City and County Sessions are holden, and where all the County and other large Meetings take place. It was built by Thomas Rowney, Esq. the City Representative, in 1754, and has lately been considerably improved at the joint expense of the County and

City. Its dimensions are 135 feet by 31½. In 1814 this room was honoured with the presence of the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Duke of York, the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburgh, Prince Metternich, Prince Blucher, and other royal and noble personages, to whom were presented the Honorary Freedom of the City. Upwards of 700 persons were present at this splendid scene. Adjoining to the Town Hall is the COUNCIL CHAMBER, in which are several good portraits. In November, 1816, the Honorary Freedom of the City was presented to Lord Exmouth, the gallant conqueror of Algiers, who afterwards dined with the Corporation and a large party of other gentlemen of Oxford and its vicinity, in this room.

Proceeding in our walk we come to the magnificent front of Christ Church. Nearly opposite to the gate of this College we cross the street, turn on the right, pass St. Aldate's Church, and enter

### PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

\*.\* Porter's Lodge is on the right of the gateway.

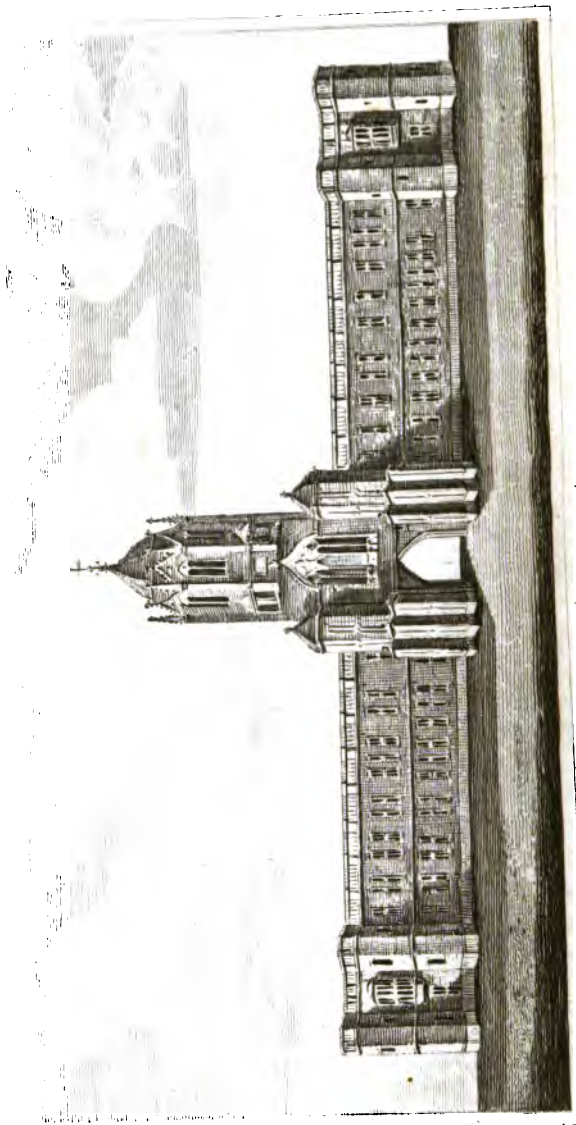
The quadrangle is small, but regularly built. The HALL contains some fine portraits of the Founders; Charles I.; Queen Anne; Morley, Bishop of Winchester; Lord Ossulston; Hall, Bishop of Bristol; Dr. Slocock; Simon, Earl Harcourt; Dr. Smith, late Master of this College; Francis Rous, and Mr. Phipps, and a

bust of Dr. Johnson, who was a member of this society. The LIBRARY is over the Hall. Formerly the books of this society were kept in a large room over the south aisle of St. Aldate's Church, which was, at one time, a civil law school, and had a collection of books on that science for the use of Broadgate and other Halls, adjoining. When, in 1709, Dr. Hall, Master, bequeathed his collection, it became necessary to remove the Library to its present situation. The CHAPEL is a small elegant building of the Ionic order, with a beautiful altar-piece, containing a copy, by Cranko, from a picture of Rubens, at Antwerp, of our Saviour after his Resurrection, presented to the College by Mr. Plimley, of the county of Salop. Before the erection of the present Chapel, this society performed divine service in the south aisle of St. Aldate's Church. In a garden near the Chapel is a very handsome Common Room, and a Terrace formed on part of the City wall, from whence is a fine view of the adjacent country. The Master's Lodgings are on the outside of the gate to the right of the entrance.

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This College, originally Broadgate Hall, was founded in 1620, by Thomas Tesdale, Esq. of Glympton, in Oxfordshire; and Rd. Wightwick, Rector of Ilsley, Berks. The foundation now consists of a Master, 14 Fellows, and 25 Scholars and Exhibitioners. Members on the books, upwards of 90.





*The West Front of Christ Church.*

Not far from this College is the Church of the parish of St. Ebbe, which has lately been rebuilt in a handsome manner. We now return to

### CHRIST CHURCH.

As this College is very large it is necessary to inform strangers, that if they wish to see the Hall, they must inquire for the Porter, whose Lodge is on the right, under the first gateway. This Porter will inform them where to apply, in order to gain admittance to the Cathedral. The Library is shewn by another Porter, whose Lodge is under Canterbury gateway, at the eastern entrance.

The elevation of Christ Church, viewed from the street, displays uncommon grandeur, and ranges along an extent of 400 feet. Wolsey left the great entrance tower unfinished, and in 1682 it was completed under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. This tower gives a dignity to the building which it crowns, when nearly viewed, and, when seen from a distance, adds greatly to the beauty of Oxford. The arms of the benefactors who contributed to the erection, are engraved on the roof that parts the gatehouse from the belfry, in which is the great bell Tom, one of the largest in England \*, which

\* The dimensions of this bell are: diameter 7 feet 1 inch; from the crown to the brim, 5 feet 9 inches; thickness of the striking place, 6 inches; weight, 17,000lbs. weight of the clapper, 342lbs.

formerly belonged to Osney Abbey, and has since been recast, when this inscription was put on it: "*Magnus Thomas clusius Oxoniensis, renatus Apr. 8, 1680, &c.*" The original inscription was, "*In Thomæ laude resono Bim Bom sine fraude.*" Every night, at ten minutes past nine, it tolls 101 times, (the number of the members called Students) when the gates of most of the Colleges and Halls are shut. The gate is ornamented with a statue of Queen Anne. The great quadrangle, about 263 feet square, is formed by the Hall, the Lodgings of the Dean and five of the Canons, and apartments for members of the society. In the centre is a small

mountain, supplied with water from the river ~~and~~ and the spring at Hinksey. In the north-east corner, over the passage, is a statue of Bishop Fell, and over the passage to the Hall is one of Cardinal Wolsey.

On March 3d, 1809, a fire broke out in the Rooms between the Hall and the Canon's lodgings, then occupied by the late Professor White, which did very considerable mischief. At one time the Hall on the one side, and the turret of Tom, over the principal entrance, on the other, were considered to be in great danger, and must have been destroyed but for the great exertions of the members of this and the other Colleges, and the inhabitants of the City. The interior of Dr. White's lodgings, and several rooms of the members were destroyed. On the 27th of the preceding January, the raised gravel walk round

the Meadow was completely inundated by a sudden flood; great part of it was washed away, and the repairing it was attended with great expense to the College.

The HALL was built by Wolsey, and strikes every eye with its magnificence, the grandeur of its proportions, and the propriety of its ornaments, lately introduced by Mr. Wyatt's restoration. It is unrivalled as a refectory by any room in the kingdom. The roof is highly ornamented, and the large window, at the upper end of the south-side, is suited to its position, and very much admired for its fine carved Gothic canopy. This stately apartment is 115 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 50 in height, and taking in the lobby, &c. it is 180 feet long. In the reign of Charles I. the present approach was built, but the name of the architect is not known; the vaulted roof is supported by a single pillar, in the centre of a square, and by groins at the angles. The new staircase and lobby were opened in 1800; and the great improvements which it has received can be duly appreciated by those only who remember its former state. The making these improvements is chiefly to be attributed to the late Dean, Dr. Cyril Jackson, whose name will go down to posterity with the College over which he so long and so ably presided. In 1801 two new Gothic chimney-pieces were erected in this room, by order of the Dean, Dr. Jackson, from a plan of Mr. Wyatt. They are made of Somersetshire stone, and are considered very appropriate ornaments



of the Hall: As Christ Church has ever claimed the honour of receiving our Monarchs when they came to Oxford, this Hall has consequently been the scene of those entertainments which have been prepared to do honour to, or promote the amusement of the royal visitors.— Henry VIII., in 1533, Queen Elizabeth, in 1566, and 1592, James I., in 1605, and Charles I., several times, were splendidly entertained in this room. In the year 1814, the Prince Regent dined here with Prince Metternich; the renowned veteran warrior, Prince Blucher; a numerous party of other royal and noble visitors; Dr. Hall, (the Dean,) and all the other members of this College. After dinner his Royal Highness desired his name might be entered on the books of Christ Church. This noble room is splendidly furnished with the following collection of portraits of persons distinguished for their high rank, great learning, and eminent qualities, who, with few exceptions, were educated within the walls of this College:—

*Left Hand Side from the Entrance.*

Potter, Abp. of Canterbury	Right Hon. Sir John Skynner,
John Freind, M.D.	Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Gainsborough
Trevor, Bishop of Durham,	Drummond, Abp. of York,
by Hudson	by Hudson
Barrington, Bishop of Durham, by Romney	Wake, Abp. of Canterbury
Benson, Bishop of Gloucester	Boyle, Earl of Orrery
Rt. Honourable Geo. Grenville	Robinson, Primate of Ireland, a very fine portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds
Dr. Stratford, Canon	Lord Colchester, late Speaker of the House of Commons, by Northcote
Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester	Vernon, Abp. of York, by Hoppner
King, Bishop of Chichester	

*Over these beginning at left Hand.*

Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells	Este, Bishop of Waterford, (over this is Peers, Abp. of York)
Howson, Bishop of Durham	Matthew, Abp. of York, (over this is Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, by Riley)
Heton, Bishop of Ely	
Westfayling, Bishop of Hereford	

*Above the Steps, left Hand.*

Markham, Abp. of York, by Sir J. Reynolds	Conybeare, Bp. of Bristol
Atterbury, Bp. of Rochester	King, Bishop of London
	S. Fell, D.D. Dean of Ch. Ch.

*Above the Steps in Front.*

Bust of George III.	Morley, Bishop of Winchester
Henry VIII.	
Cardinal Wolsey	Smallridge, Bp. of Bristol
Queen Elizabeth	Dr. Cyril Jackson, late Dean of Christ Church, by Owep
Ellis, Bishop of Kildare	Boulter, Abp. of Armagh
Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, by Vandyke	Bradshaw, Bp. of Bristol
King, Bishop of London, by Cornelius Jansen	Bagot, Bishop of St. Asaph, by Hoppner
Fell, Bishop of Oxford	Dr. Aldrich, formerly Dean of Christ Church, by Knueller.
Duppa, Bp. of Winchester	

*North Side, from the Upper End.*

Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University, in his University Robes, by Owen	Dolben, Abp. of York
Right Hon. G. Canning, by Sir T. Lawrence	Mr. Devisme
Compton, Bishop of London	Clavering, Bishop of Peterborough
Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1818, by Owen	The late Lord Auckland, by Sir Thomas Lawrence
Goodenough, Bp. of Carlisle, by Northcote	Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells
Dr. Fell, Dr. Dolben, and Dr. Allestree	Blackburn, Abp. of York
Moss, Bishop of Oxford	Moreton, Bishop of Meath
Welbore Ellis, Lord Mendip, by Gainsborough	Sir J. Dolben
	Dr. Burton, Canon of Christ Church, in 1710
	Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.
	Anthony Alsop, B.D.

*Over these, beginning at the Upper End.*

Smith, Bishop of Gloucester, (over this is James, Bishop of Durham)	this is Ravis, Bishop of London)
Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, (over this is Griffith, Bp. of St. Asaph)	Gastrel, Bishop of Chester
Mr. Serjeant Skinner, (over	Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford
	Sprat, Archbishop of Rochester
	Godwin, Bishop of Hereford

*At the Lower End from the left.*

Cox, Abp. of Cashell	Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph
Carlton, Visc. Dorchester, by Vaudyke	Dr. Busby, Master of Westminster School, by Riley
Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University, by Romney	Moore, Abp. of Canterbury
Sir Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, by Sir Peter Lely.	Agar, Archbishop of Dublin and Earl of Normanton, by Romney
Gilbert, Abp. of York	Mr. Locke
Sir Archibald Macdonald, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Romney	Cleaver, Archbishop of Dublin, by Romney
Smallwell, Bishop of Oxford, by Romney	Sir Wm. Dolben, Bart.
David, second Earl of Mansfield, by ditto	Randolph, Bishop of London, by Owen
William, first Earl of Mansfield, by Martin	Dr. Nicoll, Master of Westminster School, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, a very fine portrait
Edward, second Earl of Oxford, by Kneller	R. Frewin, M.D.
Stone, Archbishop of Armagh, by Ramsey	Wm. Jackson, D.D. Bishop of Oxford, by Owen
Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bart.	Robert Freind, D.D. Master of Westminster School, by Dhall

Very near the HALL is the KITCHEN, which is often visited by strangers. It was the first part of the College that was completed, and still retains its original appearance.

The CHAPEL of this College, which is also the Cathedral of the Diocese, is the same which belonged to the Priory of St. Frideswide, where that Saint and her parents were entombed. It is built in the shape of a cross, with a spire in the middle. The tower contains ten bells, which formerly belonged to Osney Abbey. The length of the Chapel, from east to west, is 154 feet. The length of the transept, from north to south, is 102 feet. The height of the western part is 41½ feet; and in the choir 37½ feet. The breadth of the nave and side aisles is 54

feet; and the height of the steeple 144 feet. Five monuments of great antiquity are still remaining in this Chapel, or more properly CHURCH. The first, which is under the great window in the north transept, was erected to the memory of James Zouch, who died in 1503. The other four tombs are between the respective arches, dividing the Divinity or Latin Chapel from the middle north aisle. The first of these displays a man in armour, and is reported to belong to Sir Henry de Bathe, who died in 1252. The next beyond is supposed to contain the remains of Guymond, a Prior, who died about 1149. The next monument is that of the Lady Elizabeth Montacute, wife of William Baron Montacute, ancestor of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury. She was buried here in 1353. The last of these tombs is the shrine of St. Frideswide. This is a neat and elegant structure erected over a tomb, which had on it the effigy of a man and woman, in brass, now torn off, said to have been the parents of the saint. She died in the year 740, on October 19th, which day is commemorated by a fair kept before the gates of the College. As almost all strangers who visit the University will, it is presumed, view this curious shrine, we subjoin the following account of it:—

About the year 730, Didane, a petty king in these parts, is said to have founded a nunnery here to the honour of St. Mary and All Saints, which consisted of twelve religious virgins of

noble birth, under the government of his own daughter, Frideswide, who being buried here in 740, and afterwards canonized for a saint, this nunnery was dedicated to her memory, and called by her name. It underwent several changes, at different periods; became a Priory in 1111; and was entirely suppressed by Wolsey, in 1524. The shrine, we are told, was first placed in a chapel on the south-side, but being much injured by fire in 1002, was neglected until 1180, when it was removed to its present position, and became renowned for working miracles. In 1289 it was reconstructed, and continued until Henry VIII. seized its gifts and ornaments, and destroyed the monument; but it is said the bones of St. Frideswide were preserved in two silk bags, and in 1561 interred with the remains of the wife of Peter Martyr, the reformer, whose body had been removed from its tomb and thrown into a dunghill, by order of Queen Mary, where it had remained until that time; but whether these bones were deposited on the spot where Martyr's wife was first buried in 1551, near the tomb of St. Frideswide, or under what is now shewn as the monument of that Saint, seems doubtful. The monument of Robert Burton, the author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, who was a member of this College, is in this part of the Church. On it is his bust, with a calculation of his nativity, and this inscription by himself, put up by his brother, the Leicestershire Antiquary, "Paucis notus, pau-

cioribus ignotus, hic jacet Democritus Junior, cui vitam dedit, et mortem, Melancholia. Obiit VIII. Id. Jan. A. C. M.DC.XXXIX. The monuments of later date may be considered as an obituary of many of the most distinguished members of this society. There are also several monuments erected to the memory of eminent persons who died in Oxford when King Charles I. held his Court at Christ Church.

Most of the windows of this Cathedral were destroyed in 1651. Those that remain, with others executed since, are *The Story of Jonah*, in the south aisle; *The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*; and *Christ disputing with the Doctors*, in the east window of the Divinity Chapel, by Van Linge. *The Nativity*, in the east window, is by Price, from a design of Sir James Thornhill. The window in the north aisle, *St. Peter conducted out of Prison by the Angel*, was painted in 1700, by Isaac Oliver, when he was 84 years of age. In the centre part of the great window in the north transept, is the representation of the murder of Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, which has the appearance of great antiquity. The other windows contain a great variety of arms, crests, devices, &c. some of them collected and given by Alderman Fletcher a few years since. The window which has a portrait of Bishop King, contains a curious view of the south elevation of Osney Abbey. There is a fine-toned organ in the Church, where service is performed every

morning and evening, and sermons are preached in the Nave, before the University—on Good-Friday, Ascension-Day, Christmas-Day, and whenever it is the turn of the Dean or either of the Canons to preach. The Church has lately been new-roofed, and the interior has undergone many alterations and repairs. The stone roof in the choir is much admired. The richly ornamented sacramental plate is very ancient. The pulpit is also very old, and of curious workmanship.

The CHAPTER HOUSE, which opens into the east cloister, is a fine room, and is embellished with the following portraits, &c.—

Henry VI. VII. and VIII.	Dr. Pelling
Queen Elizabeth	Dr. Freind
Mary, Queen of Scots	William Bromley, Esq. formerly Speaker of the House of Commons
Cardinal Wolsey	The first King of Castile
Archbishop Dolben	Frederick, Duke of Saxony
Archbishop Secker	A Holy Family
B. Fell, Dean of Ch. Ch.	Mr. Brooks, Chapter Clerk
H. Aldrich, Dean of Ch. Ch.	A portrait, by Riley
by Sir G. Kneller	
Dr. Busby	
Dr. Tottie	

The COMMON ROOM, which is under the Hall, contains portraits of Henry VIII., of Drs. Busby, Freind, Nicoll, and Archbishop Markham, of Dean Aldrich, and Dr. Frewin; and a bust of Dr. Busby, by Rysbrach.

In the Court, to which we enter by a narrow passage, in the southern part of the Great Quadrangle, and adjoining the Common Room, is the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, where the Choristers and other boys are educated. Opposite the

Grammar School is the new ANATOMICAL THEATRE, which was begun in 1776, and finished partly with the benefaction of Dr. Freind, who died in 1728, leaving £1000. towards promoting the study of anatomy; and partly with the legacy of Dr. M. Lee, who by his will endowed the Lectureship, and was in other respects a great benefactor to the College. This is a handsome convenient building, and is well furnished with subjects to illustrate the study of anatomy, preserved in spirits. Lectures are delivered here by Dr. Lee's Reader in Anatomy, who is appointed by the Dean and Chapter.

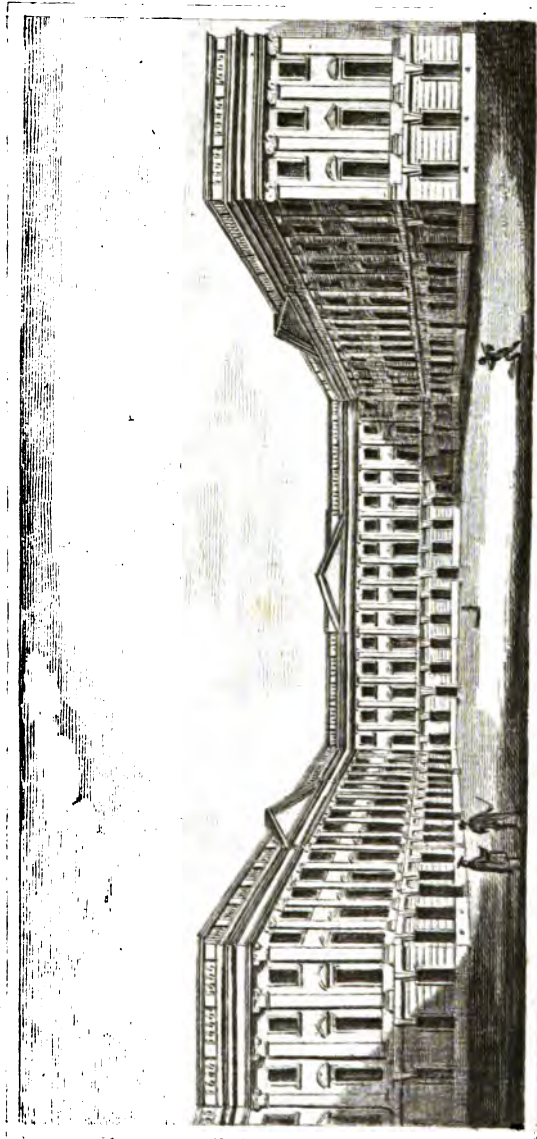
Proceeding from the Chapel, down the cloisters, and passing by the old Library, the Chaplains' Quadrangle, and Fell's Buildings, the stranger is invited to take a view of the beautiful Walks, called Christ Church Meadow and the Wide Walk. The meadow is bounded on the east by the Cherwell; on the south by the river Isis, on the west by a branch of the same river, and on the north by the Wide Walk. It is a mile and a quarter round; the Wide Walk is upwards of a quarter of a mile in length. These walks are kept in excellent order, at the sole expense of Christ Church, and are filled with company in the fine evenings of summer, during term, when the scene is enlivened by the continual passing and repassing of pleasure boats of every description, from the skiff to the eight-oared cutter.

In order to complete the view of this Col-

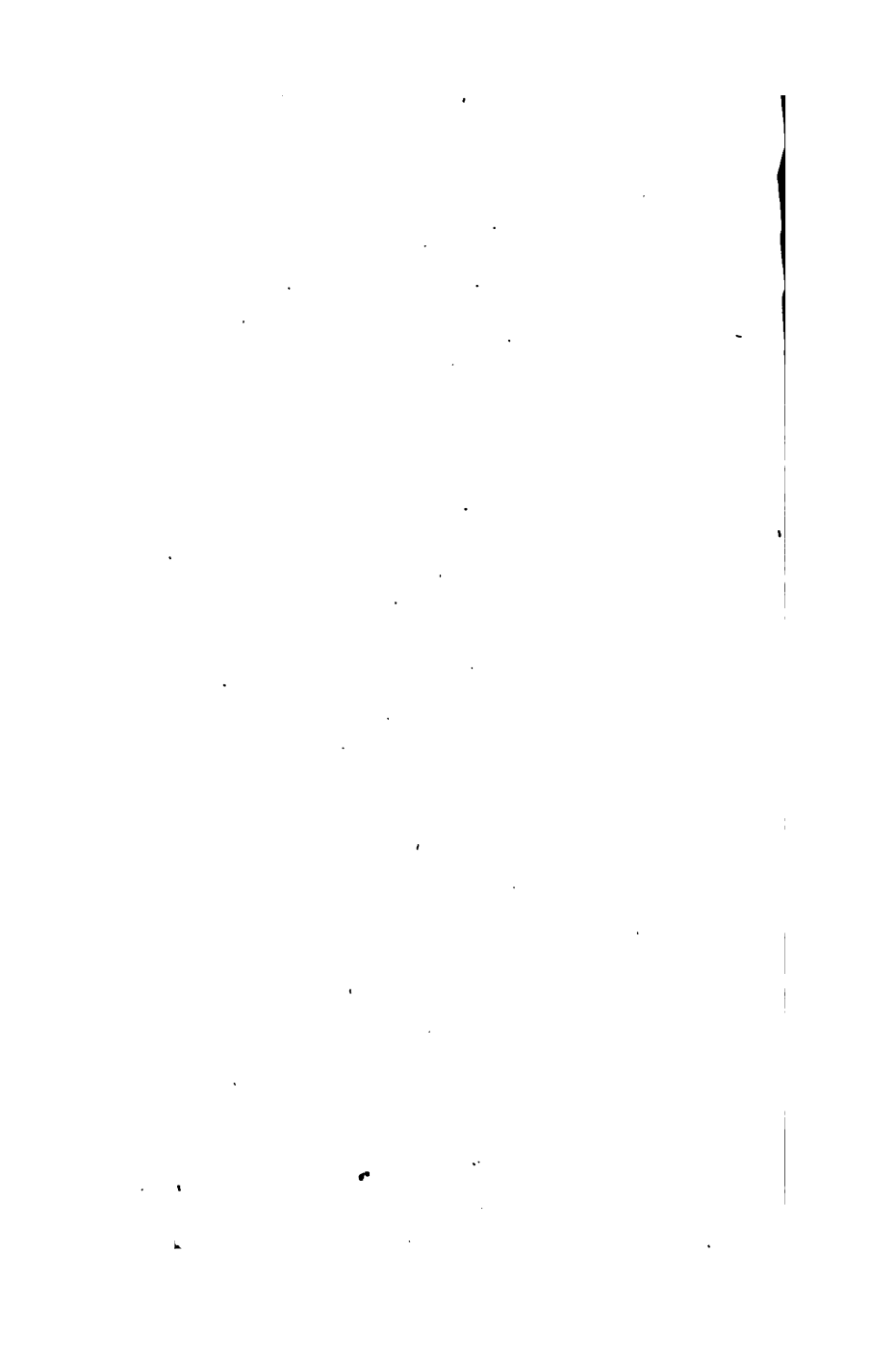


lege, we must return again into the Great Quadrangle, pass under the north-east arch, which is opposite the Hall entrance, and proceed to the quadrangle, called PECKWATER, which derives its name from an ancient hall or inn, which stood on the south-west corner of the present court, and was the property of Richard Peckwater, who gave it to St. Frideswides's priory, in the reign of Henry III. About the middle of the reign of Henry VIII., another inn, called Vine Hall, was added to it, which with other buildings, were formed into a quadrangle, in the time of Dean Duppa and Dr. S. Fell, which remained until 1705, when the east, west, and north sides were rebuilt after a plan given by Dean Aldrich, at the expense of the Dean, Canons, and nobility and gentry educated in this Society. Anthony Radcliffe, Canon, bequeathed £3000. for this purpose. These three sides are built in a chaste Ionic style; all superfluity of ornament has been judiciously rejected, and it may be said to be one of the most correct examples of the Palladian architecture in this kingdom.

The LIBRARY, which forms the south-side of Peckwater quadrangle, was begun in 1716, after a design of Dr. George Clarke, of All Souls, and was not completed until 1761. The elevation consists of one order of three-quarter Corinthian columns, of considerable height and diameter. It was originally intended that the lower story should have consisted of an open



*Peckwater.*



piazza of seven arches, with an ascent of three steps along the front of the building; but it was afterwards enclosed, and forms the rooms which contain some books, and the collection of paintings left to the College by Brigadier-General Guise, who had received a part of his education in it.

The following is a List of the Paintings, Busts, &c. placed in these lower rooms:—

*At the Entrance are the following Busts:—*

- R. Freind, D.D. Master of Westminster School, by Rysbrach.
- George I., by the same.
- Dr. Markham, Dean of Christ Church, and afterwards Archbishop of York, by Bacon, junior.
- Dr. Robinson, Primate of Ireland, by Bacon, senior.
- Hugh Boulter, Primate of Ireland, sculptor unknown.
- George II., by Rysbrach.
- Dr. Frewen, a Physician of Oxford, and Student of Christ Church, a very fine piece of sculpture, by Roubilliac.

**RIGHT HAND ROOM.**

*First Compartment. East side.*

Over the door is the bust of General Guise, by Bacon.

*On the left hand.*

- An emperor on horseback, by Giulio Romano.
- The slaughter of the Innocents, and Herod on a throne, commanding it, by Borgognone.
- A Sketch.
- Our Saviour's resurrection.
- A head, by Fred. Zuccherò.
- The story of Erichonius, by Salvator Rosa.
- On each side are figures at full length, by Parmegiano.
- The Sybils, a drawing by Raphael.
- A sketch on each side, by Castiglione.
- St. Peter, about half length, larger than the life, by Caravaggio.
- A Madona and child, with St. John, by Paduanino.
- St. Sebastian, a little more than half length, by Guido.
- A sketch, representing the general resurrection, by young Palma.
- Diana and Actæon, by Nic. del Abbate.
- A Medusa's head, by Rubens.
- A half length of St. Catharine, smaller than the life, by Vettori Carpaccio.
- A large head, by Pietro della Vecchia.
- The heads of two cherubs, by Domenichino.

- Our Saviour praying on the mount, and his disciples asleep, by Bassano.  
 A portrait, more than half length, by Francesco Torbide.  
 Our Saviour with his two disciples at Emmaus, by Lasarini.  
 Rape of the Sabines, by Andrea Mantegna.  
 A descent from the cross, by Correggio.  
 Holy Family, by Schidone.  
 Two sketches of Jupiter and Juno, by Giulio Romano.  
 A small head of a child, by Leonardo da Vinci.  
 Solomon and the queen of Sheba, in *chiaro oscuro*, by Paolo Veronese.  
 A small head of a woman, by Leonardo da Vinci.  
 Apollo and Maryas, Midas sitting in judgment, by Andrea Schiavone.  
 An Italian buffoon drinking, by Annibal Carracci.  
 The sketch of a capital picture preserved in a church at Venice. It represents the Virgin, with St. Peter and St. Francis, and a Venetian General of the Capello family, who, returning victorious from a battle against the Turks, offers the standard and trophies of his victory at the altar of the Virgin. The whole Capello family is included in this picture, by Titian.  
 Two sketches, representing Cybele and Neptune, by Giulio Romano.  
 A small sketch of the circumcision, by Correggio.  
 An assembly of the gods. A small picture, painted upon paper.  
 A small figure of Ceres.  
 Four portraits, with a book of music before them, from the Venetian school, by Titian.  
 The vision of Constantine. A copy from Raphael's picture in the Vatican, by Giulio Romano.  
 The binding of the crown of thorns on the head of our Saviour. In the manner of Guercino.  
 A head, by Castiglione.  
 Two heads of St. Andrew and St. Paul, in one picture, by Andrea Sacchi.  
 Diana and her nymphs bathing, with the story of Actæon.  
 sketch.  
 head of Christ with the crown of thorns.  
 Cupid shaving his bow. A copy after Correggio.  
 On each side, two figures at full length, by Parmegiano.  
 A woman with a dove, representing simplicity, by Francesco Furini.  
 A dead Christ fore-shortened, by Ludovico Carracci.  
 Two heads in one picture, by Murillo.  
 A sketch of a man on horseback, by Vandyke.

*Second Compartment. East side, on the left hand.*

- Rebecca at the well, and Abraham's servant presenting her with bracelets, by Guido.  
 A head.  
 The dying Magdalen, by Domenichino.  
 A head.  
 The figure of St. Catherine, with one hand upon the wheel, by Salviati.  
 A small Madonna and Child.  
 A sketch representing a saint ready to suffer martyrdom, by Vandyke.

- A holy family.  
 A Cleopatra.  
 St. Peter, less than half length.  
 Our Saviour, not half length, by Titian.  
 A small landscape, by Moia.  
 A Bacchanalian piece, with Silenus.  
 A sketch, by Salvator Rosa.  
 A drawing of Moses striking the rock, by Benvenuto Garofalo.  
 A Madona and child, with St. John.  
 The portrait of a woman, about half length.  
 A figure playing upon the viola.  
 A small picture of soldiers and women.  
 The Good Samaritan, by Pisto Badalocchi.  
 A drawing.  
 Rinaldo and Armida, a sketch.  
 Faith giving her sword to a General. The figures half length, as large as the life, by Pierino Del Vaga.  
 The brazen age. A sketch of the picture in the Pitti Palace at Florence, by Pietro da Cortona.  
 Rachel weeping, cartoon by Raphael.  
 A head of Diana, by Domenichino.  
 A small sketch, by Ciro Ferri.  
 A small picture of Jupiter and Juno. From the school of Raphael.  
 A sketch, by Titian.  
 Some philosophers with a globe, by old Palma.  
 A Noli me tangere, by Pietro Perugino.  
 A sketch, by Titian.  
 The marriage of St. Catharina. A copy from Correggio.  
 The iron age. A sketch of the picture in the Pitti Palace at Florence, by Pietro da Cortona.  
 The transfiguration. A copy from Raphael.  
 A head, by Hans Holbein.  
 A small sketch, by Ciro Ferri.  
 A landscape, in which is introduced the murder of S. Pietro Martire, by Gobbo de Carnaci.  
 A representation of the inside of St. Peter's Church.  
 A figure, representing the art of painting, by Spagnoletto.  
 A holy family, by Titian.  
 Our Saviour tempted in the wilderness, from the school of Titian.  
 A copy of the nativity, well known by the name of Correggio's Notte, by Carlo Sigisani.  
 A Madona and child.  
 A small head.  
 A Madona and child, by Pordenone.  
 Susannah tempted by the Elders, by Baroccio.  
 A small picture, representing the ascension of the Virgin.  
 A small figure of our Saviour.  
 The assumption of the Virgin, seen by the apostles, by Francesco Naldini.

*Third Compartment. East side, on the left hand.*

The portrait of a cardinal bishop, about half length, larger than the life, by Spagnoletto.

A martyrdom, by Tintoretto.

A father with his two sons praying, by Hans Holbein.

A small figure, by Parmegiano.

The sacrifice of the temple of Diana.

A large nativity.

The marriage of St. Catharine, by Paolo Veronese.

A sketch. The meeting of the Emperor Otho and St. Nilo, by Domenichino.

Three heads by Carracci.

Three heads, from Correggio, over the north window.

1. A head, rather large.

2. Another, in an oval frame, by Titian.

3. Another.

A large picture of the burning of Troy, by Bernard Van Orley.

The nativity of our Saviour, with many figures, by Francesco Zuccarelli.

A picture with several figures, representing Hercules and Omphale. From the Venetian school.

A small landscape.

Three other small sketches.

Head of a Madona.

A nymph bathing, by Giuseppe d'Arpino.

A head, cartoon by Raphael.

A large nativity, with many figures, by Bassano.

Descent from the cross, by Daniel da Volterra.

Two heads, cartoons, by Raphael.

Half length portrait, by Rembrandt.

Two heads, by Spagnoletto.

Hagar in the desert, by Mola.

The head of Vandyke, by himself.

Henry the Eighth, by Hans Holbein.

Head of a Madona, by Titian.

St. John the Baptist with a lamb, by Guercino.

Half length portrait, by Titian.

Madona and child.

The continence of Scipio, by Vandyke.

A head, by Rubens.

Two landscapes, by Gobbo del Carracci.

The judgment of Solomon, by Pasqualino Romano.

The adoration of the shepherds.

Diana and her nymphs bathing, with the story of Actæon, by Paolo Veronese.

Our Saviour bearing his cross, by Francesco Vanni.

A choir of angels playing upon musical instruments.

A sketch of a boy's head, by Vandyke.

A sketch of the destruction of a temple, by Domenichino.

A head, by Hans Holbein.

#### LEFT HAND ROOM.

##### *First Compartment. West side.*

Over the door is the bust of the late Bishop of Durham, by Bacon.

##### *On the left hand.*

The portrait of a woman, by Paris Bordon.

Lot and his two daughters, by Caravaggio.

The portrait of a woman, half length, by Titian.

St. Peter and St. Paul, by Andrea Sacchi.

Judith with Holofernes's head, by Salviati.

St. John, preaching in the wilderness, by Gobbo del Carracci.

A head of St. John the Baptist, by Guido.

A nativity.

The flight into Egypt, by Lanfranco.

Sophonisba. The figures as large as the life, by Domenichino.

The prodigal son received by his father, by Guercino.

Diana and her nymphs bathing, with the story of Actæon, by Carlo Maratti.

A Madonna and child sitting in the clouds, attended by angels and cherubs.

Underneath is the prospect of the town of Bologna, by Annibal Carracci.

Two boys with a dog and a goat. A small picture, by old Bassano.

A small octagonal picture of our Saviour carried to the sepulchre, painted on a black stone, by Alessandro Veronese.

A holy family, small, by Schidone.

A large picture of the general resurrection.

St. Jerome receiving the sacrament. The large picture is at Paris, by Domenichino.

A small nativity, by Pierino del Vaga.

The laying of our Saviour in the sepulchre, by Schidone.

A small picture of Tobias taking the fish, by Salvator Rosa.

Judith with the head of Holofernes, by Prete Genovese.

A nativity, after Correggio.

A Cupid drawn in a golden car, by Domenichino.

A head.

Cleopatra. A copy from Guallo.

A Venus, by Bronzino.

A nativity.

A large picture of the martyrdom of St. Laurence, by Tintoretto.

A portrait, half length, holding a letter, by Spagnoletto.

A youth playing on a guitar, with a boy behind, listening, by Fernandez.

A nativity, by Baldassare Peruzzi da Siena.

A dead Christ, by Agostino Carracci.

Our Saviour in his youth, with a representation of his future sufferings, by Albani.



St. Francis in a vision, supported by angels, by Annibal Carracci.  
The portrait of Spagnoletto, by Tintoretto.

*Second Compartment. West side, on the left hand.*

St. Jerome, by Spagnoletto.  
A dead Christ, by old Palma.  
An Ecce Homo, by Baroccio.  
Apollo slaying Marsyas, by Andrea Sacchi.  
A portrait of the Duke d'Alva, by Titian.  
Our Saviour with his two disciples at Emmaus, by Ludovico Carracci.  
A portrait of a Venetian nobleman, by Titian.  
A piece of architecture, by Viviani, with figures, by Sebastian Ricci.  
Our Saviour in the temple.  
A nativity, by Titian.  
The day of judgment, by Francesco Bassano.  
A nativity, by Raphael.  
A portrait of the first Prince of Orange, by Guido.  
A pilgrim, a little more than half length.  
A Madonna, by Raphael, in his first manner.  
A Sudarium, by Titian.  
A portrait, by Fred. Zuccherò.  
A holy family, by Battista Bassano.  
A holy family, by Parmegiano.  
A holy family, by Titian.  
Our Saviour's last supper with his disciples, by Tintoretto.  
A Madonna, after Raphael's manner.  
Our Saviour bearing his cross. The figures about half length, by Andrea Mantegna.  
A sketch.  
Venus and Adonis.  
The rape of Europa.  
A head, by Hans Holbein.

*Third Compartment. West side, on the left hand.*

A landscape with figures, representing the country near Bologna, by Bologna.  
St. Christopher, by M. Angelo Buonarroti.  
A sketch, by Valerino Castile.  
A Madonna and child, with St. John, by Andrea del Sarto.  
A sketch, by Valerino Castile.  
Two Cupids, representing holy love conquering profane love, by Guido.  
A piece of architecture with figures, by Ghisolfi.  
Two female figures, half length, by Mutiano.  
The family of the Carracci, represented in a butcher's shop, by Annibal Carracci.  
The Virgin contemplating her child, by Primaticcio.  
St. Elisabeth, with St. John, when a child, musing upon a cross made of reeds, by Leonardo da Vinci.

A mountebank, on horseback, drawing a clown's tooth in the market-place.  
by M. Angelo della Battaglia.

Men playing at bowls, by the same master.

A sketch of a ceiling.

The infants Jesus and St. John embracing, by Raphael.

A head.

A head of Cardinal Wolsey.

A head of Francesco Mola, by himself.

A large picture, in which are the figures of St. John the Evangelist, St. Lucia, St. Humphrey, and St. Francis

Our Saviour in the midst of several female figures, by Andrea del Sarto.

A Madonna and child, by Leonardo da Vinci.

A landscape

Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise, by Giuseppe d'Arpino.

Our Saviour's last supper, by Mola.

Susannah and the Elders, by Spagnoletto.

Two landscapes, by Domenichino.

A sketch of our Saviour carrying to the sepulchre. The Virgin supported  
by the three Maries, by Bassano.

Two small landscapes.

A head, by Abraham Johnson.

The portrait of St. Jerome praying, by Domenichino.

A battle piece, by Borgognone.

The portrait of General Guise, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Our Saviour crowned with thorns, about half length, by Bassano.

David and Goliath. The figures fore-shortened, by M. Angelo Buonroti.

A master and his scholars, by Gerard Dow.

A holy family, by Annibal Carracci.

The marriage of St. Catherine.

A Madonna and child.

A woman with the glory round her head.

\*.\* The names of the painters in the preceding list are given as they stood in General Guise's Catalogue; it is probable that many of them were inserted upon conjecture only.

The upper room is 141 feet by 90, and 37 feet in height. Its fitting up is in a fine taste; and the festoons of stucco are charged with symbols, exquisitely worked, of the particular branch of learning over which they are placed. The ceiling is richly ornamented; and the wainscotting and pillars are of the finest Norway oak. This Library, in books, prints, manuscripts, and coins, is of the first order. The recesses in the

upper room are occupied by a bust in bronze of Marcus Modius, a physician, presented to the society by Lord Frederick Campbell; and a female figure in marble, attended by a smaller figure of a boy, with one hand upon her shoulder, given by the late A. K. Mackenzie, M.A. a student of this house. This fine antique statue was found at Pella, in Greece. At the east end are marble busts of Seneca and Nero, and at the other end, of Ceres and Cicero. On the staircase is a fine whole-length statue of Locke, by Roubillac.

Canterbury quadrangle joins that of Peckwater on the east side, and is a handsome entrance to the College. On this site formerly stood Canterbury Hall, which was granted to the College by Henry VIII. In 1775 the north and east sides of it were rebuilt, after a design of Mr. Wyatt, chiefly at the expense of Dr. Robinson, primate of Ireland, who contributed two thousand pounds towards their completion, by whose liberality the south side also was rebuilt in 1783. The chief ornament of this court is the magnificent gateway, erected under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, in 1778. The order is Doric, and the design combines all that can be expected from an union of solidity and elegance. Both Canterbury and Peckwater quadrangles are inhabited chiefly by the Undergraduate Members of the College.

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This princely College was originally founded

by Cardinal Wolsey, on the site of the Priory of St. Frideswide, who intended that it should consist of a Dean, Sub-Dean, 100 Canons, 10 public Readers, 13 Chaplains, an Organist, 12 Clerks, and 16 Choristers; but in consequence of the Cardinal's falling into disgrace with his royal master, Henry VIII., his intentions could not be carried into effect. The King seized upon and suspended the foundation, which he re-established in 1532, under the name of Henry the Eighth's College; but this was suppressed in 1545; and in the year following the episcopal see was removed from Osney to this College, and the Church of St. Frideswide was constituted a Cathedral, by the name of Christ Church, for the maintenance of a Dean, eight Canons, eight Chaplains, an Organist, and eight Clerks, together with 60 Students, and 40 Grammar Scholars, a Schoolmaster and Usher. In 1561, Queen Elizabeth converted the 40 Grammar Scholars into Academical Students, ordering that their vacancies should be supplied from Westminster College. Thus 100 Students were established; to which number one more was added, in 1663, by W. Thurstone, Esq. This large College is always overflowing with members. Those not on the foundation are, as in other societies, called Noblemen, Gentlemen Commoners, and Commoners. The number of members on the books is about 700. In full Term nearly 200 dine daily in the Hall.

A few paces to the left, on leaving the Canterbury gate of Christ Church, on the opposite side, is the entrance to

### ORIEL COLLEGE.

\*.\* Porter's Lodge is on the left of the gateway.

The Quadrangle of this College was finished about the year 1640. It contains, on the north side, part of the Provost's lodgings; on the east, the Hall and entrance into the Chapel, which runs eastward; and on the south and west sides are apartments for the Fellows, and other members of the society. The roof of the gateway is ornamented with the royal arms of Charles I., and the other door-ways with the arms of benefactors. Northward of this quadrangle, there are two handsome buildings; that on the east erected at the expense of Robinson, Bishop of London, during his lifetime, in 1719. The other, on the west side, which corresponds with Bishop Robinson's, was begun in March, 1729, and erected by the munificence of Dr. George Carter, sometime Provost, who bequeathed his whole fortune for this purpose, and the purchase of livings, for the benefit of the College. In 1818 a considerable addition was made to this College by the erection of a handsome stone building, which contains fifteen sets of rooms for members of the Society, erected at the south end and the back of Bishop Robinson's building. The Provost's Lodgings

were, at the same time, repaired and very much improved.

The LIBRARY stands between Robinson's and Carter's buildings. It was built after a design of Wyatt, and is considered as one of the most perfect pieces of architecture in Oxford, but wants the advantage of situation. The front, with equal grandeur and simplicity, exhibits only the Ionic order; all the parts are great and commanding, the ornaments few, and the whole harmonious. This Library contains a good collection of books. To those originally belonging to it, has been added a very curious and valuable collection by the bequest of the late Edward Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire, who was sometime a Nobleman of this College, and afterwards High Steward of the University. He died in 1786, and the expenses of this building, which was begun in 1788, were supplied by the subscriptions of the Provost, Fellows, and other members of the society, as well as of the Honourable Mrs. Leigh, his Lordship's sister. There is a curious picture in the Library, by Vasari, presented by James Clutterbuck Smith, Esq. The subject of it is a group of the Italian writers, Guido Calvacanti, Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch, Politian, and M. Ficinus. The two fine pillars in this room are very much admired. A new room, adjoining to the gallery, is fitted up with some of the rich wainscotting which was part of the furniture of New Col-

lege Chapel, previous to the last alterations. Under the Library is a very elegant Common Room, which is ornamented with a portrait of Dr. Eveleigh, the late Provost, by Hoppner.

The CHAPEL was completed in 1642. In 1677, the high altar was paved with black and white marble, and the following year the whole of it was very much improved in consequence of the legacies of Samuel Short and Charles Perrot, Masters of Arts, and Fellows of this College. The subject of the east window is, *The Presentation of our Saviour in the Temple*, by Peckitt, of York, after a design of Dr. Wall, of Worcester. In the Ante-chapel is a marble monument of Henry Edmunds, LL.D. who died in 1746, and a very handsome one, by Westmacott, to the memory of Dr. George Carter, erected at the expense of Dr. Eveleigh, in 1811. This Chapel was improved, and the seats enlarged in 1818.

The HALL was built in 1637. It is entered by a flight of steps, with an embattled portico, over which are the statues of the Virgin Mary and Child, and those of the Kings Edward II. and III., in canopied niches; above them a circular pediment, supported by pilasters, and decorated with vases, rises before the roof. The room, which is 50 feet long and 20 wide, is fitted up with a handsome wainscot, and an entablature of the Doric order. At the upper end is a portrait of Edward II. enthroned, by

Hudson; to the right is that of Queen Anne, by Dahl; on the left the Duke of Beaufort, in his parliamentary robes, with a negro servant bearing his coronet, by Soldi. In one of the windows are the arms of Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston, with the motto, *Pie reponete*. There are two curious cups belonging to this Hall, the one presented by the Founder, the other by Bishop Carpenter.

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The Founder of this College was Edward II., who had the character of a scholar and a patron of learning. It was founded in 1326, for a Provost and ten Fellows. The number of Fellows has since been increased by various benefactions. Four were added by John Frank, Master of the Rolls, in the time of Henry VI.; one by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, about the year 1476; one by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, 1507; and two by Richard Dudley, Chancellor of the Church of Salisbury, 1529. The present foundation is for a Provost, eighteen Fellows, and fifteen Exhibitioners. The foundation of this College was first suggested to Edward II., by his almoner, Adam de Brom, who was appointed the first Provost.

The number of members on the books is usually about 200.

At a short distance from this College, northward, is



## ST. MARY HALL.

\* \* The Porter's Lodge is the first room on the right of the quadrangle.

The buildings of this Hall compose a quadrangle, formed by the Principal's lodgings on the north, the Hall and Chapel on the south, and on the east and west, by apartments for the students.

The CHAPEL was built in 1640, at the expense of several benefactions. In 1777 John Oswald, Bishop of Raphoe, gave one hundred pounds for repairing it. In it is a curious epitaph on Dr. William King, formerly a Principal of this Hall, drawn up by himself. He was buried in Ealing church, Middlesex, but ordered his heart to be preserved in this Chapel. This Hall was formerly a tenement given by Henry Kelpe, a citizen of Oxford, in 1239, to the Rector of St. Mary's Church, and his successors, and continued to be the parsonage house of the Rectors till Edward II., in 1325, gave the church, with all its appurtenances, to the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, who converted it into an Academical Hall, in 1333.

The establishment consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal, and about 50 other members.

To continue our tour through the University and City, it is necessary to return, to pass by Oriel College, and, when at the end of the lane, by walking a few paces to the left, we arrive at

## CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

\*.\* The Porter's Lodge is the first room on the right on entering the quadrangle.

This College is opposite to the south side of Oriel. The entrance to Corpus, as it is usually called, is under a square tower, in the front of which are three unoccupied niches, with rich canopies. The quadrangle is 101 feet by 80. In the centre of it is a curious cylindrical dial, constructed in 1605, by Charles Turnbull, M.A. and Fellow. On the south side of this quadrangle is a statue of the Founder, with the crosier and the mitre. In 1706, the Fellows' building was erected on the site of the old cloisters. It is 119 feet in front, and is a beautiful piece of architecture. The central pediment is supported by four plain Ionic pilasters; and the basement story, being devoid of rustic work, heightens the elegant simplicity of the elevation. The front is opposite to the Wide Walk of Christ Church. Several rooms on the east side of the College, next to Merton Grove, were taken down in 1737, and rebuilt for the residence of Gentlemen Commoners, the number of which is, in this College, limited to six.

The CHAPEL, which was built by the Founder, remained in its original state until 1676, when it was fitted up as it now appears. The inner Chapel is 70 feet in length, and 25 in breadth. The former altar-piece, a copy of

Guido's *Annunciation*, by Pompeo Battoni, was the gift of Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart. of Baldon House, Oxfordshire, but it has been removed to the church of that parish, to make room for a very fine picture of the *Adoration*, by Rubens, which was presented to the College in 1804, by the late Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. formerly a member of the society. It originally belonged to the Prince of Condé, and cost Sir Richard two thousand five hundred pounds. The inner and outer Chapels contain various monuments, to perpetuate the memory of distinguished members of the College. The cloister, which now serves as a place of sepulture, was erected by Dr. Turner, in 1706.

The LIBRARY, which is on the south side of the quadrangle, is in its ancient state. The roof appears to be a continuation of that of the Chapel, and the west end, which looks down on the Chapel, is furnished as a pew for the President's family. The screen over the door is ornamented with the arms of the Founder, and at the upper and lower ends are two ancient portraits of him. There is another, after he had lost his sight, in the gallery which leads from the President's lodgings to the Chapel. In the same gallery are the portraits of the seven Bishops who were committed to the Tower by James II. These interesting pictures were presented to the College, a few years ago, by John Ireland, Esq. of Oxford. This Li-

brary possesses a treasure of curious printed books and manuscripts, both on vellum and paper. Among the manuscripts is an ancient History of the Bible, in French, beautifully illuminated, in 2 vol. folio, given by Gen. Oglethorpe. The Aldine Classics, collected by the Founder, are inestimable; the manuscripts of the antiquaries, Brian Twyne and Fulman; the edition of Cicero de Officiis, printed on vellum, in 1466, and many other articles are of great antiquarian estimation. Bishop Fox, the Founder; Bishop Oldham; Claymond; Dr. Rainolds; Brian Twyne; Dr. Turner; John Rosewell, B.D.; William Creed, a Fellow; Dr. Hallifax, a Fellow; Henry Hare, Baron of Coleraine; Dr. Bentham, and Dr. Randolph, who was President from 1748 to 1783, were all benefactors to this valuable Library.

This College can, with New College, boast of possessing the Crozier of its Founder. It is preserved in the Library, and is a fine specimen of ancient workmanship.

The HALL, which is on the east side of the quadrangle, was built during the life of the Founder, but has since undergone many alterations. It is very neatly fitted up. The fine carved work is much admired. Its dimensions are 50 feet by 25.

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This College was founded in 1516, by Rd. Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Privy Seal. The benefactors to it, in addition to the

liberal provision made by the Founder, were Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who gave 6000 marks, besides lands; William Frost, of Avington, in Hampshire; John Claymond, the first President; Arthur Parsons, M.A., who, in 1693, gave three thousand pounds for the purchase of advowsons; Cuthbert Ellison, who died in 1718, and left five hundred pounds for the same purpose, and several other persons at different periods of time. The foundation now consists of a President, twenty Fellows, twenty Scholars, four Exhibitioners, and two Chaplains. The number of members on the books is generally about 100.

On leaving Corpus Christi College, we turn on the right, pass by the lane called Magpye-lane, opposite to which is the entrance into Merton Grove, which separates Corpus from Merton, proceed a short distance, and enter

### MERTON COLLEGE.

\*\*\* The Porter's Lodge is under the entrance gateway on the left hand.

The first quadrangle is formed by the east end of the Chapel, part of the Hall, and the Warden's lodgings and apartments for the members. The second quadrangle is 110 feet by 100. At the south end of it is the entrance into the Gardens, in which is a fine terrace formed on part of the City Wall, from whence there is a view of Merton Fields, and the Wide Walk of Christ Church.

The CHAPEL of this College is also the parish Church of St. John the Baptist, which accounts for Mr. Ackermann's representation of the ceremony of marriage in his view of the interior of it; for in no other College Chapel is that rite ever performed. One of the Chaplains of the College discharges the parochial duties, and a certain part of the Chapel is reserved for the interment of the parishioners. This Church or Chapel exhibits a very fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The windows of the choir display no common splendour of painted glass, in the representation of saints, martyrs, and associated decorations. The north window, in the antechapel, contains two ranges of seven lights, contrasting by their simplicity, the rich and regular variety of the upper part; but the pride of this Chapel is the eastern window, which possesses uncommon beauty, from the proportion of its parts, the fancy of its tracery, and the attractive effect of its whole design. Its paintings, which represent the principal events of the life of Christ, in six compartments, were executed in the year 1700, by W. Price. In the altar-piece, beneath this window, is a painting of the Crucifixion, by Tintoret, the gift of John Skip, Esq. of Ledbury, formerly a Gentleman Commoner of this College. Near the altar are the Monuments of Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the University Library, and of Sir Henry Saville. Near the north door is an inscription to the memory of Anthony Wood, who was a

member of this College. The monument of Dr. Wintle and his Sister on the right hand of the entrance to the choir is neatly executed.

The TOWER, which rises from the centre of the cross aisle, whose external panneling and pinnacles are supposed to have been added by Rodburne, is not only a beautiful structure in itself, but bears its full proportion to the magnificence which Oxford displays when viewed from the places in its vicinity. The near view of it is from the Grove, whose foliage gives it a more sequestered air than when seen from the points in its vicinity, where buildings are blended with it. The best view of it, with the fine north window of the Chapel, is from the bottom of Magpie-lane. The Tower contains eight fine-toned bells. The University Sermon is preached in the Chapel on St. Philip and St. James, and on the first Sunday in August.

To the south of the Chapel is the old quadrangle, in which is the LIBRARY, by far the most ancient in the University. It contains many curious manuscripts, and some valuable printed books, among which is Caxton's Chaucer. The contrast between this Library, finished in 1369, and that of Christ Church, is very striking.—Strangers, who delight in the study of antiquities, will, with peculiar pleasure, visit the room in which our learned Oxford Antiquary, Anthony Wood, passed much of his time, and, probably, gained much of his information.

The HALL is between the first and second

quadrangles. It is a large room, with little decoration. In the windows some of the ancient arms are still preserved; the door is very ancient, and the hinges are made to spread over it in a kind of flourishing ornament, which was the mode before pannels were introduced in the 14th century. The Hall contains the portrait of the Founder, the gift of Dr. Berdmore, when Warden; also portraits of the Hon. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham; and the late Mr. Justice Rooke, who both were Fellows of this College. Below the portrait of the Founder is a Latin inscription, on an elegant white marble tablet, to commemorate the circumstance of the Emperor of Russia and his Sister having taken up their residence at this College, when they visited the University in 1814. They resided in the Warden's lodgings, which have lately been refitted in a most splendid manner.

The lower end of the Hall is occupied by a large historical painting, which represents the Founder sitting in his episcopal robes and mitre, and pointing to a view of his College. On the right is Minerva introducing a youth holding a book. To the left stand Religion and Prudence, behind which are two Monks retiring with countenances expressive of malignity and indignation. In the upper part are two winged figures bearing a laurel wreath and a scroll, containing the names of R. Bacon, Scotus, Wicliffe, Linacre, Jewel, Bodley, Saville, and Harvey, who had been distinguished members of this College. At



the bottom are inscriptions informing us, that Dr. J. Wall was the painter and donor of this picture.

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Merton College is one of the most ancient in the University. It was first founded at Malden, in Surry, 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1274, by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Lord High Chancellor of England. In 1380, Dr. Willyott gave Exhibitions for the maintenance of 12 Postmasters, (*Portionistæ*), to whom were afterwards added two by John Chamber, Fellow of Eton, and Canon of Windsor, to be elected from Eton College. The present foundation consists of a Warden, 24 Fellows, 14 Postmasters, four Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. The number of members on the books is usually about 120.

Adjoining to Merton College, on the east, is

### ALBAN HALL.

\*.\* The Porter's Lodge is at the end of the Court, on the left.

It derives its name from Robert de St. Alban, who was a Citizen of Oxford, and gave a tene-ment to the Nuns at Littlemore, in 1230. On the dissolution of Littlemore Nunnery, it was given by Henry VIII. to Dr. Owen, of Merton College, who conveyed it to Lord Williams, of Thame, and Sir John Gresham. It was afterwards assigned to John Pollard and Robert Perot, Esqrs. in 1547, who transferred it to the

Warden and Fellows of Merton College. It was sometime after established as an Academical Hall. The usual number of members on the books, including a Principal and Vice-Principal, is about 56.

Our Walk through the University and City terminates at Alban Hall. Opposite to this Hall is a lane, called Logic-lane, which leads into the High-street, opposite to Queen's College, and not far from the Angel Inn.

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Persons who have not been educated in an English University, are but little acquainted with many of the terms made use of in this Description of Oxford. Strangers are often puzzled with names, which, though familiar to the inhabitants of Oxford, are to them incomprehensible; and the answers they receive to their inquiries on this subject are seldom calculated to give them the information they require. To render this Guide as complete and useful as possible, we have subjoined a short account of the Government, Dresses, and different Ranks of the Members of the University, with some observations on the Manners and Customs of this highly respectable body. Those who wish for a minute and very correct detail of the nature of the different official situations, and the names of the persons who fill them, may have their curiosity amply gratified

by a reference to the Oxford Calendar, which is published annually: it contains a List of all the Livings in the Patronage of the University, the Counties from which Fellows, Scholars, &c. are elected, the names of all the Members, with their rank; and, indeed, every thing which can be useful and interesting to those who intend entering their sons or relatives at Oxford, and to strangers who occasionally visit it.

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The University is a corporate body, described through a succession of ages by the style or title of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford. It is governed by statutes of its own making. The highest officer in this Corporation is the CHANCELLOR, whose station is of great dignity, and is always filled by a distinguished Nobleman who has been a member of the University. At first their election was for one, two, or three years, but afterwards their office became perpetual: The Chancellor is elected by the votes of all members of Convocation; that is, by Doctors of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and by all Regent Masters of Arts; but all must have their names on the books of some College or Hall. The Chancellor does not attend the meetings of the University, except at his installation and in case of royal visits.

The Chancellor's Deputy is styled VICE-CHANCELLOR. He is always the Head of a

College, and is nominated by the Chancellor. He appoints four assistants, or **PRO-VICE-CHANCELLORS**, who are **Heads of Colleges**. His office is annual, though generally held for four years, by new yearly nominations.

The office of **HIGH STEWARD** is appointed by the Chancellor, but must be approved by the Convocation, and continues for life. This office is always held by a Nobleman. He is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, in the execution of their respective duties, and to defend the rights, customs, and liberties of the University.

The office of **PROCTOR** is accompanied with great authority in the University, as it confers the power to inspect the conduct of its members, and to take cognizance of and punish all offences committed without the walls of a College. The Proctors are two Masters of Arts, of at least four years standing, and not more than ten, who are chosen annually out of the several Colleges by turns. They each nominate two Masters of Arts of any College or Hall to be their respective deputies; who are called **PRO-PROCTORS**.

The University sends two Representatives to Parliament, chosen from those who are or have been members of their body. The election of these Members should serve as a model to all other places in the kingdom. The Candidates are put to no expense; their merits are duly weighed previous to their nomination, and they

may be considered as placed in their seats for life, unless they should be promoted to a peerage, or be found grossly inattentive to the interests and welfare of the nation.

In the University are many Professors and Lecturers, a List of which is given at the beginning of this Description of Oxford.

A PUBLIC ORATOR is chosen by Convocation, who retains his situation during his life. He writes letters and addresses on public occasions, presents those on whom the honorary Degree of Master of Arts is conferred, and delivers the annual Creweian Oration alternately with the Professor of Poetry.

Before we commence our account of the Members of the University, it is necessary to point out to strangers the difference between Colleges and Halls. Colleges are all endowed with estates, and are incorporated bodies; Halls are not so, although some of them have Exhibitions towards the maintenance of certain Students. The Principals, or Heads of the Halls, receive annual rents for the chambers inhabited by the students, who live at their own expense. The Chancellor of the University has the disposal of the Headships of all the Halls, except that of St. Edmund Hall, which is in the appointment of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College. With respect to every Academical privilege, the Members of Halls stand precisely on the same footing with those of Colleges. Their discipline, course of studies,

length of residence, examinations, degrees, dress, and expenses, are all the same as in the Colleges.

Every College and Hall has a Governor, whose nominal distinctions vary. They are called in different Colleges, Dean, Rector, Provost, Warden, President, Master, and Principal. The Heads of Halls are called Principals.

The Members of the University may be divided into two classes: those *on the foundation*, commonly called DEPENDENT MEMBERS: and those *not on the foundation*, termed INDEPENDENT MEMBERS. The Dependent Members derive emolument from the revenue of their Societies, and on some of them the management and discipline of the whole body devolve.

The Independent Members consist of such persons as repair to the University for their education and degrees; but who, as they have no claim on the estate of the Society to which they belong; so they possess no voice nor authority in its management; and during their residence in a College or Hall, they are supported at their own expense.

The Dependent Members, or Members on the foundation, are as follow:—

THE HEAD OF THE COLLEGE.

THE FELLOWS, (called *Students* at Christ Church.)

THE SCHOLARS, (called *Demies* at Magdalen.)  
CHAPLAINS.

BIBLE CLERKS.

Under the head of *Members on the Foundation*, may also be included the College Officers, which are chosen from among the Fellows; and some of the servants hereafter mentioned.

THE HEAD OF A COLLEGE, (except in the instance of Christ Church, where the Dean is nominated by the Crown, and Worcester, where the Provost is appointed by the Chancellor of the University,) is chosen by the Fellows, from those who are or have been Fellows of the Society.

The qualifications for FELLOWSHIPS vary in almost every Society. The FELLOWS are, according to the statutes of the College, or the Will of the Founder, elected from certain public schools, and admitted on their arrival in Oxford; or they are young men, who, having studied and distinguished themselves in other Colleges, offer themselves as Candidates, and are selected by the votes of the Fellows; in some Societies they are confined to the natives of particular counties, or elected from the Scholars; and, in others, the kindred of the Founder have peculiar privileges. The FELLOWS, in conjunction with the HEAD of the College, are, in all cases, the directors of the internal regulation of their Society, and the managers of its property and estates; and from among this body the Church Preferment attached to every College is distributed, according to seniority, as a vacancy occurs.

The SCHOLARS are, in a few Colleges, Pro-

**RESIDUARY FELLOWS**, although in some others, the attainment of a **SCHOLARSHIP** is attended with no other beneficial consequence than the receipt of a stated annual sum towards the education of the person who holds it. Strangers are often perplexed with the terms *Scholar* and *Student*, and sometimes apply them indiscriminately to all members of the University. For their information we repeat, that by a *Scholar* of a College is meant the person who holds the rank above-mentioned; and that a *Student* is one of the 101 members of that name at Christ Church, whose rank is similar to that of Fellow of other Colleges.

The **CHAPLAIN** has a stipend and generally chambers and provisions in his College. His duty consists in the performance of divine service in the Chapel.

A **BIBLE CLERK** performs a different duty in various Colleges, and his stipend, and the fund from which it arises, differ in like manner. He is required to attend the service of the Chapel, and to deliver in a list of the absent Under-Graduates to the officer appointed to enforce the discipline of the College.

**EXHIBITIONERS**, although not on the foundation, may be reckoned amongst the Dependent Members, as they receive from particular schools, from the bequest of private persons, or from the Colleges themselves, a stipulated sum, which assists in supporting them during the



time of their education. Many of the London Companies have Exhibitions of this description in their gift.

The SERVITORS also may be considered as Dependent Members, having certain emoluments from their Society, whilst they enjoy all the benefits of a collegiate education.

In each College one of the Fellows is appointed to superintend its management during the absence of the Head. He takes his title from that of the Governor of the College, VICE-PRESIDENT, SUB-RECTOR, &c.

The TUTORS undertake the direction of the classical, mathematical, and other studies of the junior members; they prepare them for the Public Examinations, and furnish them with advice and assistance in other respects;—many of the Undergraduates have also private Tutors.

The office of DEAN, (or CENSOR at Christ Church,) consists in the due preservation of the College discipline. He also presents the candidates for degrees in Arts, in the House of Convocation.

The BURSAR receives the rents from the estates and other property belonging to the College; he disburses all sums necessary for the expenses of the Society, and pays the stipends of the Fellows, Scholars, &c. He is generally assisted by another Officer, entitled JUNIOR BURSAR.

In the Colleges that have choirs, the Singing Clerks, Choristers, and Organists, may also be reckoned among the Dependent Members.

The established College Servants are the BUTLER, who has the care of the books in which the names of the members are entered, the College plate, &c. and who delivers out bread, beer, butter, and cheese.

The MANCIPLE, who purchases the provisions.

The COOK.

The PORTER.

The BARBER, or TONSOR, who was formerly of considerable consequence; so much so, that to this day, the Proctors entertain the FRATERNITY, which is an incorporated Company, with an annual supper at their apartments. No Barber nor Hair-dresser can practise his trade in the University, unless he be *matriculated*, that is, unless his name be entered in the books of the University, before the Vice-Chancellor, when he takes the oath of *matriculation*.

The INDEPENDENT MEMBERS are NOBLEMEN; GENTLEMEN COMMONERS, (at Worcester College, called FELLOW COMMONERS); and COMMONERS.

The NOBLEMEN are Peers and sons of Peers of England, Scotland, and Ireland. If they proceed regularly in their degrees, they submit to the same forms, and undergo the same Examinations, as every other member of the University. Some years since it was rather un-

usual for them to take any other than an *honorary* degree; but lately we have seen Noblemen even in the first class of the Examinations, and they now prefer the more solid honour of Bachelor of Arts, gained by a close attention to their studies, to that of an *honorary* degree of Master of Arts given in full Convocation.

**GENTLEMEN COMMONERS** are young men of family and fortune, who are educated at their own expense. The fees, &c. of a Nobleman and Gentleman Commoner, are higher than those of a Commoner.

A **COMMONER** is a young gentleman who resides in the University at his own expense.

It may be proper to observe, that all members of the University are placed on the same footing with regard to discipline, and that neither rank nor riches can, in the slightest degree, tolerate any infringement of the statutes, nor advance their possessors to academical distinctions, in the absence of the real, substantial claim of literary merit.

### UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

The first Degree taken in the University is that of **BACHELOR OF ARTS**; for this a residence of sixteen Terms is necessary, Michaelmas and Hilary Terms requiring six weeks', Easter and Trinity, three weeks' residence, according to the regulations of the *University*; for the Colleges vary as to the time they require

their own members to reside, but in no case can it fall short of the period prescribed by the University. As the Term in which any one is matriculated, and that in which he takes his Degree, are excepted; and two more are dispensed with by Congregation, the residence may, in point of fact, be stated at twelve Terms. The sons of the English, Scotch, and Irish Peers, and the eldest sons of Baronets and Knights, when matriculated as such, and not on the foundation of any College, are allowed to have their Degrees, after having completed three years. Previous to admission to this Degree, it is necessary to undergo two Examinations: the first termed RESPONSIONS, the second, a PUBLIC EXAMINATION. Responsions must be performed from the sixth to the ninth Term inclusive, when the Examination is in the Classics, Logic, and the Elements of Euclid. After entering the fourth year of residence, the candidate must be publicly examined in the Rudiments of Religion, including a knowledge of the Gospels in the original Greek, the Classics, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Logic and Latin Composition, to which the candidate may add Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. If the candidates distinguish themselves, they are placed, according to their merit, in the first or second class, and their names published. The list, which is alphabetical, points out whether the candidate excelled in the *Literæ Humaniores*, (Classics, &c.) or in the *Disciplina Ma-*

*thematicæ et Physicæ* (Mathematics and Natural Philosophy) and it is by no means a rare case, to find the same name placed in the first class of both the honourable columns. In the list which is published, a line is drawn after the second class, and the names of those who merited less distinction are alphabetically inserted; this is called being *under the line*. The names of such as have not distinguished themselves in their Examination are not published. The Examinations take place in the SCHOOLS, before the EXAMINING MASTERS, who are always gentlemen eminent for their learning. A Bachelor is entitled to his Degree of Master of Arts, twelve Terms after the regular time for taking his first Degree, without any further examination; on having previously gone through the ceremony of *Determining*, which exercise takes place in the SCHOOLS, and consists in reading two dissertations in Latin Prose, or one in Prose and a Copy of Latin Verses, in the Lent following the Bachelor's Degree. One Term of intermediate residence, comprising one-and-twenty days, is all that is requisite.

A STUDENT IN CIVIL LAW undergoes the same Examination as that for Bachelor of Arts, previously to his being admitted Bachelor of Civil Law. The number of Terms to be kept for this Degree is twenty-eight, which, by *dispensation*, may be reduced to seventeen.

A BACHELOR IN DIVINITY receives his Degree seven years from the time of his *Regency*,

which is taken out the first *Act* after his Master's Degree. The *Act* is the first Tuesday in July. No one is entitled to vote in the University until he has taken his Regency.

A DOCTOR OF DIVINITY, four years after his Degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

A DOCTOR IN CIVIL LAW, five years from his Bachelor's Degree.

A BACHELOR IN MEDICINE, one year from his Regency.

A DOCTOR IN MEDICINE, three years after his Degree of Bachelor.

For the Degree of BACHELOR and DOCTOR OF MUSIC, no examination in the Schools is necessary, as for other Degrees; but the Candidates prepare a Composition, which, being previously examined and approved of by the Professor of Music, is publicly performed in the Music School, before the Vice-Chancellor, and Officers of the University, with such of the members as think proper to attend.

## UNIVERSITY DRESSES.

### GRADUATES.

The Doctor in Divinity has three Dresses: the first consists of a gown of scarlet cloth, with black velvet sleeves and facings, a cassock, sash, and scarf. This Dress is worn on all public occasions in the Theatre, in public processions, and on those Sundays and Holidays which are marked thus (\*) in the OXFORD CALENDAR. The second is a habit of scarlet cloth, and a hood

of the same colour lined with black, and a black silk scarf: the Master of Arts' gown is worn under this dress, the sleeves appearing through the arm-holes of the habit. This is the dress of business; it is used in Convocation, Congregation, at Morning Sermons at St. Mary's during Term, and at Afternoon Sermons at St. Peter's during Lent, with the exception of the Morning Sermon on Quinquagesima Sunday, and the Morning Sermons in Lent. The third, which is the usual dress in which a Doctor of Divinity appears, is a Master of Arts' gown, with cassock, sash, and scarf. The Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges and Halls have no distinguishing dress, but appear on all occasions, as Doctors in the faculty to which they belong.

The dresses worn by Graduates in Law and Physic are nearly the same. The Doctor has three; the first is a gown of scarlet cloth, with sleeves and facings of pink silk, and a round black velvet cap. This is the dress of state. The second consists of a habit and hood of scarlet cloth, the habit faced and the hood lined with pink silk. This habit, which is perfectly analogous to the second dress of the Doctor in Divinity, has lately grown into disuse; it is, however, retained by the Professors, and is always used in presenting to Degrees. The third, or common dress of a Doctor in Law or Physic, nearly resembles that of the Bachelor in these faculties; it is a black silk gown, richly orna-

mented with black lace: the hood of the Bachelor of Law (worn as a dress) is of purple silk lined with white fur.

The dress worn by the Doctor of Music on public occasions, is a rich white damask silk gown, with sleeves and facings of crimson satin, a hood of the same materials, and a round black velvet cap. The usual dresses of the Doctor and of the Bachelor in Music, are nearly the same as those of Law and Physic.

The Master of Arts wears a black gown, usually made of Prince's stuff or crape, with long sleeves, which are remarkable for the circular cut at the bottom. The arm comes through an aperture in the sleeve which hangs down. The hood of a Master of Arts is black silk lined with crimson.

The gown of a Bachelor of Arts is also usually made of Prince's stuff or crape. It has a full sleeve, looped up at the elbow, and terminating in a point; the dress hood is black, trimmed with white fur. In Lent, at the time of *determining* in the Schools, a strip of lamb's wool is worn in addition to the hood.—Noblemen and Gentlemen Commoners, who take the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, wear their gowns of silk.

### UNDER-GRADUATES.

The Nobleman has two dresses; the first which is worn in the Theatre, in processions and on all public occasions, is a gown of purple da-



mask silk, richly ornamented with gold lace. The second is a black silk gown, with full sleeves; it has a tippet attached to the shoulders. With both these dresses is worn a square cap of black velvet, with a gold tassel.

The Gentleman Commoner has two gowns, *both of black silk*; the first, which is considered as a dress-gown, although worn on all occasions, at pleasure, is richly ornamented with tassels. The second, or undress gown, is ornamented with plaits at the sleeves. A square black velvet cap, with a silk tassel, is worn with both.

The dress of Commoners is a gown of black Prince's stuff, without sleeves; from each shoulder is appended a broad strip, which reaches to the bottom of the dress, and towards the top is gathered into plaits. Square cap of black cloth and silk tassel.

The Student in Civil Law, or Civilian, wears a plain black silk gown, and square cloth cap, with silk tassel.

Scholars, and Demies of Magdalen and Students of Christ Church who have not taken a degree, wear a plain black gown of Prince's stuff, with round full sleeves half the length of the gown, and a square black cap, with silk tassel.

The dress of the Servitor is the same as that of the Commoner, but it has no plaits at the shoulder, and the cap is without a tassel.

## UNIVERSITY OFFICERS,

*WHO ARE DISTINGUISHED BY THEIR DRESS.*

The dress of the Chancellor is of black damask silk, richly ornamented with gold embroidery, a rich lace band, and square velvet cap, with a large gold tassel.

The Proctors wear gowns of Prince's stuff, the sleeves and facings of black velvet; to the left shoulder is affixed a small tippet. To this is added, as a dress, a large ermine hood.

The Pro-Proctor wears a Master of Arts' gown, faced with velvet, with a tippet attached to the left shoulder.

The Collectors, who are two Bachelors of Arts, appointed to collect the names of Determining Bachelors, during Lent, and whose office begins and ends with that season, wear the same dress as the Proctors, with the exception of the hood and tippet.

The Bedels are those who walk before the Vice-Chancellor in processions. There are three called Esquire Bedels, and three Yeomen Bedels. The Esquire Bedels, who carry the gold staves, wear silk gowns, similar to those of Bachelors of Law, and round velvet caps. The Yeomen Bedels, who bear silver staves, have black stuff gowns, and round silk caps.

The dress of the Verger, who walks first in processions, is nearly the same as that of the Yeoman Bedel. He carries a silver rod.

The Vice-Chancellor never walks out with-

out being preceded by a Yeoman Bedel, with his staff.

Bands at the neck are considered as necessary appendages to the academic dress, particularly on all public occasions.

### MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The Head of every College and Hall has his House, or, as it is usually called, his Lodgings, in or attached to the College or Hall which he governs. These Lodgings are suitable to the high rank of those who inhabit them, and are capable of containing a handsome establishment. Formerly a few Governors of Colleges were not permitted to marry; this prohibition no longer exists. The Governors dine with their Society in their Hall, or general dining room, only on particular days, called Gaudies, or Feast Days. The Fellows cannot marry, nor succeed to a College Living; or indeed to any other, beyond a certain value, without relinquishing their Fellowships. Students of Christ Church, as has been before observed, are similar to Fellows of other Colleges. Every Member who resides in his College or Hall, has a bed room, and at least one sitting room. The apartments in some of the Colleges are very elegant; almost all the rooms are neat and comfortable. Those who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or who are nearly of the standing for that degree, are, if the College overflows, permitted to have lodgings in the

City. After dinner the Fellows retire to their Common Rooms, which are in general very handsome apartments. In some of the Colleges there are Common Rooms for the junior Members also. In all Colleges the Noblemen are entitled to be Members of the senior Common Room, and in some, the Gentlemen Commoners have this privilege. Whatever might have been the case formerly, *drinking to excess* has long been unfashionable in Oxford. Those who wish to shine in their examinations, or who would avoid being *plucked* \*, must closely apply themselves to their studies, and this close application is incompatible with dissipation of any kind. This will account to strangers for the great order and decorum which prevail in Oxford, even in full Term, when so many young men are assembled together.

The only public amusements tolerated in the University are Concerts at the Music Room, and occasional Exhibitions, by permission of the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor. Plays are never permitted to be performed during Term. In the long Vacation they have sometimes been allowed for the amusement of the inhabitants of the City, when a temporary Theatre has been erected in a Tennis Court. Under-graduates must rise early, in order to attend Chapel, and are not permitted to pass a night out

\* *Plucked* is a term used for those who cannot pass their examinations, and are therefore refused a testimonial, without which they cannot take a degree.

of College. Unless they are in by a certain hour, their names are given to the Governor of the Society; and a repetition of such irregularity would draw on them his displeasure. All gross offences against the statutes are followed by expulsion from the University; minor offences are punished by Rustication, which is a banishment from the University for a certain length of time; and those of a more trivial nature, by fines, or by literary tasks, here termed *Impositions*. Bachelors of Arts and Under-Graduates of every description, are compelled by the statutes, to wear their academical dresses whenever they appear in the streets, or in the public walks of the University. The usual dinner hour of Oxford is four; at some Colleges it is later. Under-Graduates are not allowed to dine at Inns and Coffee Houses. If ill, they are permitted to take their dinner in their own apartments.

The HALL, as before mentioned, is the regular dining-room of every Society. The servants of the College, who wait on the Members, are called Bed-makers and Scouts. Noblemen and Gentlemen of rank and fortune, usually have each a private servant.

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### CITY OF OXFORD.

The City of Oxford is a Corporate Body, consisting of a Mayor; High Steward; Recorder; four Aldermen; eight Assistants; two

Bailiffs, and those who have served that Office; two Chamberlains, and those who have served the Office of Chamberlain; twenty-four Common Council-men; a Town-clerk, and a Solicitor. The Mayor is elected annually from the Aldermen or the Assistants; the Bailiffs from those who have served the office of Chamberlain, and the Chamberlains from the four-and-twenty before mentioned, the number of which is kept up by an annual election from the body of the Freemen. At these elections the Members of the Council nominate two persons for each Office, one of whom must be chosen by the Commons. The Freemen are very numerous. At the contested Election, in the year 1812, the number polled was 1538; at the Contest in 1818, which was continued four days only, 1143 were polled. No person, unless matriculated by the Vice-Chancellor, is allowed to open a shop in the City, except he be a Freeman. Freedom is gained by birth, by apprenticeship, or by purchase.

Four Lecturers, appointed to preach in rotation before the Mayor and Corporation, are elected by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Assistants.

\*.\* For a list of the Members of the Council Chamber, and further Observations respecting the City of Oxford, see the beginning of this Description.

# BLENHEIM,

THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE

## THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

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\*.\* Those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with all the beauties of this enchanting Palace, its Park and Pleasure Grounds, may have their wishes amply gratified by reading the "DESCRIPTION OF BLENHEIM," written by a Gentleman of well-known literary fame, a tenth Edition of which is just published.

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BLENHEIM is a very short distance from Woodstock, and about eight miles from Oxford. The house may be viewed from two o'clock until four, except on Sundays and public days. On Woodstock-Fair-Days, it can be seen by *permission* only.

The Theatre, Titian Room, China Gallery, Park, and Pleasure Grounds, may be seen at any time, except on Sundays. Strangers who wish to view the beauties of this delightful spot, are recommended to commence their walk or their ride round the Park, and their walk through the Gardens, as early as they conveniently can; for the admirers of the sublime and the beautiful in nature and art will meet with a perpetual recurrence of new and picturesque objects, and will find that their curiosity cannot be gratified by a hasty survey of

"This enchanting site; where every rural sweet,

"And every natural charm, delight to meet."

We enter the Park by the superb gate erected by Sarah, first Duchess of Marlborough, a year after the death of the first Duke. This fine structure has a Latin inscription on the Woodstock side, and the following translation of it on the side next the Park:—

THIS GATE WAS BUILT THE YEAR AFTER THE DEATH  
OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS  
JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH BY ORDER OF SARAH  
HIS MOST BELOVED WIFE  
TO WHOM HE LEFT THE SOLE DIRECTION OF THE  
MANY THINGS  
THAT REMAINED UNFINISHED OF THIS FABRIC.  
THE SERVICES OF THIS GREAT MAN TO HIS  
COUNTRY THE PILLAR  
WILL TELL YOU WHICH THE DUCHESS HAS ERECTED  
FOR A LASTING  
MONUMENT OF HIS GLORY AND HER AFFECTION  
TO HIM.  
M DCC. XXIII.

On passing this Gate the stranger is directed to pause, and view the enchanting scene around him. We shall attempt no description of it, for all we can say must fall far short of the original. The Porter at this Gate will give directions how to proceed in order to see the HOUSE, PARK, GARDENS, and CHINA GALLERY. In the regular ride of the Park, which may be taken on horseback or in a carriage, persons are usually accompanied by a Keeper, who points out and explains what is most interesting. This ride is a circuit of about three miles; the Park is upwards of eleven miles in circumference. It is impossible to enter into a minute detail of the numerous beautiful views.



which present themselves in the ride. The most interesting are those from the High Lodge, once the residence of Wilmot, Earl of Rochester; and from the Obelisk, which was erected to the memory of the Great Duke of Marlborough. On this Pillar the brilliant actions of this great General are detailed; and it is crowned with a fine statue of him, in a Roman dress. From hence may be seen to great advantage the Palace, the River, and the Gardens. The Bridge, which is opposite the north Front of the Palace, is a magnificent structure. The diameter of its centre arch is 101 feet. Near this Bridge is the spring, called *Rosamond's Well*, which is supposed to have supplied her bath when she resided in this Park. The River, or Lake, supplied by the Glyme, as Wheatley observes, "in size, form, and style, is equal to the majesty of the scene; and is designed in the spirit, and executed with the liberality of the original donation, when this residence of a mighty monarch was bestowed by a great people, as a munificent reward on the hero who had deserved best of his country." The Account of Blenheim, before alluded to, contains an interesting description of this Lake, justly called the finest piece of artificial water in the kingdom.

### THE GARDENS,

or Pleasure Grounds, consist of more than two hundred acres of ground. The usual entrance is close to the eastern Gate of Blenheim,

the Porter of which will call the Gardener who accompanies visitors in their walk.

On entering the Gardens we proceed by the east Front of the House, on a fine gravel walk, and arrive at the TEMPLE of HEALTH, a neat building erected by the late Duke, on the recovery of his Majesty, George III., from his severe illness, in 1789. It has a suitable Latin inscription on a marble tablet, over which is a fine medallion of his Majesty.

After going through a delightful well-sheltered walk, the AVIARY presents itself. It stands on a spot formerly called the Duchess's Flower Garden. This edifice, designed by Mr. Hakewill, is stocked with gold and silver pheasants, curious doves, and other birds. Proceeding;—we pass near the Kitchen Gardens, come into the Home-Walk, and then enter the Sheep-Walk, often covered with many hundreds of the most beautiful and valuable sheep, of various breeds. From hence to the CASCADE, the most charming views are continually presenting themselves. The Gardener, who is always solicitous to please, will point them out to the inquiring stranger. The CASCADE cannot fail to rivet the attention of its observer. The water appears to emerge from the wood above it, and the scenery, down to the river, is decorated with groups of the most beautiful trees. By a bridge, below the fall of the Cascade, we are conducted into the NEW GARDEN. Near the river is a mineral spring, which has now lost its virtues. Th

**FOUNTAIN**, at a short distance from this spring, the work of Bernini, was presented to John Duke of Marlborough by the Spanish Ambassador. This fine piece of sculpture represents the Gods of the Danube, the Nile, the La Plata, and the Ganges, with their appropriate attributes. On a white marble pedestal is an inscription in Latin, Greek, Italian, and Spanish. We continue a walk rendered highly interesting by the numerous delightful views we again meet with, and come to the bronze statue of the Listening Slave, by Benzi. We have now a fine view of the Lake, which majestically meanders in its course; and by a delightful walk on its beautiful banks, we come to the bronze statues of the **ROMAN WRESTLERS**, by Benzi, near which is a Temple, designed by Sir William Chambers, and dedicated "to the Ionian, rural, mountain-ranging **DIANA**." The medallion within represents Hippolitus offering a wreath of flowers to **DIANA**, and on two others are a Greek inscription from Euripides, and an English translation.

Proceeding onwards, we arrive at the South Front of the Palace, over which is a fine bust of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay, and terminate our WALK around these enchanting GARDENS.

The **THEATRE** and **TITIAN ROOM** may be seen now, or after viewing the House. The Porter at the Gate, near the Garden door, will call the person who shews these places. The

THEATRE is a neat room, well suited for the purposes of the Drama, and contains some good scenery. It has not been used for many years. The TITIAN ROOM adjoins the Theatre, and contains a fine collection of pictures by this celebrated master. They are the *LOVES OF THE GODS*, painted on leather, viz. Mars and Venus; Cupid and Psyche; Apollo and Daphne; Pluto and Proserpine; Hercules and Dejanira; Vulcan and Ceres; Bacchus and Ariadne; Jupiter, Juno and Io; and Neptune and Amphitrite. From the subjects, it may be conjectured that the figures are not covered with an exuberance of drapery. They are larger than nature, and are distinguished for the beauty of their colouring.

The CHINA GALLERY, which may be viewed before we go over the Palace, is near the gate through which we enter into the Park. It was finished in 1796. It is a neat and appropriate fabric, and contains a fine collection of old and curious china. It was formed by Mr. Spalding, and presented by him to the late Duke. The gallery and rooms at each end are admirably arranged, and the whole gallery may be seen at the first entry. This collection contains specimens of porcelain, delf, and japan manufacture, from their earliest use to the present time. Indeed some are supposed to be three thousand years old. Among the varieties particularly pointed out are a tea-pot, presented by the

Duke of Richelieu to Louis XIV.; two bottles which belonged to Queen Anne; several curious pieces from the collections of the Duke of Aumont, the Duke of Orleans, the Duke of Argyle, the Duchess of Kingston, &c. &c.; Oliver Cromwell's tea-pot; two pieces of jasper China; several specimens of the honey-comb China; Roman and other old earthen ware; a very ancient delf jar; a small and most curious piece brought from Athens; some old wooden-japanned articles, and a vast number of other varieties, highly amusing to those whose taste leads them to an examination of such curiosities.

We now come to the most interesting part of our account of this attractive place, viz.

### THE PALACE,

with its paintings\* and other splendid ornaments.

We enter the Palace by the eastern gate, over which is a reservoir which supplies the house with water. On the left are the Theatre and Titian Room. We pass these and are conducted by the Porter to the NORTH FRONT, which is 348 feet from one wing to the other. By a flight of steps we enter—

\* The new and very tasteful arrangement of the Pictures, under the direction of the present Duke, has just taken place, and many fine additional ones from Marlborough House, are added to the Collection.

## THE HALL.

This magnificent room is of the height of the building. The ceiling is ornamented with a fine painting by Sir James Thornhill, which represents John Duke of Marlborough crowned by Victory, who points to a plan of the battle of Blenheim. Over the entrance to the Saloon is a bust of the Hero of Blenheim. The Pictures in the Hall are Charles Duke of Marlborough and Family, by Hudson; and John Duke of Marlborough and Family, by Closterman. In the Gallery above may be seen portraits of Queen Anne, by Lely; of Clara Eugenia, Infanta of Spain, and of a Lady, by an unknown artist. The other ornaments of this room are, a VENUS DE MEDICI, and a DANCING FAWN, in bronze, by Benzi; several marble TERMINI (Roman Deities, who presided over land-marks); two statues of a NYMPH AND A BACCHANAL, and a fine DIANA AND DOG, very much admired; opposite to which is a beautiful VASE, with figures representing the marriage ceremonies of the Romans. On the right of the Hall is a WIND DIAL, and, on the opposite side, an elegant new CLOCK, by Des Granges. From the Hall we are conducted to the

## BOW WINDOW ROOM,

which is hung with tapestry, representing the Battle of Blenheim on the right, and on the left the Battle of Wynendael.

162 BLENHEIM.—BOW WINDOW ROOM.

The Pictures in this Room are:—

Over the first door:—

St. Jerome studying - - - - *Giorgione.*

Over the chimney:—

Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. *Vandyck.*

On a pannel to the right:—

A fine head - - - - *Sir J. Reynolds.*

Lady Anne Churchill - - *Sir G. Kneller.*

The Assumption - - - - *Tintoretto.*

A Female Head - - - - *Rubens.*

A Madona and Child - *Léonardo da Vinci.*

Over the second door:—

Two Wood Nymphs and a Satyr  
*by an unknown Master.*

Between two beautiful Corinthian Pillars:—

A Holy Family, small - - *Ludov. Carracci.*

Three pendent Cabinets, with Miniatures enclosed.

On the next pannel:—

An etching, of a Wood Nymph, by the Queen  
Dowager of Wirtemberg.

A Drawing - - - - *Cipriani.*

Between the opposite pillars:—

Our Saviour and the Virgin in the Clouds  
*Tintoretto.*

A fine collection of Miniatures, in one frame.

On the next pannel :—

An etching, by the Queen Dowager of Wirtemburg.

A Drawing - - - - - *Cipriani.*

Over the third door :—

† A very fine Holy Family - - *Raphael.*

We next enter the

### DUKE'S DRESSING ROOM,

the hangings of which are of straw-coloured painted paper.

The Pictures are :—

Venus and Adonis - - - - *Unknown.*

The offering of the Magi - - *Carlo Dolci.*

Triumphal entrance of John Duke of Marlborough into London - - - *Unknown.*

A Holy Family - - - - - *Raphael.*

A Spanish Sea-port - - - - *Weenix.*

A Holy Family, supposed by - *Raphael.*

† A Landscape - - - - - *Claude.*

† A Battle Piece - - - - - *Borgognone.*

† St. Sebastian - - - - - *Titian.*

† St. John reading the Apocalypse *Unknown.*

Time clipping Cupid's Wings - *Vandyck.*

Virgin and Child - - - - - *Solimene.*

† Sarah Duchess of Marlborough - *Kneller.*

† Virgin and Child - - - - - *Coreggio.*

Inside View of a Church - - - *Neefs.*

† The Pictures marked thus (†) are from Marlborough House.



**Destruction of Pharaoh and his Host.** *Frank.*  
**A Sleeping Venus and Satyr, with attendant**  
**Cupids** - - *from the School of Rubens.*

\*\*\* In this Room is a valuable collection of Bronzes.

From the Duke's Dressing Room we proceed to the

### **EAST DRAWING ROOM,**

the hangings of which are of crimson flock paper. It contains the following Paintings, many of which are very fine:—

- A View of Venice, by - - - *Canaletto.*
- † The Rape of Proserpine, very fine *Rubens.*
- A View of Venice - - - - *Canaletto.*
- A Holy Family - - - - - *F. Mola.*
- A View of Venice - - - - - *Canaletto.*
- Villiers, Duke of Buckingham - *Vandyck.*
- The Duchess of Buckingham and Family  
*Vandyck.*
- Lord Holland - - - - - *Mytens.*
- King William III. - - - *Sir G. Kneller.*
- A Landscape - - - - - *Poussin.*
- Cattle, in various attitudes *Rosa da Tivoli.*
- The Circumcision - - - - *Rembrandt.*
- A Fête Champêtre - - - - - *Pater.*
- Lady Chesterfield - - - - - *Vandyck.*
- A Landscape - - - - - *Paul Bril.*
- Four small Landscapes - - - *Tillemans.*
- A Bacchanalian Piece - - - *Vandyck.*
- Mary Duchess of Richmond, with a female  
Dwarf presenting her gloves - *Vandyck.*
- Two female Heads - - - *Paul Veronese.*
- Mary, Duchess of Richmond - *Vandyck.*

Our Saviour }	- - - -	<i>Carlo Dolci.</i>
St. John }	- - - -	
A View in Venice	- - - -	<i>Canaletto.</i>
A Man's Head	- - - -	<i>Holbein.</i>
Lady Anne Churchill	- -	<i>Sir G. Kneller.</i>
A Man's Head	- - - -	<i>Titian.</i>
A Circular Landscape	- - - -	<i>Claude.</i>
Cattle and Figures	- - - -	<i>Bamboccio.</i>
An Angel, small size	- - -	<i>Coraggio.</i>
Prince Eugene, supposed by		<i>Sir G. Kneller.</i>

The next room is the

### GRAND CABINET,

the hangings of which are of rich crimson damask. Over the chimney-piece are:—The Listening Slave, and Crouching Venus, in bronze, and between them two curious jars. The following is a list of the fine paintings in this magnificent room:—

A Holy Family	- - - - -	<i>Rubens.</i>
A Madona standing on a globe, surrounded by Angels	- - - -	<i>Carlo Maratta.</i>
The offering of the Magi	- - -	<i>Rubens.</i>
Our Saviour blessing the Children		<i>The Same.</i>
The Roman Daughter	- - -	<i>The Same.</i>
The Return of our Saviour from Egypt		<i>The Same.</i>
Lot's Departure out of Sodom, a present from the town of Antwerp	-	<i>The Same.</i>
A Portrait of Paracelsus	- - -	<i>The Same.</i>
A Madona, her head encircled with stars		<i>Carlo Dolci.</i>
Raphael's favourite Dorothea	-	<i>Raphael.</i>

166 BLENHEIM.—LITTLE DRAWING ROOM.

Head of Rubens - - - - - *Rubens*.  
 Pope Gregory, and a female Penitent bearing a palm branch - - - - *Titian*.  
 A Holy Family - - - - *Ludov. Carracci*.

THE LITTLE DRAWING ROOM.

The hangings are of a deep crimson cloth. The

Paintings are:—

Isaac blessing Jacob - - - - *Rembrandt*.  
 The Virgin and Child, St. John and St. Nicholas - - - - - *Raphael*.  
 Over it an oval, in *chiar 'oscur*o, from an ancient gem - - - - - *Rebecca*.  
 Catharine of Medicis - - - - *Rubens*.  
 Esther and Ahasuerus - *Paolo Veronese*.  
 † Wife of Rubens, Helena Forman, in the costume of an Archduchess - - - *Rubens*.  
 † Travellers refreshing at an Ale-house door, with a view of Dort - - - - *Cuyp*.  
 A Landscape, small size - - - *Ruysdaal*.  
 Monkeys in Monks' Habits - - - *Teniers*.  
 Peasants playing at Cards - - - *Teniers*.  
 A Landscape - - - - - *Vanderneer*.  
 A Broad Day-break, very fine - *The Same*.  
 Our Saviour and the Virgin in the Clouds, with a Monk paying Adoration.  
*Annibal Carracci*.  
 Two small Landscapes and Figures *Ferg*.  
 A beautiful little Landscape, with Figures  
*Wouvermans*.  
 † The Rape of the Sabines, very large and expressive - - - - *Pietro da Cortona*.  
 The Woman taken in Adultery *Rembrandt*.

**BLLENHEIM.—GREAT DRAWING ROOM. 167**

- A Dutch Family - - - - - *Ostade.*  
 † An old Woman at her Spinning Wheel,  
 and her Husband warming himself *Teniers.*  
 A Landscape - - - - - *Gaspar Poussin.*  
 † A Landscape - - - - - *D. Teniers.*  
 A small highly-finished Family Piece  
*Gonzales.*  
 A beautiful little Landscape *Wouwermans.*

**THE GREAT DRAWING ROOM**

is next shewn. The hangings are a deep crimson cloth. The paintings are :—

- Lord Strafford and his Secretary - *Vandyck.*  
 The late Duke, Duchess, and six of their  
 Children, viz. Ladies Caroline, Elizabeth,  
 Charlotte, and Anne, the present Duke,  
 and Lord Henry Spencer, who died several  
 years since - - - - - *Str J. Reynolds.*  
 Two Beggar Boys - - - - - *Murillo.*  
 Philip II. of Spain - - - - - *Titian.*  
 Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.  
*Vandyck.*  
 Rubens' Wife and Child, a present to the  
 first Duke by the City of Brussels *Rubens.*  
 Charles I. - - - - - *Vandyck.*  
 Andromeda chained to the Rock, with Per-  
 seus just appearing - - - - - *Rubens.*  
 Three Beggar Boys, very expressive *Murillo.*  
 The Annunciation - - - - - *Coreggio.*  
 A Holy Family, very fine - - - *Rubens.*  
 The Death of the Virgin, a fine painting  
*Guido.*  
 The Virgin and Child - - - - - *Vandyck.*

Virgin and Child, very fine - - *Rubens.*

The Offering of the Kings - - *The Same.*

† King Charles I. on Horseback, his casque or helmet supported by Sir Thomas Morton  
*Vandyck.*

Portraits of Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Killigrew,  
two of Charles II.'s favourites, in one  
picture - - - - - *P. Lely.*

In the centre of the chimney-piece of this Room is an alto-relievo of the marriage of CUPID and PSYCHE. Over it are two bronze CENTAURS, and two fine URNS of Derbyshire Spar.

## THE DINING ROOM

is a large and lofty apartment, and contains the following Paintings:—

Gertrude Duchess of Bedford - - *Dance.*

Lady Amelia Boyce - - - - *Philips.*

Sarah Duchess of Marlborough *Sir G. Kneller.*

Cattle and Figures - - - *Castiglione.*

A most capital and strikingly characteristic

Bacchanalian piece - - - - *Rubens.*

Venus and Adonis - - - - *The Same.*

† The three Graces, or Rubens' three Wives  
*The Same.*

Lot and his Daughter, very fine *The Same.*

† A Battle-piece - - - - *Wouvermans.*

Another Battle-piece - - - *The Same.*

† The late Duke - - - *Sir J. Reynolds.*

Lady Charlotte Spencer, in the character of  
a gipsy telling her brother Lord H.  
Spencer his fortune - - - *The Same.*

† The late Duchess and Child - *The Same.*

The Rape of Europa	-	<i>Paolo Veronese.</i>
† Lord Charles Spencer	-	<i>Sir J. Reynolds.</i>
† The Marquis of Tavistock	-	<i>The Same.</i>
† Dowager Lady Pembroke	-	<i>The Same.</i>
John Duke of Bedford	-	<i>Gainsborough.</i>
Lord Churchill	- - - -	<i>Owen.</i>
Lord Robert Spencer	-	<i>Sir J. Reynolds.</i>

From the Great Dining Room, we enter a most magnificent apartment called

### THE SALOON,

which is lined with marble. The different nations of the world are represented by LA GUERRE, in six compartments. 1. French, English, and Dutch, with a portrait of the painter. 2. Spaniards. 3. Moors and Negroes. 4. Chinese and Tartars. 5. Turks; and 6. Dutch and Swedes. The ceiling, also by LA GUERRE, represents John Duke of Marlborough arrested in his victorious progress by the hand of PEACE; TIME reminds him of his rapid flight. Over the right hand chimney is a bust of CARACALLA, and at the same end of the room, CLEOPATRA and the ASP, on a marble slab. Over the other chimney, a bust of a Roman Consul, and a SLEEPING VENUS on another marble slab.

### THE GREEN DRAWING ROOM

is next shewn to us. The tapestry represents the Battles of Dunnewert, Lisle, and Malplaquet. Some of the figures in these battles are very expressive. The paintings are

170 **BLENNHEIM.—STATE DRAWING ROOM.**

**A Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.**

*Baroccio.*

**Meleager and Atalanta - - - Rubens.**

**The Adoration of the Shepherds**

*Lucca Giordano.*

**Madona and Child - - - N. Poussin.**

**Figures encircled with flowers Rothenhamer.**

**Offering of the Wise Men - L. Giordano.**

**A Holy Family - - - N. Poussin.**

**Figures encircled with flowers Rothenhamer.**

**Caroline Duchess of Marlborough Romney.**

On the chimney-piece stands a very fine  
CLOCK by Vulliamy. Under the windows are  
bronzes of FAME and MERCURY. From hence  
we enter

**THE STATE DRAWING ROOM,**

which is decorated and furnished with the  
utmost splendor. The tapestry represents The  
March to Bouchain and The Siege of Bouchain.  
In the siege is shewn the dog which accompa-  
nied his master, Lord Cadogan, through the  
whole of his campaigns. The paintings are,  
over the chimney :—

**GEORGE, third DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH in  
his Garter Robes - - - Romney.**

Over the first door :—

**A Fruit Piece - - - Lucca Giordano.**

Over the opposite door :—

**St. Laurence distributing the ornaments of  
the altar - - - Il Prete Genoese.**

### STATE BED CHAMBER.

The hangings and furniture of this room are of blue damask. It contains the following pictures:—

Over the chimney:—

Seneca bleeding to death and dictating to  
his Amanuensis - - *Lucca Giordano.*

On a pannel to the right:—

Edward VI. - - - - *Holbein.*

An Architectural Piece. - - *D. V. Delen.*

The burning of Troy. - - *Old Franck.*

Over each door:—

A piece of still life - - - - *Maltese.*

On a slab under the mirror is a Young Hercules recumbent, finely sculptured. Near the bed is an elegant table which belonged to the late Queen of France. On the chimney-piece are bronzes of Hercules killing the Centaurs and the Hydra, and between them is a bust of Diana.

On leaving the State Bed Room, we enter

### THE LIBRARY.

This magnificent room is upwards of 183 feet long and 31 feet nine inches wide in the centre. The books contained in it were selected with great taste and judgment by Charles Earl of Sunderland, who married a daughter of John Duke of Marlborough. Although this



apartment is of such large dimensions it does not contain the whole of the collection. The remainder is placed in another part of the Palace and not shewn to strangers. It is supposed that the present Duke now possesses the finest collection of books in the kingdom. His Library at White Knights, near Reading, is well known to connoisseurs. His Grace has published a *Catalogue raisonné* of its contents, for the use of himself and his friends. The Sunderland collection was arranged and a catalogue of it taken by the celebrated Mr. Bryant, author of "A New System of Ancient Mythology," and other works.

At the upper end of the Library is a fine marble statue of Queen Anne, by Rysbrach. In a recess on the west side is an antique statue inscribed *Julia Domna*; and lower down another of DIANA and DOG. At the end is a valuable antique bust of ALEXANDER the GREAT, dug from the ruins of Herculaneum. Over the first chimney is a bust of Charles Earl of Sunderland, and another of the Emperor Adrian. Over the second chimney is a bust of CHARLES DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, by Rysbrach. Over the grand marble doorcase is a bust of Milo Crotonensis.

The whole-length portraits are

Francis Earl of Godolphin.

John Duke of Montagu.

Anne Countess of Sunderland.

Elizabeth Countess of Bridgewater.

The Countess Cowper.  
 The Hon. John Spencer.  
 Elizabeth Duchess of Marlborough.  
 Charles Duke of Marlborough.  
 Sarah Duchess of Marlborough.  
 John Duke of Marlborough.  
 Queen Anne, and  
 King William.

Over the first chimney is a sea-piece of Jonah and the Whale, after Poussin; and over the second a GIRL'S HEAD, antique, and a Landscape after Poussin.

From the Library we proceed under a piazza to

### THE CHAPEL,

the most striking ornament of which is a fine Monument, by Rysbrach, to the memory of John Duke of Marlborough and his Duchess. They are represented with their two sons, who died young, and below is the taking of Marshal Tallard. The altar-piece is painted by Jordaens of Antwerp; the subject—Our Saviour taken from the Cross. Over the chimney in the gallery is a painting on black marble by Alessandro Veronese. After viewing the Chapel our conductor takes his leave of us, and we once more find ourselves opposite the North Front of the Palace.

## ROMAN VILLA.



ABOUT three miles from Blenheim, near the village of Northleigh, at a short distance from the river Evenlode, and about half a mile to the right of the Turnpike Road from Woodstock to Witney, a discovery was made in the year 1813, which is in the highest degree interesting to every lover of antiquity. The Rev. W. Brown, Rector of an adjoining parish, in one of his walks, observed several fragments of Roman Bricks and Tiles, which induced him to cause researches to be made on the spot where they were found.—The foundations of an extensive Building were soon traced, but the examination was deferred till the year 1815, when a large Room and several Passages were discovered, ornamented with tessellated Pavements, evidently of Roman construction. On this being communicated to the late Duke of Marlborough, to whom the land belonged, his Grace gave orders for continuing the work, and caused a house to be built on the spot for the residence of a person to prevent the depredations of the antiquary, who might probably prefer seeing a part of these reliques of the Romans in his own collection, to a view of them on their original site. The Building appears to have been a Roman Villa, originally forming a quad-

range of about 200 feet square, and which had for ages past been entirely buried in the earth. A plan of this Villa is published by Mr. Hakewill, describing the form, dimensions, &c. of the different apartments discovered up to December, 1816. The principal room is covered over to prevent its receiving injury by exposure to the weather, as is also a large warm bath in excellent preservation; the flues round it remain, and also the pillars of the Hypocaust, and even part of the pipe which conveyed away the water. Other baths have been found in different parts of the building. The room, No. 1, in Mr. Hakewill's plan, richly merits the attention of the curious. It has a tessellated pavement with a Hypocaust under it, which clearly points out the mode of warming the apartments of the Romans. Its dimensions are 33 feet by 20. In another covered room near this a quantity of wheat, turned black by age, is preserved, which was found in one of the apartments. Several broken articles of earthen-ware have been discovered, and one small urn, very little damaged. The manner of laying the tessellated pavement is clearly perceptible: it differs totally from our method of paving, and is well calculated to preserve the rooms from the dampness of the earth. A few silver and many other coins have been dug up, which are carefully preserved; the latest is a coin of the Emperor Arcadius, who died in 408. The Romans left Britain entirely, in the year 448;

therefore the remains of this building must be at least 1370 years old, and probably of much greater antiquity, as the Romans were in possession of the greater part of this country nearly 400 years.

Independent of the antiquarian attractions of this spot, it possesses almost unrivalled natural beauties, and the fine taste of the Romans is eminently displayed by their erecting a villa in this delightful vale. It appears to be the very place which the late Mr. Warton mentions in his History of Kiddington, as having once been a Roman Pottery; a conjecture probably formed from seeing some pieces of ancient red tile, occasionally forced up by the plough. We understand that Mr. Hakewill intends publishing a complete account of this very interesting discovery, and we hope that he will not long delay the gratification such a publication must afford to the Historian and the Antiquary.

\*.\* Strangers who wish to visit this place, will find it a pleasant ride or walk from Blenheim Park, through COMBE GATE, to which the Keeper will conduct them. A person resides on the spot who points out the different apartments, &c. to visitors.

# NUNEHAM-COURTENAY,

THE SEAT OF

EARL HARCOURT.

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At the general survey this manor belonged to Richard de Curcy: afterwards to the family of Riparys, or Redvers. Mary, youngest daughter of William de Redvers, Earl of Devon (who as well as his uncle William, was surnamed de Vernon), married Robert de Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton, in 1214.—It is probable, that by this marriage the manor of Nuneham was carried into the family of Courtenay, and thence assumed the name of Nuneham-Courtenay.

After them succeeded (the Pollards) Sir John Pollard, of Devon. From thence it came to — Audley, of the Court of Wards, called the Rich Audley.

From him to Robert Wright, Bishop of Litchfield, whose son, Calvert Wright, sold it to John Robinson, of London, merchant, (temp. Oliver Cromwell) knighted in 1660, by King Charles II., and made Lieutenant of the Tower.

From the Robinsons it descended to David Earl of Wemys (who married Mary, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Robinson, Baronet),

from whom it was purchased in the year 1710, by Simon, first Lord Harcourt, Lord High Charicellor of England.

The house was built by the first Earl, but has since been much altered and enlarged (by the addition of a Court of Offices, &c.) according to the plans of Mr. Brown: it stands in a park of six miles and a half in circumference, well wooded, and containing nearly twelve hundred acres, in which "are scenes \* worthy of the bold pencil of Rubens, or to be subjects for the tranquil sunshines of Claude Lorraine." The Gardens contain thirty-eight acres, and, except the Terrace and Flower-Garden, were laid out by Mr. Brown.

From the centre window of the Breakfast Room, round the south-side of the Garden, and back again, is half a mile and sixteen poles.

From the same place along the Terrace, round the hill, at the termination of it, and back again, is a mile and a furlong.

In entering the House you pass through a vestibule, which is ornamented with Doric columns, and casts of antique statues; and ascend by an oval geometrical stair-case, to

#### THE SALOON,

30 feet by 16, and 18 and a half high, hung with blue damask, and the following Pictures:—

Philip Duke of Vendome - - - *P. Mignard.*

Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange *Mirevelt.*

\* See Mr. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painters*, octavo Edition, Volume the second, p. 145.

Nathaniel Lord Crewe	- - - -	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Eliz. Vernon, wife of Henry Earl of Southamp-	- - - -	<i>C. Janssen.</i>
ton	- - - -	
A Nymph with Cupids, representing Night		<i>V. Castelli.</i>
Aubrey Vere, Earl of Oxford	- - -	<i>Walker.</i>
Baron Rhynewick	- - - -	<i>Mirevelt.</i>
Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.		<i>Vandyck.</i>
The Nativity	- - - -	<i>Pietro da Petri.</i>
Lady Mary Tufton	- - - -	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>
Simon, first Earl Harcourt	-	<i>Sir J. Reynolds.</i>

## THE ANTE-ROOM,

24 feet by 15, and 18½ high, contains the following Paintings, &c.:—

Louis XIV. (over the chimney)	- -	<i>Mignard.</i>
Nuneham Rectory	- -	<i>Cowden and Morland.</i>
Morning and Evening	- - - -	<i>Rathbone.</i>
Two Landscapes (over the Arches)		<i>Paul Bril.</i>
A Landscape (in the left recess)	-	<i>Swanvelt.</i>
A Landscape (over the above)		<i>Karel du Jardin.</i>
Views of Stanton Harcourt Church and the Porter's Lodge	- - - - -	<i>Rathbone.</i>
A Landscape (right recess)	-	<i>Gaspar Poussin.</i>
Herdsmen and Cattle	- -	<i>Karel du Jardin.</i>
Chapel and ancient Kitchen at Stanton Harcourt		<i>Rathbone.</i>
King William Hunting	- - - - -	<i>Wotton.</i>
Christ driving the Money-Changers from the Temple	- - - - -	<i>Bassano.</i>
Holy Family	- - - - -	<i>Albano.</i>
Landscape with Figures	- - - - -	<i>Morland.</i>
A small ditto	- - - - -	<i>Cowden.</i>
A Ruined Bridge	- - - - -	<i>Crabbetje.</i>



Sir William Waller, a small fine head *Walker.*  
 A Marine Piece - - - - - *Cassden.*  
 A small Landscape - - - - - *Morland.*  
 A Landscape with Cattle - - - *Rogkman.*  
 Earl Harcourt, when young  
 Simon, the son of the first Viscount, who died  
 before his father - - - - *Sir G. Kneller.*  
 Elizabeth, wife of the above - - - - *Dahl.*

### The CORRIDOR leading to the LIBRARY.

Vander Myn—the face by the *Princess of Orange.*  
 Lambert, the Parliamentary General - *Walker.*  
 Earl of Portland (in the reign of Charles I.) a  
 copy from Vandyck  
 Duke of Schomberg - - - - *Sir G. Kneller.*  
 Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery *Stone.*  
 A Head of one of the Harcourt Family  
 Harley, Earl of Oxford  
 The Queen of James I.  
 A Lady - - - - - *C. Janssen.*  
 A Gentleman - - - - - *The same.*  
 Maurice, Prince of Orange - - - *Mirevelt.*  
 Two sketches of a Boar and Stag, attacked, by  
 Dogs  
 Two Portraits  
 Boy with a Vase and Flowers, an Asp hanging  
 to his Fingers - - - - - *Murillo.*  
 Kent, the Landscape Gardener - - - *Kent.*

### THE LIBRARY

is 32 feet 4 inches by 19 feet, and is 14 feet  
 4 inches high.

It contains the following Pictures:—

Rowe - - - - - *Sir G. Kneller.*  
 Mason - - - - - *Doughty.*

Prior	- - - - -	Dahl.
Gray	- - - - -	Vandergucht.
Pope	- - - - -	Sir G. Kneller.
Steel; Gay; Congreve; Shakspeare, in crayons		Old Vandergucht.
Locke; Lord Bacon; Spencer; Dryden		Sir G. Kneller.
John Philips	- - - - -	Riley.
Milton, when very young	- - - - -	Vandergucht.
Cowley and Hon. Horace Walpole	- - - - -	Gogain.
Congreve; Addison	- - - - -	Vandergucht.
Swift; Otway	- - - - -	Riley.
Beaumont and Ben Jonson.		

## THE EATING ROOM.

33 feet by 24, and 18 feet and a half high.

The chimney piece was designed by Stuart. Over it is a picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the late Earl and Countess (Elizabeth, second daughter of George Venables Vernon, first Lord Vernon) in the coronation robes, and of the present Earl Harcourt, brother of the late Lord, in the uniform of Aide-de-Camp to the King.

On one side, a large and fine Landscape, with a Water Fall, by Ruysdaal; the Figures by Wouvermans. Under it, a View of part of Naples and its Bay, by Gasparo Occhiali.

On the other side, Dogs and Dead Game; a capital picture of Snyders. Under it, a View of part of Rome and the Tiber, by Occhiali. The pictures of this Master are very rare.

Over each door, Portraits, by Velasquez.

132 NUNEHAM.—OCTAGON DRAWING ROOM.

At the upper end of the room, the Meeting of Ulysses and Nausicaa, by Salvator Rosa, capital; a present from the late Duc de Harcourt to the late Earl.

On either side, Ruins at Rome, &c. with Figures, antique Statues, Vases, &c. by Paolo Panini; painted for the late Earl.

Under these, a Hare and other Dead Game, by Fytt, from the collection of Mr. Bagnol; very fine.

The Amphitheatre at Rome, and the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli; both of them by Occhiali.

A Boy building a House with Cards, by Chardin, from the collection of Mr. Fauquier; it has been engraved.

A Landscape, with a Decayed Cottage, by Decker; one of the best of that Master.

Lower end, a very large Landscape, with Cattle, by Rosa da Tivoli. On either side of it, Ruins at Rome, &c. by Panini. Under these, a Landscape, by Swanvelt. Two Fruit Pieces, by Michael Angelo Campidoglio; very fine. A Landscape, by Claude Lorraine; and another by Ruysdaal.

THE OCTAGON DRAWING ROOM,

Hung with scarlet cloth, 30 feet by 24, and 18 and a half high.

A Holy Family (on one side of the chimney) known by the name of la Madona colla Gatta, from the Cat in one corner — *Baroccio*.

NUNEHAM.—GREAT DRAWING ROOM. 831

A Madona and Child (under it) - - Guido.  
 A Nativity (on the other side) - - Bronzino.  
 St. John preaching in the Wilderness (under it)  
 Albano.  
 Mars, Venus, and Cupids - - Nicolo Poussin.

Under it the three following:—

Ruins, with Figures - - - Filippo Lauri.  
 A Landscape, with Figures and Cattle Berchem.  
 Ditto - - - - - Taverner.

Opposite end of the room;—

Moses sweetening the Waters of Meribah Poussin.

Under it the three following:—

Another picture of Ruins - - - F. Lauri.  
 A View on the Rhine - - - Vosterman.  
 Evening, with a Shepherd and Sheep Bamboccio.  
 Two Views on the Rhine (side of the door)  
 Old Griffier.  
 A Holy Family - - - - - Rothenhamer.  
 Sofonisba Augusciolo, by herself  
 St. Cecilia lying dead, and two Boy Angels  
 Dominichino.  
 Christ crowned with thorns - - A. Veronese.  
 Spring, with four Cupids - - Filippo Lauri.  
 The Trinity - - - - - Andrea del Sarto.

THE GREAT DRAWING ROOM,

49 feet by 24, and 18 feet and a half high.

The ceiling was designed by Stuart, the chimney piece by Paul Sandby.—At one end of the room,

184 NUNEHAM.—GREAT DRAWING ROOM.

two large and fine Landscapes, by Van Artois ; the Figures by Teniers.

Under them the three following pictures :—

Maria, second daughter of Sir Edward Walpole,  
K.B. Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, and  
Duchess of Gloucester - - *Sir J. Reynolds.*

A Landscape, with a Cart overturning by Moon-  
light - - - - - *Rubens.*

A Landscape, with Figures - - - - *Both.*

A fine picture of St. Margaret (on one side of the  
chimney) - - - - - *Titian.*

Under it the three following pictures :—

A very fine Landscape - - *Nicolo Poussin.*

A Landscape, with Ruins - - - - *Patel.*

A Landscape, by Gasparo Poussin, the Figures,  
by Nicola.

A Landscape, with large Figures (on the other  
side of the chimney) - *Francisco Bolognese.*

A Landscape, with Figures and Cattle *Rubens.*

A Landscape, with Figures and Cattle - *Cuyp.*

A Moonlight on the Water - - *Vanderveer.*

Lower end of the room, two other Landscapes,  
by Van Artois ; the Figures in that nearest to the  
door, by Teniers.

The Holy Family (under it) - - - *Le Sueur.*

The Embarkation of King Charles the Second,  
at Sheveling, in 1660, with English and Dutch  
Yachts - - - - - *Vanderveelt.*

Louis XIV. on Horseback, attended by several of  
his Courtiers, the Prince de Condé on a dark  
grey horse, Vicomte de Turenne on a dun one,  
between him and the King - *Vandermeulen.*

# THE CORRIDOR.

Upper row, beginning on the right.

William de Harcourt, Knt. son of Robert and Isabel, daughter and heir of Richard de Camvil, who brought the Manor of Stanton into the Harcourt Family.

Maud, daughter of John Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, by his second wife.

Sir Robert Harcourt, son of Thomas and Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Francis.

Mrs. Wytham.

Under it, a very ancient portrait of King Henry VI.

Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, and widow of Sir William Atherston, wife to Sir Robert Harcourt, Knight of the Garter.

Robert Harcourt, Knight of the Bath, 1495; and Bannaret, 1497, son of Sir John, and Anne, daughter of Sir John Norris; he was Standard-bearer to King Henry VII. at the Battle of Bosworth.

Frederick, second son of Sir Simon Harcourt.

Second row, beginning on the right.

Ruins of Bodiam Castle, in Sussex.

Brand Roy François, in chalk.

A Landscape - - - - - *Gilpin.*

Queen of Henry III.

Rousseau's Monument in the Garden of Ermenonville.

Rectory of Nuneham - - - *Miss Fanshawe.*

Henry VI.

A Group of Children - - *Miss C. Fanshawe.*

Coloured Drawing of the House in which Reusseau lived, at Metiers Travers.

La Belle Agnes, in chalk.

A Landscape - - - - - *Gilpin.*

La Reine de Navarre, in chalk.

Ruins of the great Hall in the Archiepiscopal Palace at Mayfield, in Sussex.

Third row, beginning again on the right.

View from the seat in the Pleasure Ground at Nuneham - - - - - *Repton.*

Small oval painting.

Miss Pope and Miss De Camp, in the characters of Mrs. Racket and Lady Selina Vapour *Buck.*

On the opposite side, beginning on the left.

A Monument of the Earl of Harcourt.

Two Drawings of the old House at Wytham.

A portrait of the late Duke of Gloucester.

A View of Pendley, Herts.

Christ and St. John playing with a Lamb

*School of Rubens.*

Portrait of Mrs. Pauncoford.

Head, in chalk, of Sir Joshua Reynolds, when a youth, by himself.

A Model of Lady Charlotte Campbell, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer.

The Remains of the Castle of St. Sauveur, in Normandy, drawn from nature by the late Duke de Harcourt.

Mary, daughter of Richard Spencer, Esq. wife of William Jennings, Esq. of Long Wittenham, Berks - - - - - *Kneller.*

A beautiful Architectural Drawing of an ancient Chimney Piece in Windsor Castle.

Model of Lord Nelson, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer.  
Under it, Remains of the ancient Palace of Woodstock, by Lady Elizabeth Spencer.

Michael, son of Sir Walter Harcourt.

Portrait of a favourite Dog of the late Earl.

A Drawing in Indian ink.

On the side of the door, Addison, in crayons.

A beautiful Decoupure, shaded, by Miss Elizabeth Fanshawe.

A very rare print of the Palace of Richmond

*Hollar.*

Over one door, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the  
Hon. Simon Harcourt - - - *Zeeman.*

Over the other, Anne, eldest daughter of Simon,  
first Viscount Harcourt, wife to John Barlow,  
Esq. of Siblech, in Pembrokeshire - *Kneller.*

### THE KING'S BED CHAMBER,

32 feet 4 by 20 feet 6, and 14 feet 4 high.

On either side of the bed, the King and Queen,  
by Hunneman, after Gainsborough; presents  
from their Majesties.

Over the chimney piece, Simon Lord Harcourt,  
Lord Chancellor, only son of Sir Philip - *Kneller.*

On one side, Simon Earl Harcourt; the Head by  
Hunter, of Dublin, the Figure, by Doughty.

On the other, Robert, eldest son of Sir Walter  
Harcourt.

Opposite to these, Rebecca, daughter and heiress  
of Charles Samborne de Bass, wife to Simon  
Earl Harcourt - - - *Knapton.*

Frances, daughter of Geoffrey Vere, fourth son  
of John Earl of Oxford, wife to Robert Harcourt.



188 NUNEHAM.—QUEEN'S DRESSING ROOM.

At the lower end of the room, Simon, only son  
of Simon, first Viscount Harcourt - *Le Bel*.  
Mary, present Countess of Harcourt, eldest  
daughter of William Danby, Esq. of Swinton,  
in Yorkshire - - - - - *Opie*.  
Under these, Anne, daughter of William, fourth  
Lord Paget, wife to Sir Simon Harcourt, mar-  
ried secondly to Sir William Waller

*Mrs. Beale.*

The Right Hon. Sir Simon Harcourt - *Mirevelt*.  
Over one door, Sir Philip Harcourt, eldest son of  
Sir Simon - - - - - *Gogain*.  
Over the other, Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir  
William Waller - - - - - *The Same*.

The FIRST, or QUEEN'S DRESSING ROOM.

Over the chimney, King James I. *Mark Garrard*.  
On the left, A portrait of Sir Francis Walsing-  
ham. Under it, a Cottage, near Corriston.  
On the right, George Bussy Villiers, fourth Earl  
of Jersey - - - - - *Brompton*.  
Under it, A Landscape with Figures.  
Facing the window in the centre, Mary Queen of  
Scots.  
On one side, William Henry Duke of Gloucester,  
in his Garter Robes - - - - - *Opie*.  
On the other, Mrs. Siddons, in the character of  
Isabella, in the Fatal Marriage - *Hamilton*.  
Under it, A Sea Storm, by Scott, and a Landscape.  
Under these, A Sea Port, with a ruined Tower,  
and Ruins, with a View of Rome in the dis-  
tance - - - - - *Tempesta da Genoa*.  
Opposite the chimney, Noah and his Family -  
*Imperiali*.

**NUNEHAM.—KING'S DRESSING ROOM. 189**

On the right, A Woman on Horseback, with several Figures and Animals - - *Watteau*.

Under, in the centre, a Drawing of the Children in the Wood, by Miss Fanshawe; Flemish Peasants playing at Nine Pins, *School of Teniers*; and a small Head of Madame de Maintenon - - - - - *Mignard*.

On the left, A Farm Yard, by Murillo. Another Drawing of the Children in the Wood, and two Sea Pieces - - - - - *Cowden*.

On the right side of the window, A Nymph and Satyr - - - - - *Jordaens*

Under it, A Silver Censer, a Medal, and a Pearl Necklace - - - - - *Roestraeten*.

On the left side of the window, A Marine Piece; the Head of Martin Luther, in chalk, *Albert Durer*; a Drawing of a Pedlar Girl, by the Queen; and Sir Philip Sydney when a youth, painted on silver.

**SECOND, or KING'S DRESSING ROOM.**

Over the chimney, A Turkish Army on its march in Egypt - - - - - *Wyck*.

On the right, Lionel Craufield Sackville, first Duke of Dorset - - - - - *Reynolds*.

Under it, Mary le Pel - - - - - *La Tour*.

A very curious ancient Picture of the Court of Wards and Liveries, with portraits of the Officers, Servants, and other persons there assembled.

Facing the window on the left, The Cascade of Terni - - - - - *Orizonti*.

Under it, Lady Moyer, in the character of St. Catharine, by Mrs. Beale; and Mr. Edward Hamilton - - - - - *Hunter*.

Under, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough

In the centre, A Battle Piece - - - *Wyck.*

On the right, Architecture, with Figures *Viviani.*

Under it, Sir Samuel Moyer, by Riley; John,  
first Earl Spencer, after Gainsborough; and  
Henrietta Jane Speed, wife to the Count Viry

*Falconet.*

Under it, Lady Spencer and Lady Palmerston, in  
crayons, by Gardner; Bacchus and Ariadne,  
after Guido, by his scholar, Simon da Pesaro;  
Duchess de Fontange, by Mignard; Mrs. Hen-  
rietta Hay, daughter of William Hay, of Glyn-  
burn, Sussex; and the late Earl Jersey.

Under it, Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Earl  
Harcourt, wife of Sir William Lee, Bart. of  
Hartwell, Bucks, by Miss Read; and the  
Countess of Temple.

On the left under the window, Mr. Joliffe - *Lely.*

Under it, Richard Grenville (afterwards Earl  
Temple, *Rosalba*; and Montagne, *Jannet.*

On the right of the window, Giles, third Lord  
Chandos.

Under it, Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated Actress,  
in Hermione in the Winter's Tale, by Pine;  
and Erasmus, by Lutterel.

Over the door, Mr. Wytham - *Cornelius Janssen.*

## THE CHURCH.

This is a beautiful building of the Ionic order,  
in the style of an antique Temple: it was erected  
in the year 1764, at the sole expense of Simon  
Earl Harcourt, who gave the original design,  
which afterwards received a small alteration  
from Stuart. The Altar-piece, which represents

the Parable of the Good Samaritan, was designed and painted by Mason. The piece of Tapestry at the west end, (which is framed like a picture) represents the Chiefs of the Twelve Tribes of Israel at the Passover.

### THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The entrance is from the path which ascends towards the Church, beneath the pediment of a Doric gate.

The first object which presents itself in the Garden is the bust of Flora on a Therm.

A gravel walk, inclosed with shrubs, bends gently to the right, when the view opens on the left to an irregular slope, enriched with large tufts of flowers, and stretching on, beneath arches formed by boughs of trees, of various shape and foliage. A wide-spreading elm, whose branches touch the ground, is a kind of central object. The walk then continues between detached trees, till the eye is confined on either side, by a thick shrubbery, that unites to the right with a plantation in the Park. On a rising bank is a statue of Hebe.

The path now becomes narrower, and through an arched rock, covered with ivy, leads to the Grotto, which is designed in imitation of a natural cavern. It is composed of rough stones, intermixed with spars and petrifications; its form is irregular, and the inner part receives a gloomy light from an aperture in the roof. On one

side, on a piece of marble, are some lines from Milton's *Comus*.

The front of the Grotto is almost concealed by ivy, climbing amidst a variety of rock plants; and, through a small opening of shrubs before it, is caught a glimpse of the Garden. A little further, on a long slanting stone, which appears to be the smooth part of a crag, and is overshadowed with laurels, is an elegant inscription, by William Whitehead, Esq. to the memory of Walter Clark, Florist.

From this spot there is an easy wave of the ground, with an opening into the interior part of the Garden, beyond which is a bust of Rousseau, with an inscription by Sir Brooke Boothby.

The walk then winds to the left, where a rude and picturesque elm over-canopies a seat which commands a gay and airy spot, opposite to the thick shrubbery we have just passed: we now ascend a slope, on which are several single trees, to the Temple of Flora. This building is after a design of a Doric portico at Athens; and in the centre of the back wall is a medallion of Flora, from the antique, in white marble, and an inscription from Ariosto. Its entrance is supported on one side by the bust of Pan, with an inscription, and on the other, by that of Faunus, also with an appropriate inscription. It is placed on a gentle rise, from which there is an inclining glade, terminated at the oppo-

site extremity of the Garden, by a cinerary Urn, erected to the memory of Mason. The Urn is seen in a kind of recess overshadowed by the drooping branches of a large spruce fir. This glade is formed by an irregular line of the beds of flowers and shrubs on either side, with single Swedish junipers, which have the effect of cypresses, projecting before them. From the Temple the path bends to the right, between large elms, and then reaches the bower, which was designed by Mr. Mason for that particular spot. The front consists of three unequal arches; it is covered with climbers, and being painted green, both inside and out, is intended to convey the idea of a bower formed by the shrubs. On either side are busts of Venus and Apollo. Within is a cast of Cupid and Psyche, from the antique.

The walk now bends to the left, when, on a bank between two beeches, is a bust of Prior. The ground declines every where from hence with a beautiful irregularity. The path, as it descends from this spot, makes a bolder bend, and within a recess in the shrubbery is an Urn, placed on an altar, with an inscription, by Mr. Whitehead.

The Conservatory next appears; orange trees of various kinds are planted in the ground, and, during the Summer, the front, sides, and roof of the building are removed; the back wall is covered with a treillage, against which are planted exotic jessamines, &c.

In the Park, by the side of the river Isis, stands a fine ancient building, removed from the top of the High-street, in Oxford, in the year 1787, and presented to the late Earl Harcourt by the University. It was erected as a conduit to supply the inhabitants of Oxford with water, in the year 1610, at the expense of Otho Nicholson. The water came from a spring near Hinksey. The Conduit standing in the centre of Oxford, on Carfax, it was deemed dangerous and inconvenient, on account of the number of carriages continually passing it; and, fortunately for its present noble possessor, no other spot could be found in the whole University whereon to place it!

A very pleasant way of visiting Nuneham, in fine weather, is by water. Boats, of all descriptions, may be had for this purpose, at the Wharfs, near Christ Church Meadow, and parties are pleasantly accommodated in the cottage, kindly erected by Earl Harcourt, at a short distance from the Conduit before mentioned, for the reception of visitors. In this aquatic excursion, the antiquary must not forget to call at

#### IFFLEY,

a village situated on the banks of the Isis, and celebrated for the antiquity of its Church. The western door of this Church has a profusion of Saxon ornament, and is surmounted by a sculptured chain, each link of which is joined together by a grotesque head, and encircles an animal or

other device. Next is a large cable moulding, supported by a number of beaks issuing from curious heads. The whole produces a richness of effect, not surpassed by any building of the kind in the kingdom. On the south-side is another door also replete with rich ornaments. The arch is supported by four columns. The capitals are extremely rich, and represent a combat of centaurs, and an encounter of horsemen. The north door is of the same size as the south; but is not so richly ornamented. In the church are a curious black marble font, and an ancient monument, also of black marble, placed near the communion table. In the church-yard stands a very ancient cross; but its ornamental sculpture is entirely destroyed by time. Near this cross is a yew-tree, supposed to be coeval with the church. Although it is very much decayed, its external appearance is still fresh and flourishing. From a manuscript of Anthony Wood, the antiquity of Iffley Church may be in some measure ascertained. It appears that it was given, with its appurtenances, by Jeffery de Clinton, to the Canons of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire; and this Jeffery lived in the reign of William the Conqueror.

The village is a pleasant walk from Oxford, it being only two miles from that City. It is at a very short distance from the Henley road to London.



# THE DISTANCES

OF VARIOUS PLACES

FROM OXFORD.

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To BATH, through Kingston Inn, Faringdon (18 miles), Lechlade, Fairford, Cirencester, Tetbury, Didmarten, and Cross Hands:—69 miles and 5 furlongs.

Ditto, through Burford (18 miles and a half), Bibury, and Cirencester:—68 miles.

Ditto, through Faringdon, Highworth, Swindon, Wotton Bassett, and Chippenham:—65 miles.

To BRISTOL, through Kingston Inn, Faringdon, Highworth, Luckington, Pucklechurch, and Mangotsfield:—66 miles and 5 furlongs.

To BIRMINGHAM, through Woodstock, (8 miles), Enstone, Shipston, Stratford-on-Avon, and Henley in Arden:—62 miles.

To BICESTER, 12 miles, and from thence to Buckingham, 11 miles.

To CAMBRIDGE, through Thame, (13 miles), Aylesbury, (22 miles), Leighton Buzzard, Woburn, Ampthill, Bedford, Eaton Socon, and St. Neots:—86 miles.

Ditto, through Weston-on-the-Green, (nine miles), Middleton-Stoney, (12 miles), Barley Mow, Buckingham, (26 miles and a half\*), Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnell, Olney, Bedford, (57 miles):—87 miles.

To CHELTENHAM, through Ensham, Witney, (12 miles), Northleach, Frogmill Inn, and Dowdswell:—40 miles.

\* Two miles from Buckingham is STOWE, the magnificent Seat of the Marquis of Buckingham.

To **CHICHESTER**, through Wallingford, (12 miles and a half), Streatley, Pangbourn, (22 miles), Aldermaston, Basingstoke, Alton, Petersfield, and Havant:—86 miles.

Ditto, through Petersfield, South Harting, and Mid Lavant:—79 miles.

To **COVENTRY**, through Hopcroft's Holt, (12 miles), Deddington, (16 miles and a half), Adderbury, Banbury, (23 miles), and Southam:—50 miles.

To **DEVIZES**, through Farnham, Shri-venham, and Swindon:—49 miles.

To **GLOUCESTER**, through Cheltenham:—49 miles and a half.

To **HUNGERFORD**, through Wantage, (14 miles), and West Shefford:—31 miles.

To **LONDON**, through Wycombe:—54 miles; through Henley:—58 miles.

To **NORTHAMPTON**, through Middleton-Stoney, Buckingham, Brackley, (22 miles), and Towcester:—42 miles.

To **READING**, through Wallingford, Streatley, and Pangbourn:—28 miles.

To **SALISBURY**, through Abingdon, (six miles), East Ilsley, (17 miles), Newbury, (27 miles), and Andover:—60 miles.

To **SOUTHAMPTON**, through Newbury, Whitchurch, and Winchester, (53 miles):—64 miles and a half.

To **WARWICK**, through Deddington, Adderbury, Banbury, and Southam:—47 miles.

Two miles from Warwick is **LEAMINGTON PRIORS**, celebrated for its Medicinal Waters.

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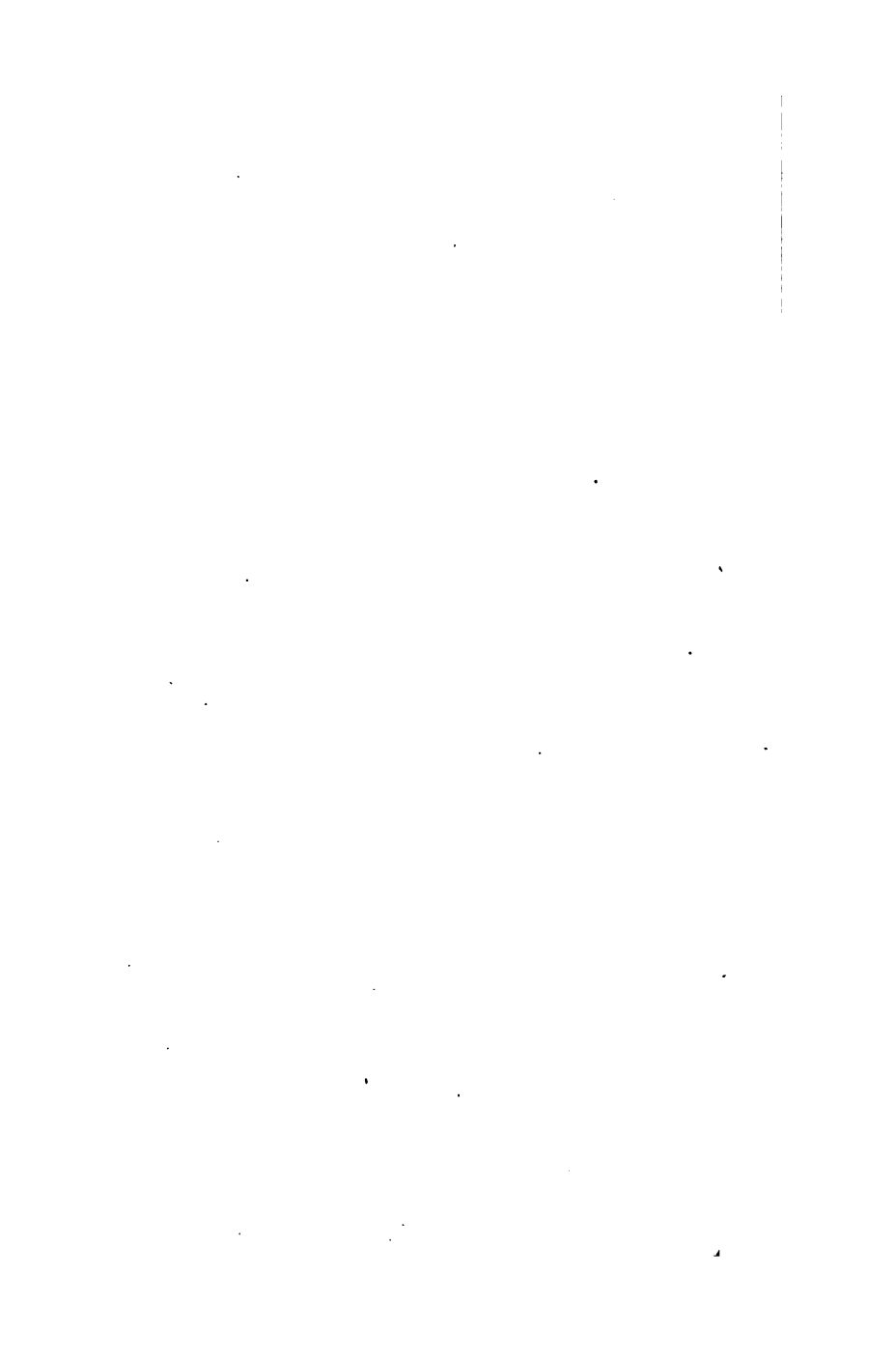
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